"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; moderate variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXII...NO. 20,001. NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1912.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

## BECKER ASSAILS ROSE AS PLOTTER

**Breaks Long Silence in His Despair, Denouncing Informers as Liars.**

**CALLS ROSE "STOOL PIGEON"**

**And Rosenthal's Partner, with Whom He Quarreled Over Division of Profits.**

**DIDN'T PROMISE PROTECTION**

**Says His Money Came from an Uncle and His Wife's Savings—Sorry He Didn't Testify.**

From his cell in the Tombs, which he is to leave for the death house at Sing Sing, Charles Becker, the ex-Lieutenant of Police, now awaiting sentence to death for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler, issued a statement last night in which he protested that he was innocent of the crime for which he had been convicted. There was a note of deep despair in the story he told, and he frankly admitted that at this stage in his fortunes he did not know of anything that he could say that would help him. He said he realized that the public in general had come to look upon him as the lowest worst man in the world.

Becker told his story following a three hours' talk with his wife, a talk through the bars of the counsel room, for since the verdict bars must always separate the condemned man from those with whom he communicates. Becker was permitted, through a special order of Charities Commissioner Whitney, to spend most of what may be his last Sunday afternoon in New York in conversation with his deeply distressed wife. Instead of having to talk to her through the bars of his own cell, where the curious among the prisoners might watch them, Becker was taken to the counsel room, and through the barred door of that room the former head of the Strong Arm Squad and his wife conversed.

Mrs. Becker, giving every appearance of mental and physical strain, appeared at the Tombs shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She had not long to wait for her husband, who was soon brought down by Head Keeper Cummings. Mrs. Becker remained until the very last minute permitted under the prison rules, which was a few minutes before 5 o'clock. Then Cummings opened the door of the counsel room and Becker came out, quickly, caught her in his arms and kissed her time and time again.

**Decides to Tell His Story.**

Slowly Mrs. Becker started for the prison door that opens out into Centre Street. Becker stood for a moment watching her and when she disappeared out into the street he returned sadly to his cell. Then a note was sent to him by the newspapermen. At first he declined to see them, for he said that he had nothing to say. His dinner awaited him and after eating that he changed his mind and sent down word he would see the reporters.

It was a sad-faced, deeply moved Becker that greeted the reporters through the bars of cell No. 112. At last he appeared to have lost some of his haughtiness and even some of the iron nerve that had caused the onlookers at the trial to wonder at the strength of the man.

"I am a man," Becker began with great deliberation, "who stands convicted of the awful crime of murder in the first degree. I am a man almost without hope and after all is said and done I do not know anything that I can say that will do me any good. From all that has been said about me, the world would think that I was the worst man in it.

"Yet had I been permitted to take the stand in my own behalf and to have told my own story, I believe that the public sentiment that is now against me would be very different."

"What would you have told?" Becker was asked.

"For one thing," the condemned man replied, "I would have explained the true story of my relations with Jack Rose. It was my misfortune to have to know that man. He was what we of the police called a stool pigeon, and stool pigeons have been used in the Police Department of New York since the days of Inspector Byrnes.

**First Meeting with Rose.**

"I never in all the time that I knew Jack Rose gave him one dollar for what he did for me as a stool pigeon. I met him under peculiar circumstances. It was in October of last year, the 11th day of that month, to be exact. At that time Jack Rose ran a house in Second Avenue not far from Tenth Street, and on the date named, and in the line of duty, I raided his house.

"After the raid Rose came to me and offered his services to me if I would permit him to run his place unmolested. I told him in answer to that proposition that I could not and would not agree to any such thing. Then Rose asked me if I would deal gently with his friends. He wanted to know if I would show them any consideration for the assistance he tendered, and my answer, as in the first case, was 'No.'"

At this point in his narrative Becker digressed and referred bitterly to his enemies in the gambling world.

"In my time," he said, "I have raided seventy-five places, and by so doing it is certain that I made no friends among the gambling element. Now, when I am in trouble, they are leagued against me and willing to say anything about me that will do me harm."

Then the narrative drifted back to Jack Rose. Becker could not keep his mind off that man. No matter of what else he talked, the narrative always reverted to the activities of "Billiard Ball Jack."

"Jack Rose," Becker continued, "was in many ways a valuable man to me in the work I was called upon to perform. It was Rose who introduced the steerers in Busteed's and Freeman's places and procured for me the evidence necessary to close those places. The evidence was

Continued on Page 3.

## MRS. DANA'S BUSY REST.

**Programme of the Ethical Bride During Recovery from Her 40-Day Fast.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—Mrs. Jessie Holliday Dana, bride of the famous "ethical" wedding of four months ago, leaves this week for her home in England for a rest, following a forty-day fast. Her husband, Edmund Trowbridge Dana, grandson of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, will remain here. He is a candidate for State Senator on the Socialist ticket.

Mrs. Dana, who is a portrait painter, will pass the Winter with her parents at Harrow, near London. As she is weakened from her long fast she will need rest.

These are the things the bride proposes to take up while "resting":

A course at the London School of Economics

Correspondence course in ethics and philosophy.

A training at some medical school.

Singing lessons.

Brush up on dietetics and cookery.

Paint two large pictures for the Royal Academy.

Visit all her friends and relatives.

Attend lectures on Socialism, suffrage, prevention of destitution, race regeneration, vegetarianism, and Christian social science.

Reorganize her wardrobe to the simplest limits of hygiene and beauty, consistent with the age.

Write for magazines on food reform, proper dress, physical culture, marriage morality, and kindred topics.

The union of Miss Holliday and Mr. Dana, held on the lawn in the rear of the Longfellow mansion in Cambridge, was unique. They were married by a Justice of the Peace, and then the couple went to Chicago to fast. At a physical culture resort Mr. Dana fasted seventeen days on water and fruit juice. But the bride went forty days on the same diet.

## IT WAS A RAT, NOT GRIEF.

**Outcries from Long Island Church Puzzled the Unregenerate for a Time.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

BABYLON, L. I., Oct. 27.—Those persons who do not belong to that denomination, but were aware that the Rev. S. Paul Jefferson was preaching his farewell sermon in the First Baptist Church in this place last night, decided at 9 o'clock that grief had driven the beloved pastor's flock insane. Shrieks from the women and loud outcries in the lower tones of men laboring under intense excitement came from the sacred edifice, toward which a crowd of the undevotional rapidly made its way.

Peering through the windows, those who gathered beheld a sight that made them certain their first impressions were correct. The handsome young wife of the pastor stood upon the piano, and other women members of the congregation were perched upon chairs. Deacon E. W. Howell stood with chair upraised in an attitude of defense before his wife, and the pastor, with another chair in his hands, faced the piano from which Mrs. Jefferson peered in evident trepidation.

Suddenly, as those without looked on, the posed group broke. Clarence B. Simrell jumped toward the piano and stamped violently, the pastor brought his chair down with a crash, and then as the women climbed down to the floor Deacon Howell picked up all that was left of a big gray rat and threw it into the street.

Then the congregation settled down to telling Pastor Jefferson all over again how sorry it was to have him go to the First Baptist Church in Amherst, Mass., to which he has accepted a call.

## MRS. GERAGHTY WINS PARDON

**Wife of Newport Chauffeur Reconciled with Her Wealthy Relatives.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEWPORT, Oct. 27.—A reconciliation has been effected between Mrs. "Jack" Geraghty and her mother, Mrs. Amos Tuck French, which includes Mrs. Geraghty's grandmother, Mrs. Stuyvesant Leroy.

Incidentally, the coming of the baby that is expected in the Geraghty household will be followed by the departure of the young father and mother from Newport for a home in Boston.

"Yes," said Geraghty to-day, "Boston is to be my home in the near future, if present plans materialize, for I have closed up my business here, there being little doing. I have received three offers from automobile concerns in Boston—one as assistant manager and the others as salesman. There I hope to live quietly away from the spotlight stuff that has followed us since our marriage."

In reference to the reconciliation, Geraghty said: "As long as people have seen Mrs. Geraghty out riding in an automobile with her mother, Mrs. French, and her grandmother, Mrs. Leroy, they can draw their own conclusions as to a reconciliation having taken place."

The "making up" marks the close of an estrangement which began with the elopement of Mrs. French's daughter a year ago last Summer with the handsome young chauffeur.

## AMERICAN BALLOON BURSTS.

**Kansas City II. Out of Gordon Bennett Cup Race Now Proceeding.**

STUTTGART, Oct. 27.—An hour before the time set for the international balloon race for the Gordon Bennett cup the American balloon Kansas City II. exploded while being filled. No one was injured, although the pilot, John Watts, was standing near. The cause of the explosion has not been learned.

The French entries protested against Dr. Broeckelmann, named in place of Lieut. Gericke, who was killed in a balloon explosion over Grossenhain several days ago. The protest was allowed, and Dr. Broeckelmann's balloon, Dusseldorf, was placed at the disposal of Mr. Watts, but the latter was not permitted to contest for the cup.

Germany and the United States, therefore, were each represented by only two contestants, the latter country by John Berry in the balloon Million Population and H. E. Honeywell in the Uncle Sam.

Belgium and Italy also have two entries each, France, Austria, and Switzerland three each, and England and Denmark one.

The race began in the presence of the King and Queen under favorable conditions. If there is no change in the upper air currents the balloons should be in the vicinity of Cologne to-morrow afternoon. From there they will head toward the Mecklenburg coast, where they will possibly meet with stormy weather.

## BOY WORKER ENDED LIFE.

**Left Note for Mother Saying His Tasks Were Too Hard.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The authorities of Capitol Heights, Md., near Washington, are satisfied that John Link, a ten-year-old boy who was found dead in his home there yesterday with a bullet hole in his head, committed suicide. Near his body was a small rifle that had been discharged, and on the wall paper to-day was found this scribbled note:

Dear Ma—I have to work too hard, and ain't going to do it any more. You said I had to take the clothes home—if I didn't you would scold. God don't want me in His kingdom come.

The boy was a newspaper carrier. His mother was employed in Washington. She had left word for him to deliver two bundles of laundry, but he had delivered only one.

**Latest Shipping News.**

ARRIVED—SS George Washington, Bremen, Oct. 19.

## FOUR OF AUTO PARTY DIE IN THE DELAWARE

**Crossing the River on a Float in Two Cars When Huge Raft Crashes Into Them.**

**SINK WITH THE MACHINES**

**Three Women and a Seven-Year-Old Boy Lost Out of a Party of Eight from Suburb of Philadelphia.**

DELAWARE, N. J., Oct. 27.—A big flatboat put out from here this afternoon to ferry a double automobile party of eight persons through the swift, shallow current of the Delaware River to the Pennsylvania shore, where the two machines were going on to Shawnee. A little beyond midstream a huge raft, skimming down the river at high speed, crashed into the flatboat with such force that it was swung around and the two automobiles were shot into the stream.

All of the eight persons in the cars tried to leap clear into the water. Four of them succeeded. The other four were drowned. They were:

GILBERT, Mrs. LEON H.
GILBERT, LEON H., Jr., her seven-year-old son.
TRUMP, Mrs. H. W.
TYSON, REBECCA.

All of the party were from Noble and Wyncote, Penn., Philadelphia suburbs on the Reading line. They had been spending the morning and early afternoon in motoring through the roads of Southern New Jersey, and, bound for Shawnee, in Pennsylvania, they had come upon the intervening river at Delaware.

The Gilberts were in one car. There was Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert, their little boy and their daughter, Miriam, a girl of 15. In the next car, were Mr. and Mrs. Trump, their 16-year-old son, Nathan, and Miss Tyson.

When the collision occurred, Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Trump succeeded in leaping clear as the machines were knocked from the boat, and when they came to the surface, they were headed for the Pennsylvania shore and not far from it. Miriam Gilbert and Nathan Trump found themselves free of the machines, and as they were both good swimmers, they succeeded in reaching the flatboat, which had reeled around and started back for New Jersey.

But the other four went down in the machine. The arrival of the flatboat on this shore and the crawling of the two men out on the shore across the river was the signal for help all along the river front. Scores of craft were put out, and the surface of the river was searched for some trace of the missing four.

At a point a quarter of a mile below Delaware the bodies of Mrs. Trump and Miss Tyson were recovered. They were rushed to shore, and the doctors worked over them for three hours, without success.

At the same time the flatboat, which had been manned by several men and put back to the scene of the accident with a quantity of tackle and ropes, succeeded in recovering one of the cars from the river. The survivors of the party had hoped that possibly one or more of the drowned persons would be found, still held in their seats. The hope was a vain one, for the machine was empty. Baskets, lap robes, and all had been swept away.

Men of the river front predict that if the bodies of Mrs. Gilbert and her little boy are found at all they will be found at least two miles further down the Delaware. The current runs very strong along here.

The two bodies that were recovered were taken to the home of Theodore McCullum at Delaware and, as soon as the Coroner has seen them, they will be sent to their homes.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—The victims of the automobile accident at Delaware, N. J., were members of three of the most prominent families in Noble and Wyncote. Leon H. Gilbert is a shirt manufacturer in this city. Howard W. Trump is a real estate operator. Miss Tyson was the daughter of a business man in Wyncote. All the families concerned are close friends.

Mrs. Gilbert and Mrs. Trump were prominent socially in Noble. Both were members of several country clubs in the York Road section. They were also members of the Board of Managers of the proposed Abington Hospital and of the Women's Auxiliary of that body, besides being members of the Woman's Association of Noble, which was organized locally to aid in collecting money for the institution.

Leon Gilbert, who was saved, is also interested in the Abington Hospital movement, and was not long ago elected Chairman of its Board of Trustees. He is head of the Gilbert Shirt Company, 620 Chestnut Street, and his home, like Trump's, is one of the handsomest in Noble.

## AUTOISTS KILL, ESCAPE.

**No Trace of Men or Machine That Ran Down Glen Rock Man.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

HACKENSACK, Oct. 27.—George Price, 45 years old, a well-known resident of Glen Rock, about three miles from here, was struck and instantly killed by a large touring auto at about 5:30 o'clock this evening in Maple Avenue, the main road between Paterson and Ridgewood. The only eye witness was George Zinkeray, a lad of 13, who says that he saw the auto stop after the accident. Three men got out, walked back to where Price lay in the road, and examined the body. One of the men who looked at the injured man's head remarked. "I guess he's dead." The strangers then picked up the body and laid it gently on the side of the road, after which they hurried to their auto and disappeared.

The boy says he didn't take notice of the number of the auto. He gave the alarm to some of the neighbors.

Dr. Bonney of Ridgewood was summoned by the owner of Garrabrant's Half-Way House at Glen Rock. The physician said death had no doubt been instantaneous, due to a fracture of the skull.

## KILLS BOY, SPEEDS AWAY.

**Young Autoist Arrested Later in Jersey City.**

Frightened because the automobile which he was driving had knocked down and seriously injured a three-year-old Polish boy at Hudson Avenue and York Street, Jersey City, William Steip, the young son of a prosperous merchant of that city, attempted to escape arrest yesterday afternoon by speeding away.

The injured boy was Sorolick Sepenuck. He was walking with his father, Joseph Sepenuck, of 244 York Street, when the auto ran into him. He was taken to the City Hospital where he died a few minutes after his arrival. The number of Steip's automobile was given to the police by the boy's father. The young man was arrested at his home, 137 Railroad Avenue, later. He was charged with manslaughter.

**A NEW IBSEN.**

An unusually interesting event to those who found inspiration in the author of "Peer Gynt" will be the appearance of his successor. Read of it in NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

## M'FARLAND JAILED AS A COUNTERFEITER

**Was Only Recently Acquitted in New Jersey After Second Trial for Wife Murder.**

**HAD "PLANT" IN HARLEM FLAT**

**Protested He Was Not Making "Wooden Men"—Letters from "Bunny" Reached Him There.**

Allison Mason MacFarland, once convicted of the murder of his wife, and only ten days ago on a second trial acquitted in Newark of this charge, is now held a prisoner by the Secret Service on charges of counterfeiting. He was run to earth in New York, where he had rented a room from one of the tenants in flat building at 100 West 106th Street, and where, according to the story told by the Federal detectives, they found a press and various other implements of the counterfeiter's art.

The arrest was made on Saturday afternoon, and the man who was living at that address as Allison Mason was identified as the Allison Mason-MacFarland, who had been freed by the Newark authorities from the Essex County Jail on Oct. 18.

The "Allison Mason" living in the West 106th Street house had been watched for several days by the secret service men and they knew that at that address he had received several letters a day from Florence Bromley of Philadelphia, the "Bunny" whose name figured so prominently in the murder trial. It was for this girl that MacFarland was accused of having put his wife out of the way, and he had no sooner stepped from the court room a free man than he declared his intention of marrying her.

But MacFarland did not leave unwatched. The Federal authorities were suspicious because they knew that in the past twelve months of his imprisonment he had more than once amused himself by taking wax impressions of coins and by taking an imprint on tin foil and by making alloys. He did this, he said, for pastime.

"I'm not doing anything," MacFarland told the Secret Service agents, after he had admitted his identity on Saturday. "I'm not making any 'wooden men.' I am only carrying on some private experiments and am not doing anything wrog."

He seemed last concerned about his personal fate than the treatment of the letters from the Philadelphia girl which were found in his room. These were devoted in tone, and in one of them Miss Bromley declared:

"I will never ask you how your wife died."

In another she spoke of her father's anger at her persistent clinging to MacFarland, but, she said, we will elope and get married anyway."

From his temporary cell in the Greenwich Street Police Station he dropped a line to the girl, saying:

"I'm in hock again, but don't worry."

No completed counterfeit coins were found in MacFarland's possession and no counterfeit money had been passed by him in the neighborhood so far as the detectives could learn. To them it seemed as though he were in the midst of practice with design to circulate bad money, but that he was still imperfect in the art of making it. He was fairly careful to keep his business private at the house, and never left the room without so tying the handles of his satchel that it could not be disturbed during his absence without his knowing it when he came back. He associated with no one in the house.

## BALK MacFARLAND'S SUIT.

**Miss Bromley's Parents Oppose Marriage to Former Stenographer.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—Allison MacFarland, who, following his acquittal at Newark, N. J., on the charge of poisoning his wife, sought to marry Miss Florence Bromley of this city, his former stenographer and author of the "Bunny" letters which figured in the trial, has made two attempts within the last week to see the girl at her parents' home, 4,327 Viola Street. At each appearance a meeting was frustrated by either the father, John H. Bromley, Jr., or the girl's mother.

Mr. Bromley told to-night of MacFarland's visits. He also declared that he was practically assured that his daughter would not marry the acquitted man, although he admitted that she retained affection for him.

Mr. Bromley was emphatic in his assertions that he would use every effort to prevent a marriage of his daughter with MacFarland.

"I have talked with Florence and she has listened to me," he said. "I believe that she will respect my wishes. I am confident that she loved MacFarland, but I know her love is waning. I do not think she wants to marry him now, and I do not want him coming to my house."

Neighbors say that Miss Bromley is virtually a prisoner at her home. They declare she has not left the house for at least a week and that they have seen her only once since she returned from Newark.

## MAY DECIDE BIG CASES.

**Supreme Court Likely to Act on Railroad Issues To-day.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Decisions in the Union Pacific merger, hard coal trust and State rate cases may be handed down to-morrow in the Supreme Court.

A decision in at least one case was expected last Monday but the court for the first time in many years passed its first decision day without announcing a single opinion.

## CZAREVITCH SHOT BY A REVOLUTIONIST

**Dodged as Assassin Fired, and Bullet Lodged in His Lower Abdomen.**

**WOMAN'S PART IN THE PLOT**

**Admiral's Love for Helen Soyoloff Used to Gain Access to Royal Yacht—Assassin Escaped from Russia.**

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Daily Mail prints the following dispatch from Paris:

"From the same reliable source to which I owed the information already published of the attempt on the life of the Czar's son, I have received the following details: The young Prince was shot with a Browning pistol, and owed his life to the fact that when he saw the individual approach with the pistol pointing at him he attempted to escape. But the assailant was too quick, and as the startled boy turned to one side he fired. The bullet inflicted a deep wound in the lower part of the abdomen. Although of a grave nature, the wound is not considered likely to have a fatal result.

**Escape of the Assassin.**

"In the confusion the person who fired the shot slid down a rope over the side of the imperial yacht Standart and escaped, either in a boat or by swimming ashore. He succeeded in getting out of Russia. It is through his confession that the attempt at assassination became known outside of Court circles.

"Admiral Chagin was not aboard the yacht when the Prince was wounded. The rôle played by the girl student, Helen Soyoloff, who tried to commit suicide after the Admiral's suicide and to whom he left a considerable sum of money in his will, is more serious than has yet been hinted at; and in view of her responsibility in the matter, it is, perhaps, not surprising that she attempted her life.

"It is necessary to recall that in 1882, the year following the assassination of Czar Alexander II., a military revolutionary party was formed in St. Petersburg, with branches at Kronstadt, Nicolaieff, and Sevastopol. It had as its chief Col. Aschenbrenner, with whom were associated Lieuts. Baron Stromberg and Suchanoff. The famous Nihilist Marie Vera Figner was also a member.

**Military Party May Exist.**

"Suchanoff, after being tried for complicity in a Nihilist plot, was shot, and Marie Figner and Col. Aschenbrenner were condemned to death, but their sentences were commuted to twenty years' detention in a fortress. The military organization to which these revolutionaries belonged was disbanded, but I believe it recently was reformed.

"Helen Soyoloff, with whom Admiral Chagin was in love, is reported to have been one of its emissaries. Thanks to her influence with him, the unsuspecting officer was made use of to facilitate the access of revolutionaries to the imperial yacht, and the attempt on the life of the Czar's son was rendered possible.

The London Times's St. Petersburg correspondent says: "The bulletins from Spala daily become more hopeful. Any danger to the life of the Czarevitch is now apparently over. Another version of the accident is widely credited. It is said the Prince slipped in his bath and struck his left side against the tap. The incomprehensible silence of the court bulletins has given free scope to sensation-mongers. There is not a single word of truth in the rumors about a plot."

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 27.—The Czarevitch Alexis passed a good day, according to the bulletin issued by the physicians. His general condition is improving; temperature, 100; pulse, 120.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The Marshal of the Court of Russia, in reply to an inquiry regarding the condition of Czarevitch Alexis, sent the following message from Spala to-day: "An accidental fall suffered by the Hereditary Grand Duke will keep his Imperial Highness in bed for some time still. You can place entire confidence in the statements of the official bulletins."

## DENIAL FOR MISS CLEVELAND.

**Grandmother Says Report of Engagement Is "Utterly Foolish."**

*Special to The New York Times.*

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 27.—The report from Boston that the coming-out party of Esther Cleveland, the "White House Baby," would be followed by the formal announcement of her engagement to Randolph D. West, son of Dean West of Princeton University, is not received very credulously here.

Mrs. Cleveland is out of town, but her mother, Mrs. Folsom, pronounced the rumor "utterly foolish."

## VICE PRESIDENT'S CONDITION.

**Report That He Has Suffered a Serious Setback Is Denied.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 27.—It was reported this evening that the condition of Vice President Sherman had grown much worse. This was later denied, it being stated that Mr. Sherman was progressing as well as could be expected.

Vice President Sherman has been ill all Summer with heart trouble, and has taken no part in the campaign.

At a late hour to-night the Vice President's physician said that, while his patient was not recovered, his condition was not alarming.

## TO SILENCE CHURCH BELLS.

**Cardinal Gibbons Ignores Appeals in Anti-Noise Crusade.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

BALTIMORE, Oct. 27.—While Walter Kelly, one of Baltimore's leading physicians, is conducting an anti-vice crusade Dr. Watson is engineering an anti-noise crusade. Many old-fashioned citizens are associated in the latter movement, which aims to silence factory whistles, church bells, and all kinds of noises, industrial and otherwise.

Both crusades have aroused controversies, particularly the anti-noise agitation. An appeal has been made to Cardinal Gibbons to have the Catholic Churches silence their chimes, but the Cardinal has taken no action.

The Rev. Father Wade, pastor of Sts. Philip and James Catholic Church, in one of the most fashionable parts of the city, has, however, directed that no bells be rung for the early masses. This is the first church to respond to the anti-noise society's appeal.

## LINDEBERG HAS A BAD FALL.

**Steeplechase Rider Unconscious for a Time After Horse Stumbles.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 27.—H. L. Lindeberg of Squadron A, New York, who, on Whirlwind, won the point-to-point race at the Fassifern Hunt Club last Tuesday, had a fall in a steeplechase there yesterday which made him unconscious for fifteen minutes. He struck on the base of his neck, and a bad bruise is there. He suffered all the rest of the day with a severe headache, but this afternoon was well enough to be about the Homstead Hotel, and his physicians do not think the injury will give him further trouble. He was riding Wonder, who threw him in making the first jump, ran on a mile and a half, finished first, and then galloped off to the stables. The race was won by Major C. D. V. Hunt, U. S. A., on Whirlwind.

Aside from Lindeberg's fall, there were no other spectacular spills in the steeplechase. At the Jackson River Ford, where three riders were unhorsed last week, all except C. M. Robinson got over without incident. He broke a stirrup leather there, and rode the remainder of the race, including all of the jumps, with one foot dangling, not only managing to keep seated on Cyclone, a particularly obstreperous animal, but to finish second.

## FIRE ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND

**Blaze in Hospital Dormitory Put Out with Little Trouble.**

Fire was discovered at 8 o'clock last night in a closet under a stairway in the southeast wing of the Metropolitan Hospital, on Blackwell's Island, occupied as a dormitory by the men employes. An alarm was turned in by Dr. Robert E. Bissett, Deputy Superintendent of the institution, which brought Engine Company 49, stationed on the Island. The flames, which started among the mops and brooms stored in the closet, were extinguished with little difficulty.

There were 1,600 patients in the hospital when the fire was discovered, many of whom were walking about the corridors of the institution. There was little excitement among them.

## TEA FOR TREASURY CLERKS.

**Women Allowed to Make It in Special Room, with Their Own Supplies.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—By special order of Secretary MacVeagh, the women employed in the Treasury Department may hereafter make their own tea in the Treasury Building. A room has been set aside for the purpose, but each woman wishing to use the room must provide her own teapot, sugar, tea, and cup. The department will supply hot water from an enormous kettle set up in one corner of the room. Men will not be admitted.

Many officials have at various times suggested that Congressmen should take tea in the afternoons on the terrace of Capitol Hill, as English lawmakers do on the terrace of the Houses of Parliament. But so far only in the State Department—probably on account of diplomatic association—has the tea-drinking habit taken hold. Huntington Wilson, Assistant Secretary of State, and Aivah A. Adee, Second Assistant Secretary of State, have tea served at their desks every afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

## TROOPS PATROL HAVANA.

**City Under Military Guard to Suppress Political Disturbances.**

HAVANA, Oct. 27.—While not actually under martial law, the City of Havana is now under absolute military protection against disorders arising from the heated political campaign. In accordance with orders issued by Gen. Pablo Mendieta, who was appointed yesterday by President Gomez to take charge of all the police and military forces in the capital, the streets were patrolled to-day by a police and mounted and foot rural guardsmen. In addition, detachments of regular troops of all arms were stationed at various strategic points, ready to respond instantly to a call to suppress rioting.

The principal concentration of armed forces is at the foot of Monserrate Street, where there is an encampment in the park of several squadrons of cavalry and a battery of machine guns, fully equipped for field service, while other detachments are held in readiness at Atarez Castle, La Fuerza and Vedado, all within easy distance of any part of the city.

Several large meetings were held to-night. The military precautions, however, were effective in checking all symptoms of disorder.

It was reported to-night that an agreement had been reached between Gen. Menocal and Alfredo Zayas to suspend all political meetings until the election, and that assurances had been given by the partisan press to refrain from utterances likely to incite hostile collisions on election day.

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## BULGARS PIERCE TURKISH CENTRE, TAKE BABA-ESKI

**Capture of Town Southeast of Adrianople May Cut Turks' Communications.**

**CLOSE TO RAILROAD LINE**

**London Regards This Latest Success of Invaders as Worst Blow to Moslem Cause.**

**ENTIRE MAIN ARMY MENACED**

**Bulgarian Plan of Campaign to Drive Foes to the Seashore and Compel Surrender.**

**SERVIANS HAVE TAKEN ISTIB**

**Another Stronghold Abandoned to the Onrushing Allies Without a Fight.**

**SCUTARI REPORTED FALLEN**

**Turks Said to Have Surrendered the City to Montenegrins After Fierce Bombardment.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 28.—By the capture of Baba-Eski, southeast of Adrianople, the advancing Bulgarian forces have apparently achieved a success of the greatest importance. The place lies close to the main line of the railroad between Adrianople and Constantinople, and there is grave danger that the Turkish Army will have its communications southward entirely cut off, involving a tremendous disaster.

Strong light is thrown on the Bulgarian plan of campaign by Lieut. Wagener, the Vienna Reichspost's special correspondent with the army before Adrianople. Telegraphing Friday, he says:

"The operations of the Bulgarian eastern army aim at the complete investment of the Turkish forces on the river Maritza and the total destruction of the Turks retreating across the river Ergene, far to the south of Adrianople.

"Every nerve is being strained to the utmost in the pursuit of the Turkish army defeated at Kirk-Kilisseh. Despite the exhaustion of the marches and the long days of fighting in the woods, the men are allowed only the briefest spells to rest and replenish their ammunition and supplies. Every man in the Bulgarian army is convinced that they will totally annihilate the beaten Turkish force.

**Will Give Turkey No Time.**

Speed is trumps before Adrianople today. Turkey must be given no more time to bring up reinforcements, make intrenchments, or take her army back to Constantinople. Nobody here believes for a moment in the possibility of a reverse now. There is only the last blow to be dealt.

"The moral consciousness of the Bulgarian troops has enormously increased in the last few days, and they regard themselves as unconquerable, as they are indeed.

"The intention of the Bulgarian General Staff is to cut off the Turkish Army entirely from Constantinople by an advance on the east wing and, by a simultaneous counter-attack from the west drive it toward the sea, force it to capitulate.

"The general attack is imminent and a cataclysmic defeat of the Turkish Army is regarded here as beyond a doubt. The fall of Adrianople is also a question of the shortest time.

"The Turks' retreat to the southeast along the Constantinople road has already been cut off by the Bulgarian column advancing on Skenderkeui seven miles southeast of Adrianople.

"The operations against Adrianople and the Turkish field force will terminate in the course of the coming week. The next objective of the Bulgarian operations is Constantinople."

**Thunderstorm Scares Turks.**

Describing the capture of Kirk Kilisseh, the correspondent says:

"At the moment the Bulgarians began their night assault on Kirk-Kilisseh a terrific thunderstorm broke, with crashes and peals of thunder. Lightning repeatedly struck the forces around Askapu. The Turki

der which this thunderstorm, occurring at this unusual time of the year and at such a moment, spread in their ranks. The superstitious Moslems regarded it as a mark of the wrath of God, and a priest cried:

"'Allah punishes us. We have offended against the Koran.'

"This utterance ran like wildfire along the lines and shook the courage of the sons of Islam."

Reports are current that Adrianople is afire. The Daily Telegraph's Sofia correspondent mentions the fact that a persistent rumor to that effect was heard in Sofia on Friday. The correspondent tried to get confirmation of it from the Ministry, and was informed that an official message had been received mentioning that Adrianople was in flames, but it was not very definite.

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LONDON, Monday, Oct. 28.—In the capture of Baba-Eski the victorious Bulgarians have won what London regards as the most important success of the war thus far.

The dispatch describes this town as an important one on the main line between Adrianople and Constantinople, but omits to say whether the Bulgarians are in actual possession of the railway station.

If they are astride the railway at this point they have cut the communication between Constantinople and Salonika, with 40,000 Turkish troops now in Adrianople. It had been supposed that the Turkish forces, after the fall of Kirk-Kilisseh, were holding the line from Kuleli-Burgas to Lule Burgas, a short distance east of Eski-Baba.

A Bulgarian column from the Arda Valley has occupied Ipistalar and Emirli. Another report announces the occupation of Pashmakli.

Nazim Pasha, the Turkish Minister of War and commander in chief, is said to have reached Chorlu.

The Daily Mail's special correspondent at the Servian headquarters at Vranje, telegraphing on Saturday at 7 P. M., says:

"The Battle of Kumanova, which led to the fall of Uskub, was a complete Turkish rout. Three Turkish divisions were engaged against the Servian Army at Kumanova, and there were with the Turks an unknown number of Albanian irregulars. The battle was grimly and bravely fought, and the courage of the Servians was beyond praise.

"The Seventh Regiment from Belgrade was advancing against the Turkish positions, and when still 300 yards away their ammunition gave out.

"There was no check in their advance. The regimental commander, Lieut. Col. Glischitch, ordered a bayonet charge, and with loud cheers the Servians stormed up the steep incline, at the crest of which were the Turkish lines.

"The Turkish fire had fearful effect. For a short distance the hillside was strewn with bodies of the slain, but the Servians pressed on, their Colonel at their head.

"A soldier fell by the Colonel's side. He snatched the dead man's rifle and fired as he ran. Soon afterward a bullet struck him in the heart.

"His men, seeing him fall, were infuriated and stormed wildly forward. Nothing could stop them. They yelled for revenge, and the Turks had to give way before their furious onslaught, but only after a ferocious hand-to-hand fight with bayonets, rifle butts, daggers, spades, snatched from the trenches, and even with teeth and nails.

"When the trenches were taken the battlefield was strewn with the bodies of Turks and Servians, coupled in deadly embrace.

"The Thirteenth and Sixteenth Regiments also stormed Turkish positions, and had heavy losses of officers and men. Elsewhere the Servian losses were comparatively small, while those of the Turks during their retreat were enormous.

"The Turks retreated southwestward along the main road to Uskub, the infantry, cavalry, and artillery confusedly intermixed. Some sought to escape southward along the railway toward Koprulu.

"The Servian cavalry pursued the fugitives on the main road, and a couple of batteries on the captured hills hurled shells into the masses of struggling men, horses, and vehicles.

"Soon all attempt at an orderly retreat was given up, and there was a general sauve qui peut. Gunners cut the traces and whipped their horses to a gallop, leaving their guns. The Servians took thirty quick-firing field guns abandoned on the road.

"Not until 6 o'clock in the afternoon were the Turks out of gun range and able to continue their retreat in safety, but they were totally demoralized.

"Altogether the Servians took fifty-five field guns, six mountain guns, and six machine guns.

"The heaviest losses were inflicted by the Servian artillery, which, here as everywhere, did magnificent work and displayed unprecedented efficiency.

"Three Turkish squadrons of cavalry which attempted to turn the Servian left wing were suddenly exposed to the Servian shrapnel and completely annihilated, none escaping.

"The Servian infantry everywhere has shown great bravery and unflinching determination.

"The official news of the taking of Sienitza in the Sanjak of Novi-Bazar shows that the Servians captured there thirteen guns, nine howitzers, and a large quantity of rifles, ammunition, and provisions."

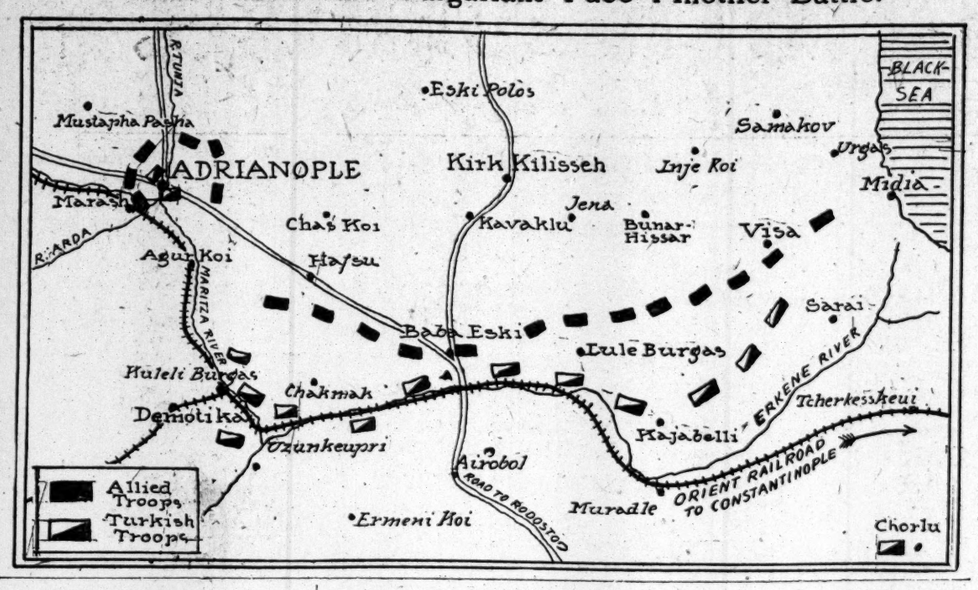
**Bulgarians a Huge Flying Column.**

The Daily Telegraph's Sofia correspondent, describing the capture of Kirk-Kilisseh, says that the Bulgarians conquered by the impetus of masses. It was not a hurricane of steel, lead, and fire that broke down the Turkish resistance. It was the shock of human breasts.

Four divisions under Gen. Dimitrieff formed a sort of immense flying column. Every one carried rations to last several days and an extra supply of ammunition. It was imperative to conquer quickly, for it was impossible to turn back once the struggle was begun. The Bulgarians lived on bread and water.

The night attacks on the large modern forts were carried on by ancient methods, even as walled towers were [illegible]

## Where Turks and Bulgarians Face Another Battle.




ades playing a great part in the cruel strife. The Turkish artillery cut furrows in the mass of Bulgarians, but the furrows were immediately filled and the advance was continued.

The correspondent describes how a Bulgarian aeroplane detected a Turkish commander bringing a whole division from Adrianople in the direction of Kirk-Kilisseh.

**Powers Plan to Carve Up Turkey.**

The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Mail describes an embryo plan which the powers are now discussing for the settlement of the Near Eastern question.

According to this plan, it is proposed to leave Turkey in possession of only the territory between Adrianople and the Bosphorus. All her other European dominions are to be taken from her.

Bulgaria is to extend southward to the Aegean. Servia is to have an Adriatic seaport. Montenegro is to have Scutari, and Albania and Macedonia are to be made independent principalities, with Princes of Sweden and Denmark as their rulers. No mention is made of Greece.

### SERVIA CELEBRATES VICTORIES.

**Processions in Belgrade Streets Follow News of Uskub's Fall.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BELGRADE, Oct. 27.—The taking of Uskub by the Servian Army has elated the people who were so stoical yesterday when awaiting the news.

It is now considered that Servia has performed her part in the great campaign, and a general celebration is in progress.

Old men and boys with flags of the allies are marching and singing from one legation of the allies to another.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 28.—A Belgrade dispatch to The London Times says:

"Uskub has fallen, the anticipations of serious Turkish resistance there having been completely falsified. It seems that the Turks, disheartened at the failure to hold Kumanova against the irresistible elan of the Servian infantry, preferred to retire to Ouche Pole rather than make a determined defense of Uskub.

"Prince Alexander entered the town at the head of his army at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and requested the foreign Consuls to protect the Ottoman subjects in the town and restore order. This the Consuls readily agreed to do."

### REPORT SCUTARI SURRENDERED.

**Rome Gets Advices That Turks Have Yielded City to Montenegrins.**

PARIS, Oct. 27.—A special Rome dispatch says that advices were received here to-night that Sceutari had capitulated.

RIEKA, Montenegro, Oct. 27.—A general bombardment of Scutari began at 10 o'clock this morning. The town was subjected to a cross-fire from the Montenegrin batteries to the north, south, and west, and also from the island off Vranjina, on the lake, from which point of vantage King Nicholas watched the action.

After an hour a thick smoke was seen issuing from the eastern quarter of the town. The bombardment still continues.

The troops under Gen. Vukotitch to-day took the strongly fortified heights of Rosai, which dominates the approach to Ipek, also known as Petch, and continued their advance on the town.

The Montenegrin troops on Thursday joined the Servian forces at Sienitza, in Novi Bazar. King Nicholas telegraphed Gen. Vukotitch, congratulating him on this event, which, he said, was unprecedented in five centuries.

### ISTIB IN SERVIANS' HANDS.

**Strong Natural Position Evacuated by Turks Without a Fight.**

SOFIA, Oct. 27.—The Bulgarians to-day occupied the Turkish town of Istib, Macedonia, which lies forty-five miles to the southeast of Uskub. It is said that the Turks evacuated Istib without offering the slightest resistance.

After a battle near Kotchana, fifteen miles to the north, the Turks were apparently completely disorganized and left large quantities of rifles and stores along the road between the two towns. The Bulgarians were equally elated and astonished at the easy capture of Istib, which they expected to take only after a severe struggle.

Istib is known as the Adrianople of Macedonia. It occupies a very strong natural position in the mountains.

### TURKS' STORY OF VICTORY.

**Say Kirk-Kilisseh Has Been Retaken and Bulgarians Badly Beaten.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 28.—With reference to reports that the Turks have taken the offensive and recaptured some positions, The Daily Chronicle's Constantinople correspondent, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"Kirk-Kilisseh has been recaptured by the Turks. The news has just been communicated to me by a high official. He says it is absolutely authentic and will be publicly declared to-morrow. Reinforcements of Hilmi Bey, commander of the reserves, and Broussa Ismid are said to have met the Turkish forces which were retreating from the city. On meeting the new force the retreating army stopped its flight and united forces. With admirable courage they went forward and beat back the Bulgarians, who were driven off and pursued to Tarash. This fort the Turks retook and also that of Baltchiklar.

"Meanwhile another force under Mahmoud Mouktar Pasha, former Minister of Marine, took the enemy from another direction, and a battle ensued, the losses on both side being enormous.

"The Turks are full of glee at this great victory.

"Additional fortifications are being built at Adrianpole, and I am informed that its capture is impossible. The morale of the army there is excellent."

The same correspondent announces that the Sultan summoned an extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet Saturday. A prolonged discussion took place on the grave situation, wherein Turkey finds herself. At the end of the conference, which lasted many hours, the Sultan in a voice, which betokened strong emotion and with tears in his eyes announced that he was determined to proceed to the front to share the fortunes of his soldiers. Those who were present described the scene as most moving and pathetic.

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CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 27.—Reports of skirmishing on the right wing of the Turkish eastern army seem to indicate that the Bulgarians around Adrianople are still developing the turning movement.

The Turkish force is stretched out between Visa and Adrianople, and is engaged in checking the advance of the Bulgarians, who are trying to push back the Turks, and at the same time cut the communications with Constantinople.

Eighty per cent. of the officers who participated in the fighting on Tuesday and Wednesday were killed or wounded.

No reports were received to-day regarding the position of the western army, telegraphic communication with Uskup and Salonika having been cut. As a consequence the embassies are without information from the Consuls. Communication with Adrianople is working comparatively well, although the embassies' cipher telegrams are not accepted.

### SHOT A YOUNG WOMAN SPY.

**Two Macedonians Also Executed Summarily by the Bulgarians.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 28.—The Sofia correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says the Bulgarian authorities are making short work of the spies found in their territory.

It has just been learned, says the correspondent, that a wealthy young woman of Sofia and two Macedonians have been summarily shot.

The woman, who was the divorced wife of a Bulgarian officer and whose sister is married to an officer, was seen, just before the war broke out, taking a train for Constantinople. She had declared to a woman friend that she was going to Vienna, and, by a curious chance, this friend saw her at the station, going in the opposite direction. She made some remarks which were reported to the police, and the young woman was watched.

It was found on her return that she was in communication with two Macedonians, who were also under suspicion, and they were arrested. Proofs, it is said, were found in her house of her complicity with spies, and she and the two Macedonians were court-martialed, sentenced, and immediately shot in the new prison of the city.

The young woman owned one of the finest houses on the main street of Sofia, where her mother also resided.

### ABDUL HAMID BACK IN CAPITAL.

**Constantinople Hears Kiamil Pasha Is to Be Grand Vizier.**

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 27.—There are rumors of an impending change in the Grand Vizierate.

Ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid arrives here to-night and will probably be kept in Constantinople for the present.

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LONDON, Monday, Oct. 28.—It is rumored that Kiamil Pasha will be summoned to the Grand Vizierate, says a Constantinople dispatch to The Daily Telegraph. At an extraordinary Grand Council at the palace yesterday not only members of the Cabinet were present, but Senators and chief religious dignitaries and military officers.

The military situation was discussed for five hours, and it was decided to resist the idea of intervention by the powers and continue to prosecute the war with the utmost vigor.

### FRENCH HINT OF MEDIATION.

**But M. Poincare, Reaffirming the Entente, Ignores Status Quo.**

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The unswerving fidelity of the members of the Triple Entente was the keynote of M. Poincaré's speech at Nantes this afternoon, in which the Premier, as is customary on the eve of the reassembling of the Chamber, placed before the country the views of the Government with reference to external and internal affairs.

M. Poincaré lost no time in shattering the idea that, in collaborating with Germany in the search for a means to re-establish peace in the Balkans, France was preparing to modify the lines of her external policy.

"We have not thought of changing our friendships," he said, referring to remarks in the foreign newspapers. "The ties binding us to Russia and Great Britain are interwoven imperishably. They are dictated by sentiment, interest, and political probity. * * * Nothing can dissolve an entente the solidity of which continues to be indispensable to the maintenance of European equilibrium."

M. Poincaré went on to say:

"We find in this lasting intimacy one of the best reasons for the hope that the war will be confined to the Balkan States, and can be arrested by Europe at the earliest opportune moment."

The Premier dwelt on the constant activities in the concord of powers and the necessity for sustaining the vitality of the concert in order to prevent "the inevitable diversity of interests from degenerating into dissension and conflict," so that joint mediation might be undertaken at the proper time. His nearest approach to information in this connection, however, was the statement that the day of mediation was "perhaps near."

He made an eloquent appeal to the nation, at a moment when the tranquillity of the world was threatened by an explosion of incompressible forces, to rally around the national ideal and crush out all isms tending to weaken the republic, and show to the world a united people, "who do not want war but at the same time do not fear it."

A huge audience greeted this and the references to the entente with cheers that lasted many minutes. There was a rather noticeable absence in the Premier's speech of any mention of the status quo in the Balkans, which has heretofore been such a favorite theme of the diplomats.

Since the victories of the allied States diplomacy admits that the formula shows signs of becoming decrepit. As one of the statesmen put it, "It is more sickly even than is the 'Sick Man of Europe' at the present moment."

### HAIL GREEKS AS LIBERATORS.

**Inhabitants of Albania Cheer Troops —Turkish Outrages Reported.**

ATHENS, Oct. 27.—Crown Prince Constantine, telegraphing from Kosam, northwest of the town of Servia, says:

"When we entered the town to establish headquarters there the inhabitants, including the school children, lined the streets, cheering, waving flags, and throwing laurels upon the soldiers. The Metropolitan conducted us to the Cathedral, where a te deum was sung."

From Arta it is reported that Turkish and Albanian bands are following the Turkish Army, pillaging Christian villages and massacring the inhabitants. They have burned several villages.

The King arrived at Elassona to-day and received a great ovation. He visited the hospital and thanked the wounded for their services to the Fatherland. He also visited the Cathedral, where the Metropolitan greeted his Majesty as King Liberator. In the evening the King proceeded to Servia.

The Greek Army in Epirus has occupied the passes of Louros and Pentepigedia, on the road to Janina.

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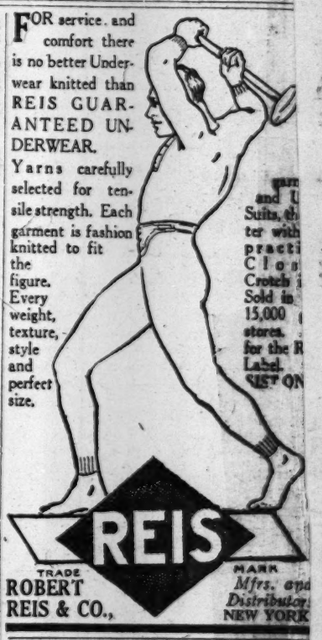
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# MME. GROUITCH HERE FOR A SERVIAN FUND

## American Wife of Diplomat Wants $100,000 to Aid Wounded Soldiers and Dependents.

## FEARS TURKISH ATROCITIES

### Servian Soldiers Know Well What to Expect from the Most Inhumane People on Earth, She Declares.

Mme. Slavko Y. Grouitch, wife of the Servian Minister to London, arrived in this city on Saturday on the Cedric to become financial agent here for the Servian Red Cross Society and the Kola Sestara, or "the Circle of Sisters," a charitable organization of Servian women. She has established headquarters at the Hotel Manhattan and has started her campaign by sending letters to financiers in this country. She hopes to collect by private subscription and through public entertainments $100,000 for the relief of the wounded Servian soldiers.

Mme. Grouitch is an American. She was before her marriage Miss Mabel Gordon Dunlop of Clarksburg, West Va., the home of "Stonewall" Jackson. She was graduated from the University of Chicago, and lectured in some of the Western States on archaeology and art. It was while a student of art in Greece in 1901 that she met Slavko Grouitch, then the Servian Chargé d'Affaires at Athens. They were married in 1902, and subsequently traveled through Russia and lived for several years in Belgrade, and also in Constantinople. They were sent to London four years ago.

Mme. Grouitch is visiting Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick of Chicago at the Hotel Manhattan, having accompanied Mrs. McCormick from London. She began her missionary work while on the Atlantic, getting $1,000 from Mrs. McCormick and another $1,000 from Charles R. Crane of Chicago.

"I would like to have Americans understand," Mme. Grouitch said, "that the situation in the Balkans is a grave one; that life is at stake and that money is required to provide those simple remedial necessities which are every day affairs here but which are such rarities wherever the Turkish Government has spread its power. I represent my husband, who was personally requested to collect funds by the Servian Red Cross Society and by the Kola Sestara, probably better known here as 'The Circle of Sisters.'"

The Servian Red Cross, Mme. Grouitch said, was equipped for serving an army of 135,000 soldiers, but the Servian army, now containing 300,000 men, needed much help from the outside. Her own work, she said, was in the interest of Servia, which she had learned to love. Moreover, she said, her husband had already put himself in the hands of the Servian Minister of War and might at any time be called to take the field along with forty-six other members of his family who had joined the army.

"The Kola Sestera," said Mme. Grouitch, "is a charitable organization to which Servian women of all classes belong. All the women of the royal family are members, and work side by side with the wives of the humblest peasants. All are willing at any time to go upon the field of battle, to take care of the sick and wounded in the hospitals, and to care for the bereft women and children. Thus the $100,000 or more which I hope to collect here in America will be devoted to the soldiers and their families.

"We have a wonderful army, made up of brave men who dare to face the butchery of the most inhumane people on the face of the earth. Those brave Servians know what mercy they can expect from the Turks. That is why you will see some wonderful fighting. What our army needs is a competent medical staff and medical supplies. What can we expect when we have only half the medical provisions that we need? We need more tents, more field hospitals, more doctors, and funds to fit up hospitals in all of the Servian towns, so that the wounded can be taken care of.

"Sometimes I think that the world does things most inhumanely. Thus the political powers will never interfere to save a much-persecuted people until the very worst is at hand. The powers said: 'No, we are sorry, but we cannot help you because Turkey is an independent country, and what she does with her Christian provinces is her affair.' And thus it seems to me that although the world generally is always willing to heal wounds, it is most unwilling to prevent them in the first place. There must be bloodshed before there can be sympathy. Now there has been bloodshed, and we are ready to receive the help which we Servians know will come to us."

At this point Mme. Grouitch went to a trunk and brought out a report of the Red Cross International Congress in Paris.

"See," she said, showing a list of the donations made at various times by the Servian Red Cross Society.

"You will see that we were kind even to the Turks."

In the list there was a donation to the Turkish Crescent Society in Constantinople to relieve suffering from an earthquake in 1894, and another donation as late as 1911 for a fire in Constantinople which had made many Turks homeless. There was a proffer of help to the Turks in the war with Italy, which was rejected with thanks by the Turkish Government on the ground that it did not require help from the outside. Other sums of money were sent by Servians at various times to the Boers, the Russians, Japanese in the Russo-Japanese war, to the sufferers at the Martinique bquake.

me. Grouitch showed this letter from sister-in-law, Mlle. Mirka Grouitch, elgrade, Servia, dated Sept. 1:

You ought to hear the soldiers sing. Everywhere they are singing and the population is wild with joy. And yet you know and everybody knows, and the soldiers know best of all, that they must face the worst atrocities that were ever faced by men if they are captured by the Turks. Any war is bad, but a Holy War will be the bloodiest that the world has ever seen.

It is a sublime act of courage to fight a people who know nothing of humanitarian treatment, not only for soldiers, but for women and children as well. The towns are vacant, and from your husband's village, forty-six proud Croutches, all arrayed in new uniforms, marched to the front. I expect to remain at Belgrade as long as possible and will go into the interior if things come to the worst.

"Just think of it," continued Mme. Grouitch; "think of living in a community where there are no doctors at all. The Turkish Government in the sections under its absolute control will allow no doctors, for fear they will educate the people to better modes of living. The women are forbidden by the Vali, who is the Turkish Governor, to cross the borders of these sections into Christian territory. A case came to my attention not long ago in which a woman was shot for crossing the border without the written permission of the Vali. Another woman crossed the border with her sick baby hidden in her coat, so that the authorities might not discover that she was going for meulcal aid. In these sections they have old herb women, who pretend to cure tuberculosis by giving charms to wear around the neck. The wells are open and full of filth, and disease is rampant. That is what all the Christian provinces would come to if the Turkish Government had absolute control. Those conditions exist all through Macedonia. The only place, in fact, where there is culture and learning is in Constantinople, which boasts of the only Red Cross Society in Turkey proper."

## CHURCH FOR HOLY WAR.

### Sermons in Russian Cathedral Here for the Balkan Slav and the Cross.

If the sermons in the countless churches of the Russian Empire yesterday coincided in sentiment and equaled in fervor those preached at the Cathedral of St. Nicholas, in East Ninety-seventh Street, the Emperor Nicholas II. may find himself—regardless of diplomatic considerations—forced by popular feeling to take up arms in support of the Balkan States, as his grandfather, Alexander II., was forced to fight Turkey in 1877-78.

During the service, whenever the Emperor of Russia and the imperial family and the President of the United States were prayed for, in the usual routine, the names of King Nicholas, King Peter, Czar Ferdinand and King George were added, and the "Many Years"—long life—was proclaimed for them by the deacon and chanted by the choir.

The crucial point of the whole service was in the sermon by Father Ioann Sliunin and the address by the Bishop of Alaska. Father Sliunin not only treated the Balkan Slavs as practically Russians, on racial and religious grounds, but openly expressed the hope that public feeling would compel Russia to engage in the "holy war," to "put an end to the hell" which existed in the peninsula and had engulfed so many martyrs and victims during the thirty-five years of waiting for liberty and freedom of conscience. Bishop Alexander went even further, and distinctly beheld a fiery vision of the Russian cross reinstated upon St. Sophia in Constantinople—a vision which did not entirely satisfy natives of Balkan States, who are eager to see the orthodox Catholic cross in general, but not the Russian cross in particular, once more in the ancient holy city. But the address deeply affected the Russians and Balkan Slavs who filled the church.

# ACCUSED BY CONDEMNED MAN

### Charged by Guilty Minister with Aiding His Escape, Officials are Promptly Bailed.

GREENSVILLE, S. C., Oct. 27.—At the instigation of Govi Blease, Jeff D. Gilreath, Police Inspector and former Sheriff; A. A. Phillips, former jailer, and Reuben Gosnell, Magistrate's constable, were arrested to-night, charged with assisting Thurston U. Vaughn to escape from the county jail last June.

Vaughn, who yesterday was convicted and sentenced to the electric chair for attacking three little girls, inmates of the Odd Fellows' Home, when he was Superintendent of that institution, made the charge against the prisoners.

After being in jail cells for an hour and a half, the men were released on $1,000 bonds, furnished by half a dozen wealthy citizens, who marched to the prison with hundreds of followers.

# MAYOR LUNN TALKS HERE OF HIS ARREST

### Quoting Lincoln in Little Falls When He Was Taken In for Inciting to Riot.

### INTENDS TO SEE IT THROUGH

### Cowards, He Says, Changed Charge from Felony to Misdemeanor—One Arrest for Reading the Constitution.

Mayor George R. Lunn, Socialist Mayor of Schenectady, who was recently arrested in the public park of Little Falls, N. Y., charged with felony in inciting riot, and now out of jail on parole, was the principal speaker at a mass meeting here yesterday in Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton Street, under the auspices of the Meyer London Profesional League, to indorse the candidacy of Meyer London, picturesquely known as "the darling of the masses," who is running for Congress in the Twelfth District on the Socialist ticket.

Invitations had been sent broadcast throughout the district, and some 2,000 voters stormed the doors of the hall that normally holds 1,000, crowding the floor and gallery, jamming the side aisles, and standing ten rows deep at the back. At least 100 girls and women were sprinkled through the audience. There was plenty of enthusiasm.

Dr. P. S. Kaplan, the Chairman, caught the crowd at the start when introducing Mayor Lunn.

"He had his rises," said the Chairman; "he rose to be Mayor of Schenectady. But he also had his 'Little Falls.'" [Loud applause, and groans by one or two.]

Mayor Lunn, wearing a blue serge suit that bagged at the knees, also a wing collar and bright red tie and rather long hair in back, spent half of his allotted time in explaining his recent residence in the Little Falls jail, to the howling satisfaction of his audience.

"There was a strike on at Little Falls," said he. "It started spontaneously among men who were being exploited to the limit of human endurance. There were no organizers there. The men simply thought that they had better starve and be idle than starve and work. A recent bill had reduced their permitted hours of labor from sixty hours a week to fifty-four. Their wages, already a pittance, were reduced by so much more. Isn't it better to work sixty hours and barely live then to have the Legislature pass a law reducing them to fifty-four, virtually a law reducing wages?

"I did not suppose they would arrest me when I went there. I went into a park. Some twenty-five persons were there. I got up on a bench and said, quoting the words of Abraham Lincoln, 'I am proud to live in a country where men have the right to strike'—when a policeman came up and said, brusquely: "'You'll have to stop.'

"'What? Stop quoting Lincoln?' I answered.

"'You'll have to move along,' he retorted.

"'Can I talk as I move?' I asked. He arrested me, and I moved along without any opposition. He was that wide, (indicating three feet.) When the Republican papers in Schenectady got an inkling of the news they telegraphed to the Little Falls police: 'If you've got the Mayor of Schenectady there, for Heaven's sake keep him there.'

"Several of my friends were arrested. When we reached the jail, we found a man in there who didn't know why he had been locked up. We held a Socialist meeting then and there, right in jail. We converted the man. It was the only time I evtr converted every man in my audience.

"There is a Constitution of the United States, which guarantees freedom of speech. And yet another man was arrested for reading the Constitution in the park! Another comrade tried reading the Bible. He was arrested. Another comrade impersonated a dear and dumb person. And he was arrested. Think of the monstrous folly of a system which allows the police to become public censors, the tyranny of allowing the police power to judge the effects of a speech in advance of its delivery!

"I pleaded my own case. When they found out that I was Mayor of Schenectady, they would have let me speak, but I said 'No, not till any man, no matter how humble, is allowed to speak.' I was arrested a second time for telling a policeman that we Socialists were yet going to have the flag of freedom flying over the workingman. My wife was arrested, too, because she insisted on her rights and refused to be ordered out of the park. It was a plucky thing for a little woman, who is naturally of a retiring disposition, to do. Later, in the court, the Sheriff told her that if she was under the impression that she was under arrest, she was mistaken. They let her go, because they were cowards. Had she been a poor working woman they would have kept her in jail.

"We fought them and we won. To-day they allow free speech in Clinton Park to any one. I am out on parole. We are to return there next Wednesday. I know the cowards will hold us for the action of the Grand Jury for doing last week what they allow this week. But some of us are determined to put Little Falls on the map. The District Attorney offered to compromise. He went so far as to move that the charge be reduced from felony to misdemeanor, in spite of our protests.

"We must busy ourselves with constructive Socialism. The most bitter enemies of Socialism are workingmen. And yet Socialism is simply the right of a man to the product of his toil. For every unearned dollar that is received by any one, some one else has had to pay over an earned dollar. We must open the minds of the workingmen.

"Thought is the genesis of Progress. Enthusiasm will never advance the world. Think clearly, speak courageously, act boldly. We look out with the glory of a new creation. I have stopped three times already. This is going to be the last. I'm a little like Bobby La Follette—sadly lacking in terminal facilities.

"I want to issue a challenge to the workingmen to unite—a power that makes capitalists tremble. Think, educate, agitate, organize. You have nothing to lose; the world to gain."

Mayor Lunn also told of the experiment made under his administration of having the city sell coal to private consumers for a dollar a ton less than private dealers charged.

Among the other speakers were William Kaplan, S. John Block, Meyer London. Several women had seats of honor on the platform, including Mrs. London, Mrs. John Sloane, Mrs. Karlin, Mrs. S. John Block, and Mrs. Caroline M. Dexter, Mr. London's campaign manager.

Mayor Lunn spoke again at a meeting held at 50 Columbia Street under the auspices of the Cloakmakers' and Furriers' Unions, which are financing Mr. London's campaign.

# ROOSEVELT RESTING BEFORE HIS SPEECH

### Madison Square Garden Meeting Will Use Up All His Strength, and He Couldn't Do More.

### BIRTHDAY GIFTS FOR HIM

### Two Fine Paintings, One from a Woman He Doesn't Know—Exchanges Telegrams with John L. Sullivan.

*Special to The New York Times.*

OYSTER BAY, Oct. 27.—Col. Roosevelt spent the day getting up his strength for the ordeal he has to go through when he makes his Madison Square Garden speech on Wednesday. In Brooklyn it has been announced that he is to speak at a mass meeting on Saturday. This is untrue; he couldn't do it if he wanted to, and the publication of such reports is cruel to a man who is very sick, and whose life is not yet out of danger. Just as some kinds of people incite an aviator to go into the air when the currents are such as to make it a 10 to 1 shot that he will be killed, merely so that they can enjoy a thrill, just so certain kinds of politicians seem to be trying to force this dangerously wounded man into situations that will increase danger of his death.

The Colonel spent his fifty-fourth birthday in a quiet little family party. With him were Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Ethel, Master Quentin, Theodore Jr., and his wife and baby. In the morning Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Ethel went to the Episcopal Church. After the service a good many Oyster Bay folk came up to Mrs. Roosevelt and asked how the Colonel was getting along. She always answered with a bright smile, that was the best proof in the world that she felt no real anxiety. "He's all right," she said, and always with a laugh and a look of real confidence. Then she got into her automobile with her daughter and drove back to Sagamore Hill.

This afternoon at 2 o'clock they served a birthday luncheon, but nobody outside of the usual Sagamore Hill party was present except Cousin George Roosevelt, who came over just for the luncheon, and then returned home. Theodore, Jr., with his wife and child, were driven down to the station at 4:15. At 3:30 Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Straus called, but only long enough to congratulate the Colonel on his birthday. They went right back.

More than a hundred automobiles went up the hill to-day, but the vigilant Jim Amos was on the job, and none of the cars got within gunning distance of the door. The Colonel received a multitude of letters and telegrams of congratulation, one of which was from John L. Sullivan and read as follows:

North Abingdon, Mass., Oct. 27, 1912.
The Hon. Theodore Roosevelt,
Oyster Bay, N. Y.
Every good wish to you on your fifty-fourth birthday, and God's blessings as well on your life. JOHN L. SULLIVAN.

The Colonel wired back:

Good luck to you, John. Am very much pleased by your telegram.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Sullivan is an old acquaintance of the Colonel's.

This afternoon a woman, of perhaps 60 years, well dressed, got off the train at the Oyster Bay station and walked the four miles up to Sagamore Hill, carrying a painting, which she left in charge of Ralph Amos, Jim's brother, to be delivered to the Colonel. It turned out to be a painting by Millais, the famous artist, and one of the last things he ever did. She refused to give her name or address, and said that all she had wanted to do was to leave a "little gift" for the Colonel. She didn't even want him to know her name, saying that her name meant nothing to him, as he had never met her.

One of his birthday gifts to-day was a large painting by Carl Rungius, the best-known painter of animal life in this country. It represents a Bull Moose in the woods. The picture was painted some years ago, and was presented to the Colonel by A. Heckscher of East Neck, L. I. The Colonel was much pleased, and he telephoned to Mr. Heckscher to bring his wife up to Sagamore Hill to-morrow for tea.

The Colonel was much improved to-day, and Drs. Lambert and Brewer, who came out to see him to-night, think he can speak at Madison Square Garden on Wednesday, provided that nobody asks him to shake hands. They have forbidden him to do so, owing to the fact that there is some oedema in his chest muscles, which would make handshaking painful and dangerous. The Colonel will return to Oyster Bay that same night in a special car, and will probably make no further speeches during the campaign.

### Tickets for the Garden Exhausted.

Arrangements were made yesterday by the local Bull Moose leaders to take care of the overflow crowds from the Madison Square Garden meeting on Wednesday night, when Col. Roosevelt, Gov. Johnson and all the candidates on the party's State ticket will make speeches. Every Bull Moose orator that can be obtained will be utilized to make speeches in Madison Square and near-by streets. Tickets for the Garden, it was announced yesterday, had been exhausted by the demand.

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# HORSE SERUM IN MAN.

### Injection Stops Four-Day Blood Flow When Other Measures Fail.

For the first time in the history of Bellevue Hospital horse serum was injected into a human being for the purpose of stopping a continual flow of blood. After all other efforts failed to stop the flow, Dr. Justin, one of the physicians in charge of the case, suggested the serum, which was procured last night from the Board of Health, and, according to the doctors in the hospital, thirty minutes after the injection had been made the flow ceased.

The patient is John Lynch, 40 years old, a bookkeeper of 301 East Twenty-eighth Street, who was seized with an attack of nose bleeding on the street on Wednesday afternoon. After trying to stop the flow of blood himself he went to Bellevue Hospital. There Drs. Justin and Donovan treated the man for several hours unsuccessfully and finally placed him in a ward. All Wednesday night both doctors worked over Lynch, but the blood continued to flow.

On Thursday they stuffed Lynch's nostrils with cotton and applied ice bandgages to the nose. This caused the blood to congeal in the back of the head and flow to the stomach, causing a hemorrhage. On Friday and Saturday he grew weaker. He was unable to partake of any nourishment, and the case looked hopeless until late yesterday afternoon, when Dr. Justin suggested the horse serum.

A small quantity was injected in Lynch's right arm, and in a few minutes another injection was made. In less than half an hour, the physicians say, the bleeding stopped, and the experiment was pronounced a success. Lynch will remain in the hospital for a few days in order to regain his strength.

# BECKER ASSAILS ROSE AS PLOTTER

Continued From Page 1.

procured. But Rose never asked me for a cent of money, and in the end I found out why he did not. At that time Rose intended going into business with Herman Rosenthal."

"Was it Rose's money that has figured to so great an extent in the references to your alleged partnership with Rosenthal?" Becker was asked, the question having reference to the $1,500 that Becker is alleged to have given to Rosenthal for an interest in his business.

"It was Rose's, as sure as there is a God in Heaven," Becker answered.

"Why," Becker continued "Rose asked me when he went in with Rosenthal to remember the favors that he (Rose) had done me and not to raid the house. I told him that I would not molest it any more than any other house, and even went so far as to say I would not make any special efforts to get the place unless specially directed to do so.

### Rose's Aid in Rosenthal Raid.

"The first week that Rosenthal opened up Rose came to me and said that a man had been in and that he had lost $6,000 at the game. Rosenthal, he went on to say, had taken this money, and with a part of it paid some old debts and then had conveniently lost the rest of it to two of his Harlem friends. This action on the part of Rosenthal made Rose very bitter against Rosenthal, and so it was that I suggested to Rose that may be some time or other somebody else would come and drop some money, and if so I suggested that he do the same thing. Rose did, for it was not long before another man lost a big sum and Rose permitted a convenient friend of his own to win the money.

"About this time letters were beginning to come into Commissioner Waldo about Rosenthal's place, and the upshot of it all was that I received orders to raid it and close it up.

"I went to Rose then and asked him for information that would make it possible for me to get the evidence against the place that was needed.

"Rose suggested three ways in which this evidence could be obtained. In the first place he named a steerer well-known along Broadway, [Becker named a man more or less well known in the Tenderloin.] In the second place he named a waiter at the restaurant Rosenthal usually used, not far from the scene of the murder. The third suggestion was an employe of another hotel in the section of the city where the crime was committed.

"By using all of this information I was able to get the evidence needed, and the result was the raiding of Rosenthal's place.

"Did you really and honestly get legal evidence against Rosenthal's place?" Becker was asked.

"So help me God, I did, and I am a man convicted of murder in the first degree," was his solemn answer.

"How well did you know Rosenthal?" was another question asked Becker.

"I knew his reputation and his capabilities for getting policemen into trouble," was the answer. "I knew that he was the man who got Deputy Commissioner Driscoll out of the department. I knew of half a dozen other policemen, all of whom he had gotten into hot water, and, knowing all this, I leave it to any fair-thinking man if I would not have been crazy drunk to have made such a man my friend, and I was neither crazy nor drunk.

"Why," Becker continued after a short pause, "Rosenthal blamed Rose for the raiding of his place, and Rose boasted to Rosenthal that it was true that he had caused it. Rosenthal had a prizefighter in his employ, a man named Kelly, and to get even with Rose he gave Kelly to understand that it would be a good thing for him to beat Rose up.

### Tries to Beat Rose.

"Kelly did as told and on a certain night he met Rose on Fourth Avenue near either Eighth or Ninth Street. But Rose was too much for Kelly and instead of himself getting a beating he got the best of Rosenthal's man.

"Rose asked Kelly why he had tried to do him up and Kelly replied that Mr. and Mrs. Rosenthal had ordered him to do it. Then he begged Rose to get somebody that knew Rosenthal and who was friendly with him to go to Rosenthal and tell him that he, Kelly, had done the job."

After a few more references to the enmity that he said had grown up between Rosenthal and Rose, Becker came down to the time of the affidavits that figured prominently in his case. At this point he brought in the name of a reputable reporter and said that this reporter had said that Rosenthal had told him that he had never paid Becker a cent for protection of any kind.

On July 15 Becker said that Rosenthal first mentioned his name in connection with the charges that Rosenthal was then making.

"When Rosenthal brought my name into the trouble he was trying to create," Becker explained, "I realized that it was time for me to protect myself, and so I went to Louis J. Grant, a lawyer, to consult with him about bringing an action for criminal libel against him. Mr. Grant, however, was ill at that time, and was unable to give the case the attention it warranted, and it was then that I went to my present lawyer of record, John W. Hart, and retained him to bring the action."

"Did Rose call you up at your home the night of the murder, after the commission of the crime?" Becker was asked.

"Rose may have called my house," Becker replied, "but I ask you, is it reasonable to believe that he would use, as he says he did, a public telephone number to tell me of a murder when he knew my private number, unless even then the conspiracy was being hatched to place the blame on me?"

### Did Not Talk with Rose.

"Did you talk to Rose that night?"

"So help me God, no," was his brief answer in a determined voice.

"Do you think that Rose and others took advantage of the public clamor against you to place the blame for the murder on you?"

"Yes, I do."

"Do you think that Rose is so vicious a man as all that?"

"I did not think that," Becker answered, "but when he took the stand and said he had no regrets, no pangs of conscience, I then realized that he was vicious in every way."

Becker at this point became argumentative.

"Rose," he said, "is in a way a man of the world. He has been around the world several times. Why should he take the word of a mere police lieutenant, as he says he did, that he would be protected if a murder was committed?

"Why did he not go to his friend 'Bridgey' Webber and tell him to tell his friend Smith to tell the District Attorney what he said I had ordered? Why did he not tell Mr. Whitman, for he knew that had I done such a thing Mr. Whitman could bind me hand and foot?

"The absurdity of this assertion is equaled only by that of Bridgey Webber, who testified that when I told him that I wanted Rosenthal put out of the way he replied, 'Why, all right, Charlie, we'll do it if you say so.' Apparently he was willing to have a man killed just to be obliging.

"Another thing that could have been explained was the reason for Hart's visit to Rose at Pollok's house after the murder and for his using the initials 'J. H.' to get in.

"Mr. Hart and I went to The World office in time to see the affidavit before it was printed, but it was then too late to swear out a warrant in the Night Court. On the day after the murder, Mr. Hart and I talked over the matter of getting an affidavit from Rose about the Rosenthal case. I said I didn't think it was necessary. At that time neither Mr. Hart nor I dreamed that Rose was wanted in connection with the murder. Pollok came to me and told me that Rose was in his home, sick. Mr. Hart and I talked the matter over with Mr. William Travers Jerome at the Bar Association, and Mr. Jerome advised me getting the affidavit.

"I went to the telephone, called up Audubon 5400, Pollok's apartment. Mrs. Pollok answered the telephone and I asked if I might speak to Rose, as he had asked me to call him up. He then came to the telephone. I asked him if he would make the affidavit that night, and he wanted to know if it was very important. When I told him that it was he consented to make it, and I said I would send my attorney.

"Rose said: 'Well, I've been pestered to death with reporters ever since Rosenthal made his affidavit, and I don't want to see any more of them. How will I know that your attorney isn't a reporter?' I said: 'I'll tell him to give the initials "J. H." as a countersign.'"

"Do you know Webber and Sam Schepps very well?" was another question asked Becker.

"I knew Webber, but not very well. I met him when I went to his poker room to look over the place. As for Schepps, I knew him only slightly."

### His Visits to Rose's House.

"How about your visits to Rose's house with Mrs. Becker, about having breakfast there?" was asked.

"A false impression was created there, too," Becker responded. "I did stop at Rose's house about twice each week on my way to headquarters in the morning in order to find out what information he had for me. I used to sit with him while he ate breakfast, but I never went away from home in the morning without breakfast in my whole life.

"On two of my visits Mrs. Becker accompanied me, but they were not the social visits that they seemed. The first time was May 21, the day after my sister's funeral. Rose had telephoned me the day before that he had information about a certain poolroom, but I could not get it that day. On May 6, [illegible] 6 o'clock, Mrs. Becker and I had been downtown, and we went to Rose's place on the way home. Mrs. Rose insisted that we have something to eat, so we stayed for a cup of tea.

"The next time when Mrs. Becker was with me was after Rose had telephoned that he had information that I wanted about Sam Paul's place in East Thirteenth Street, which I had been looking for. That was on Sunday. Detective White of my staff was ill in the Presbyterian Hospital and it was thought that he was going to die. Mrs. Becker and I had gone to the hospital to see him, and later, about 5 o'clock, we went to Rose's so that I could get his tips. Mrs. Rose was there, and so was Mrs. Pollok. Rose gave me the evidence that led to the raid on Paul's place. The visit lasted less than an hour, but as given to the jury, quite a different impression was created. The jury evidently believed that Rose and I exchanged social calls."

### Explains His Money.

Next Becker drifted to the stories that have been printed that he is a man grown rich by grafting.

"I had an uncle named John Jackson," he said, "and he owned a lot at 237 West Thirtieth Street that was worth in the neighborhood of $35,000. Before his death, a few months ago, this uncle divided that property among his relaties. At that time I was at outs with one of my close relatives.

"My uncle did not desire any friction because of this difference between us and so he gave the $5,000 that was my share to my sister Laura, and she gave it to me in cash. I went home with the money and told my wife that I had $5,000, and, handing it to her, told her to put it in the bank. I also had $2,000 of my own money that I had saved, and I also gave her that with instructions to bank it.

"Then Mrs. Becker told me that she, too, had some money, and she went to a trunk and brought out a tin box containing between $15,000 and $16,000 in cash. It had been given to her by a very dear friend of her family, John F. Finnegan, who was at one time with The Evening World. Finnegan at one time lived with my wife's family, and he always had a great liking for her; in fact, he often told her that he was going to make her his heir, since he was unmarried. In 1911 Finnegan was seized with heart disease and realized that he was going to die soon. Unknown to me, he gave my wife between $15,000 and $16,000.

"I made her take two days off from her school teachings, as the records of the school will show, to desposit the money. On account of the savings bank limit of $3,000 and in some cases $2,000, it was necessary to place the money in several banks.

"The night I was arrested Finnegan dropped dead at the Manhattan Subway station, without leaving a will. It was said that he had directed that certain property be given to my wife, but we did not take the matter up.

"When I was married my wife had $2,500 and I had saved some myself. With the Finnegan bequest and that of my sister we had saved something like $23,000.

"All of the deposits were withdrawn July 30 by Mrs. Becker without my knowledge, in order to defray the expenses of my defense.

"I could have explained, too, why it was that I seemed to have been on such good terms with Herman Rosenthal. Mrs. Rosenthal testified that she and her husband sat with Mrs. Becker and myself at the Elks' Club, Thanksgiving night. That is true; it was a situation that I could not dodge. Rosenthal had been seeking some time to cultivate my acquaintance for the purpose of getting protection. Finally, through a brother Elk, Louis Hyman, manager of Reisenweber's, he obtained an introduction to me at the Elks' Club. He was Hyman's guest, and I was no more responsible for his being there than I am for your coming here to see me to-day."

Becker was asked if he knew "Gyp the Blood," "Lefty Louie," "Whitey" Lewis, and "Dago Frank," the four gunmen who were employed, according to Jack Rose, at Becker's command to kill Herman Rosenthal and, Rose said, did actually commit that crime.

"I never knew nor do I now know any of those men," was Becker's answer.

Just before the interview ended Becker once more reverted to the dead gambler. His reference was to the time that he and Mrs. Becker and Rosenthal and Mrs. Rosenthal dined at the Elks' Club.

"Rosenthal's acquaintance," Becker said, "was forced upon me by a brother officer who introduced him. It is ridiculous and absolutely false to say that I ever put my arm around him and told him he could get me up at 3 A. M., if necessary, to help him."

"Did you ever apply to be relieved of the command of the Strong Arm Squad?"

"I did on three occasions, and I deeply regret that Commissioner Waldo was not permitted to testify to that fact," Becker answered, and with that answer the interview ended.

### Regret Failure to Testify.

Both Becker and his wife are now said to regret greatly that both of them did not take the stand during the trial that ended in Becker's conviction. Mrs. Becker, it is said, would have testified that Sam Schepps lied when he swore that he visited Becker's home on the night of July 17. Mrs. Becker is said to have characterized that statement of the informer as a lie as deliberate as any ever uttered. She firmly believes that her husband is the victim of a conspiracy hatched by the four men who were the State's principal witnesses against the former head of the Strong Arm Squad.

Persons who know Becker say he, too, believes a great tactical error was made when he was not permitted to take the stand and tell his story, even though the telling of it exposed him to a severe cross-examination at the hands of District Attorney Whitman and his assistant, Mr. Moss.

Becker fully realizes now that the chance is dim that he will ever have an opportunity to correct that error. But in the event the Court of Appeals does grant a new trial it is considered certain that he will take the stand and take his chances against the severe cross-examination the District Attorney will surely subject him to. As matters stand, only the Court of Appeals, and in the advent of an unfavorable decision a commutation by the Governor to life imprisonment, stands between him and the electric chair. No one has expressed the belief that the next Governor, no matter who he may be, would interfere if the Court of Appeals decides against Becker.

### His Chance to Tell of Graft.

But Becker did have a chance once, and that chance was to go to the District Attorney and tell all that he knew about graft in the Police Department. Immediately following his indictment and arrest, Mr. Whitman, it is known, would have at least talked the matter over, and had Becker been in a position to give, and had given, the information that would make possible the purging of the police force of every one of its undesirables, there is little reason to doubt that the District Attorney would have accepted a plea for a lesser degree of murder than the first. But that chance has probably passed forever, and it is not believed that Becker, even though he should now tell all that he knows, can escape the sentence that Justice Goff will impose next Wednesday morning.

While Becker is waiting for Wednesday and the subsequent transfer to the death house, "Gyp the Blood," "Lefty Louie," "Whitey Lewis," and "Dago Frank," the gunmen awaiting trial on the charge of having actually murdered Herman Rosenthal, are fearful of the outcome of the trials that are almost upon them. Counsel for the gunmen insists that the men have a good defense, and denies that they never had nor have now any intention of confessing to Mr. Whitman or anybody else the part they are accused of having played in the murder.

A story was printed yesterday that the gunmen had pleaded with their lawyer to go to the District Attorney and try to make terms of some sort which would at least save them from the electric chair.

It was said that the men stood ready to tell who hired them and who it was they were told was at the bottom of the plot that ended in the death of Rosenthal. Nobody believes that Mr. Whitman will listen to any overtures from these men. He believes that his case is complete and that they will meet the same fate as awaits Becker.

### Threats for Lawyers and Goff.

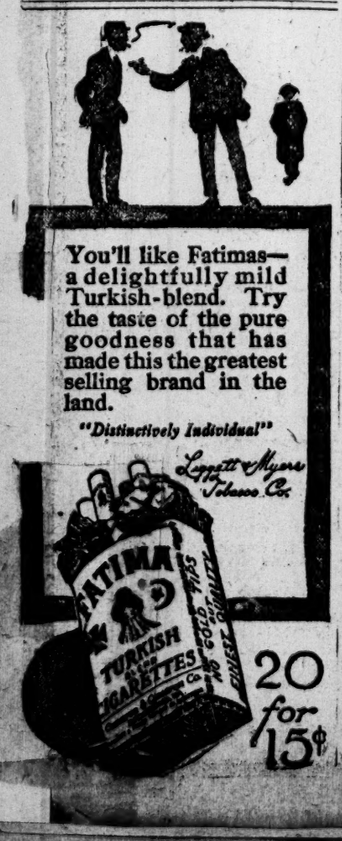
Ex-City Magistrate Wahle, counsel for the gunmen, was asked last night about this phase of the situation. He was indignant and said the story was absolutely false in every particular.

"They have no idea of confessing and never did have such an idea," he said. "The story printed to that effect is absolutely false."

Mr. Wahle said the men would go to trial with good defenses. It is believed that this defense will be an effort on their part to establish alibis. Mr. Wahle, however, would not admit that this was the plan of the defense.

In the West Side Prison Jack Rose, "Bridgey" Webber, Harry Vallon and Sam Schepps are still wondering when the immunity promised to them will be realized and they will be released from jail. Schepps says he is anxious for his liberty, but it is doubted whether Rose, Webber and Vallon are so anxious for theirs. They are said to have received numerous communications threatening them with death when they are released and they realize that the gangmen will go to any length to punish them for having turned State's evidence.

Not only the informers but the lawyers and even Justice Goff are said to have received many threatening communications. Justice Goff and Mr. Whitman are understood to be always under the protection of detectives. Neither of these men, however, takes seriously the threats and they consider them nothing more than the usual cowardly writings that always follow the prosecution of a case so important as that of Becker.

You'll like Fatimas—a delightfully mild Turkish-blend. Try the taste of the pure goodness that has made this the greatest selling brand in the land.

"Distinctively Individual"

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.



## One-Ninety-Five for $5 Derbies today

a famous maker—a famous hat and a famous value

¶ Four weeks ago we advertised a sale like this. There were two thousand hats in the entire offering. In three days they were sold out—lock, stock and barrel. That is to say, they were absorbed at the rate of six or seven hundred a day, or considerably in excess of a hat per minute. We submit this information in support of our claim that these five dollar Derbies are quite as remarkable in value as we make them out to be.

¶ In case you do not know the story about these hats, here it is again. A maker whose name is an interchangeable term for five-dollar hats, finds that his product occasionally runs a little lighter than he likes. Now, our trouble is that they don't run light enough. And thus we fell to swapping our difficulties—for we never yet knew any man who would not rather have a lightweight Derby hat at 1.95 than a heavyweight edition of the same hat at five dollars.

**Eight new models—smart, distinctive, and as light as an easy conscience. All black. Finished with goat Russia sweatband, which is a feature you won't find even in most five dollar hats. Sizes 6⅝ to 7½.**

## Men's Sweater Coats at 2.95

60 Sweater Coats were.....$6
216 Sweater Coats were.....$5
180 Sweater Coats were.....$4

¶ These garments are lightweight worsted sweater coats, and heavy wool shaker-knit sweater coats, with big rough collars, of which last we will add that there are few makers just now who can deliver garments of this variety, because popularity has made them scarce. There are 120 with V necks, and 336 with those huge rough neck collars that make a man look like the lion that he is by giving him the mane that he lacks. The likeliest-looking lot of sweaters ever knit. Oxford gray, maroon, white, tan, and brown. Get one, and get it now.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

# ...LTS DIAZ'S DEATH ON CIVIL COURT WRIT

### Beltran Stays His and Other Officers' Executions—Judge Ignored Order.

### VAIN PLEAS TO MADERO

### Mexican President Deaf to Entreaties of Women and Notables for Clemency—Rebels Still Active.

VERA CRUZ, Oct. 27.—Gen. Felix Diaz, leader of the recent revolt here, and Major Zerate, Col. Antonio Migoni, and Lieut. Lima, officers under Diaz in his attempt to overthrow the Government, were condemned to death to-day by court-martial. Lieut. Camacho, Capt. Mayen of the Rural Guard, and Capt. Hermilio Martinez were sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, and Gabriel Ramos, Customs Collector, and Hernan Arostegui, Censor of Telegrams, were sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Nine other officers and civilians were allowed to go free.

The court-martial, which was presided over by Gen. Davila, sat in secret session from 2 o'clock on Saturday morning until 3:15 o'clock on Sunday morning. The sentences caused a sensation. A great crowd, including the relatives and many friends of the accused men, gathered outside the building where the court sat and waited hours for the findings, notwithstanding a heavy rainstorm.

Gen. Davila refused to acknowledge the orders of the district Judge to suspend the proceedings in the cases of Gen. Diaz and Major Zerate. Gen. Beltran, military commander of the zone, however, accepted a writ of habeas corpus and suspended the executions, leaving the prisoners temporarily at the disposition of the District Court.

It is thought probable that Col. Migoni and Lieut. Lima will be shot without much ado. The proceedings of the military court have been criticised generally as being very deficient. Public opinion has been strongly against a military trial for Gen. Diaz. It is openly asserted that the prisoners had an inadequate defense, and no investigations have been made so far as to why the Federal troops entered the city with white flags flying and the greeting "Long live Diaz!"

Col. Jiminez Castro of the Federal forces, who was shot in the leg in a skirmish prior to the taking of Vera Cruz, has been sent to Mexico City for the treatment of his wound.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 27.—The popular apprehension regarding the fate of Gen. Felix Diaz, the revolutionary leader, has not been greatly allayed by the report of the recognition by the military court at Vera Cruz of the order of suspension of sentence granted by the Supreme Court, pending an investigation as to whether any retrial of Diaz should be by a civil court. The news of the sentencing to death of Gen. Diaz and three of his confederates yesterday morning was received here to-day. This is characteristic of the delay in the receipt at the capital of all news from Vera Cruz.

The uncertainty as to what was transpiring there served to increase the tenseness of the situation. The friends of Diaz still fear the consequences of the conflict of authority which has arisen between the judiciary and military courts. If the military court observes the order of the civil authority, the final disposition of the case will be long postponed. But it would be no surprise to thousands here to receive a message announcing the execution of the rebel General and his associates.

Efforts to save their lives, especially that of Diaz, continue unabated. Prominent women, men high in affairs, members of Congress, and even high army officers have appealed to President Madero for clemency. But to all he has given the same negative answer. To a group of women he intimated that to show clemency would be construed by the world as an indication of weakness. He cited as an example that when he captured Juarez he pardoned Gen. Navarro, which action the world attributed to weakness instead of to magnanimity.

The popular voice of protest has grown so strong against the execution of Diaz that there has arisen between the President and Senate a sharp discord, and as individuals the Senators have seriously discussed the question of impeachment because of the administration's defiance of that body's interpellation on Friday. That the Senate will take this step, however, is not considered probable for many reasons, one of them being the question of succession.

An incident showing the popular attitude occurred at Chapultepec on the occasion of a visit of a committee of women who pleaded for the lives of the condemned men. When leaving the castle they were cheered by the cadets of the military college quartered in the same building.

That the quick suppression of the Diaz revolt has shown strength on the part of the Government is conceded in the capital, but that the situation generally has been improved is a matter of doubt. A number of rebel bands who were operating in many parts of the republic are still afield, and apparently as active as before. Added to the list is a well-defined new revolt in Yucatan.

Gen. Aguilar continues his campaign in the region about Tehuacan, where, since the affair at Vera Cruz, his followers have entered a number of towns and appropriated horses and supplies.

Col. Diaz Ordaz, cousin and chief lieutenant of Gen. Felix Diaz, has not yet been captured. His whereabouts are unknown, and many believe it not improbable that he will continue the work begun by Diaz. No apprehensions are felt of an advance on the capital by the rebels, because it is well known that they have not a sufficient quantity of ammunition to conduct systematic warfare. The persistency of these rebels, however, renders practically certain the continuance of guerrilla warfare indefinitely.

With the ending of the Diaz campaign the Government is sending the troops back to the disturbed sections, especially about Torreon and in the State of Mexico, where the rebels lately occupied and burned the stations of the railway between Toluca and Mexico City.

### NEAR MARTIAL LAW ON BORDER.

#### Arming Rebels on Our Soil May Necessitate Its Declaration by Steever.

EL PASO, Texas, Oct. 27.—Conditions bordering on those calling for martial law exist here to-day and at other points on the Mexican frontier. Gen. E. Z. Steever, who, from Fort Bliss, Texas, directs the American troops along the border, is said to have received orders from Washington more strict than those given before in the last two years of Mexican revolutions.

It was learned on reliable authority that arrests could now be made by the military forces for offenses previously handled by the secret service and tried in Federal courts. It was declared that any movement to arm rebel filibustering expeditions on American soil would probably result in a declaration of martial law over the strip along the international line between Los Angeles and San Antonio, Texas.

### GOV. WILSON TO MINERS.

#### Says He Favors an Extension of Federal Aid and Supervision.

Gov. Wilson, in a letter to William Green, Vice President of the United Mine Workers of America, who is an Ohio State Senator, has set forth his position regarding the miners in America. The letter, made public yesterday at the Democratic National Committee headquarters, follows:

My Dear Mr. Green: At last I am at home for a few hours, and can turn to your very important letter of Oct. 9.

I am glad to have an opportunity to express more clearly than I have yet had occasion to express it, my appreciation of the miner's work and my desire to contribute in any possible way toward the betterment of the conditions under which he labors.

You are doubtless correct in your statement that in the past the importance and the needs of the mining industry have not been fully appreciated or adequately cared for by those who have the opportunity to lend the aid and countenance of the Government. Of course, this can not long continue to be the case, for the people of the country are coming to recognize the fact that the production of the mine as well as the production of the farm enter into the increasing cost of living, and that mining and agriculture are the two great indispensable industries of the Nation. Furthermore, there is fortunately a growing public recognition of the fact that mining deserves special consideration at the hands of both the Federal and the State Governments, because of its dangers and the heavy loss of life among those that labor underground, and also because of the fact that of our mineral resources we have but one supply, which we cannot increase but which we can continue to dissipate by waste as well as decrease by use.

The inspection of mines comes under the police control of the several States, but the Federal Government has already begun to undertake such investigations and such educational work as may be of especial benefit to the miners, just as it has already liberally provided for work of a similar kind in aid of the farmers of the country. The present work of the Bureau of Mines, already admirable, can and should be extended at every point where the Federal Government can properly lend aid and information and stipulation.

The work should be pushed forward without delay and with all possible zeal, inasmuch as it has to do not only with the better development of a great industry but with the conservation of our resources and the saving of human life.

You may rest assured of my earnest cooperation in pushing forward this important work, whether it be as a private citizen or the Chief Executive of the Nation.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

The special message which Gov. Wilson is to give the country on Saturday, Nov. 2, was shipped yesterday to all parts of the United States from the committee headquarters. On the afternoon and evening of that day the message will be read to Democrats assembled in cities, towns, hamlets, and even cross-roads in every State.

### WHITRIDGE OFF TICKET.

#### Quits as Bull Moose Elector—Barred Because He Was a Federal Receiver.

Frederick W. Whitridge, former receiver for the Third Avenue Railroad Company and now President of the company, has resigned as Presidential Elector on the Bull Moose ticket, it was learned last night.

Mr. Whitridge is a close friend of Col. Roosevelt, and it was reported that his resignation meant that he had decided not to support the Colonel. Mr. Whitridge would not discuss the matter last night or say whether he would support the Bull Moose ticket or not. State Chairman William H. Hotchkiss said Mr. Whitridge resigned while he was in Europe last Summer because he was a Federal receiver and could not serve under the law.

### NEW PURITANISM NEEDED.

#### Better a False God Than None at All, Declares Gov. Marshall.

BUTTE, Mont., Oct. 27.—Gov. Marshall of Indiana, in a non-political address at a local theatre to-day, declared that he would rather see the American people following a false God than no God at all. He said the country was in need of a new puritanism that would make every man follow the dictates of his own conscience rather than the laws of legislatures and the advice of legal counsel.

"There are three classes of men in this country," said Gov. Marshall. "There is the man that obeys the law because he fears it; the man that obeys the law because he respects it, and thirdly, and best of all, there is the man that obeys the law for neither of these reasons, but because his heart and mind are right."

Gov. Marshall, who arrived with Mrs. Marshall from Spokane at noon, spent a quiet day. He attended an informal luncheon at the Silver Bow Club, and prepared to resume his campaign through Montana to-morrow.

# PRINCESS MANNSFELD FOOLS THE REPORTERS

### With $5,000,000 in Gems, She Talks of Going to a $4-a-Week Boarding House.

### COST OF LIVING SO HIGH; SEE?

#### But Winds Up In a Suite at the Ritz, Where She Lays Aside Her Incognito of D'Etchgoyer.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Cunard liner Carmania was a tall, fair, statuesque woman of about 30 years, who was described on the ship's list as the Viscountess d'Etchgoyer. She was accompanied by the Countess d'Etchgoyer, whom she described as her mother-in-law, and her brother, Adelbert d'Etchgoyer. In an interview, obtained while the Viscountess was striding rapidly to and fro on the pier, she said that her husband was a Hungarian, now in Paris, and they had no children. As a reason for being able to speak English so fluently, she explained that she was born in London.

"I came over just for the sea trip," said the Viscountess, "and return next Saturday on the Carmania to Liverpool. I might have stayed longer, but the cost of living in New York is said to be so high that I could not afford it.

"Americans have ruined Paris," she went on to say, "and have raised the cost of living so high that French people cannot buy clothes. One dinner at a first-class cafe in Paris on the American style would keep an entire French family from poverty for a year. It is quite sad.

"I do not care for titles. What do they amount to? Americans do not have titles, and they appear to have all the money in the world."

When asked where she was going to stay the Viscountess D'Etchgoyer replied that she did not know exactly.

"You see," she observed, "I have been trying to find out some nice boarding house where I could stay for the week for $4 and study the problem of the high cost of living, which ought to be very interesting, at close range."

Before leaving the pier she said she had concluded it was no use trying to find the modest apartment she had in mind, so she would go to the Ritz-Carlton Hotel instead.

"Although I shall room there," the Viscountess added, "I shall go outside to get my meals in quiet restaurants where I can live within my limit of $4 for the time I am here—that is, until Saturday morning, when I shall go on board the Carmania after breakfast."

The wife of the Hungarian aristocrat gave the impression to those who met her on the pier that she would sleep at the Ritz and send her maid out to buy egg sandwiches and bring in coffee in a bejeweled gold flask to her room from the nearest dairy lunch counter. While she was speaking of living on $4 a week it was noticed that the Viscountess wore a real black fox pointed stole worth from $1,500 to $2,000 and a rope of magnificent pearls around her neck, which, according to an appraiser on the pier, were easily worth $250,000. Her gown was made of blue cloth and she wore a large picture hat with white plume across and one side turned up, after the Gainsborough fashion. The Countess D'Etchgoyer also wore a sable coat that came down to her ankles and was worth about $5,000.

It was discovered later at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel that the Viscountess D'Etchgoyer was really the Princess Colloredo Mannsfeld, whose husband is a cousin of Count Colloredo Mannsfeld, the husband of Miss Nora Iselin, whom he married here in April, 1909, with great pomp. The Countess D'Etchgoyer is the Prince's aunt, and Albert D'Etchgoyer his cousin.

The Princess is reputed to have some of the finest pearls and jewels in Europe, and those she brought with her this trip to New York are valued at $5,000,000. Her husband belongs to one of the oldest families in Hungary, but is not of royal blood, and is only entitled to the title of "Prince" and not "Highness."

The Princess was a Miss Jacquier, daughter of a Belgian grocer, who kept a store in Clapham, London. Her first husband was named Graham, and was supposed to have belonged to the same family of which the Duke of Montrose is the head. She married the Prince about eight years ago. They make their home in Paris because of the impossibility of the Princess taking part in Court functions in Vienna, where the etiquette is the strictest in Europe regarding birth. It was first asserted that the fact of her first husband's family being distantly related to the Duke of Montrose would be sufficient to warrant the Princess in being received in Court circles in Vienna, but on investigation, it was said, this distant kinship could not be substantiated, and the Prince's family tried to have the marriage annulled. He, however, was very much in love with his wife, and decided that if they could not enjoy life in Vienna they would live in Paris, where the Prince and Princess are recognized and received by the society of the French capital.

The main reason why the Prince's relatives tried to get the marriage set aside was that if there were any children the descendants of the Anglo-Belgian grocer would inherit the title and estates of one of the bluest-blooded families in Austria-Hungary, where people are proud of their noble birth.

# 100 POLICE HUNT EXCISE VIOLATIONS

### Saloon Keepers Encounter an Annoying Break in "Outward Order and Decency" Rule.

### 300 COMPLAINTS TURNED IN

#### Quite Like the Old-Style Sunday, with Men in Plain Clothes Working Out of Their Precincts.

The saloon keepers of New York yesterday were like a host of sleepers awakened abruptly from a drowsy peace of many months, for before nightfall the word was flying the length and breadth of the world of liquor selling that rigor had returned to Police Headquarters on the question of excise violations. The startling tidings spread everywhere that mere outward order and decency would not be enough.

There went forth from the office of Chief Inspector Max Schmittberger yesterday morning a straggling company of 100 patrolmen in plain clothes, directed to hunt for traces of offending liquor sellers. Not one man who went out was allowed to do his detective work in his own haunts or his own precinct. A Bronx policeman would prowl about the saloons of Staten Island. A Delancey Street bluecoat would take off his blue coat and go to work in startled Brooklyn. Something of the old scheme of pursuing the excise violator was restored to the five boroughs yesterday.

When the day was done at least 300 violations had been reported in the Chief Inspector's office, for every policeman returned with at least three cases to tell about. He was immediately directed to put his observations in affidavit form, and these will be poured as from a horn of plenty on the shoulders of District Attorney Whitman this morning to spill off on to the shoulders of his assistants who have charge of the prosecutions in the Court of Special Sessions.

This will be the first step of its kind that has been taken since early in the present city administration, when Mayor Gaynor surprised the city with his excise policy. Plain-clothes men were taken from the work, and only the uniformed patrolmen of the precincts could have a hand in it. It was perfectly clear at the time that a uniformed policeman could not go into a sinning saloon and trap the bartender into selling him "an amber-colored liquid which tasted like beer." The best he could hope to do would be to make his affidavit that he had seen a bar shut off from the view of the street or something like that. And not infrequently when he got on the stand in Special Sessions he would look blank even about that.

It could not be learned at Headquarters last night whether this new move of the Waldo administration meant that it would be tried just for the day to sense the state of the city on the question of Sunday liquor selling or whether it was to be repeated every Sunday from now on until New York learns to behave.

#### Here's the Real Wilson High Ball.

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman of the Women's Wilson and Marshall League has thought of a new plan to raise money for the Democratic cause. On the night of Nov. 4 there will be a fancy dress ball at the Waldorf under the auspices of the league. The women will appear in costumes representing the George Washington period, and it will be optional with the men to appear in fancy dress or not. Many men and women prominent socially will be present. It is expected that at least 5,000 people will attend.

#### Lord Alfred Milner Sails To-day.

Lord Alfred Milner, High Commissioner for South Africa from 1897 to 1905, which included the Boer war period, arrived last night from Canada at the Hotel Belmont and will sail for England to-morrow on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. He has been away from home eight weeks and has delivered addresses at Halifax, St. Johns, and other cities in Eastern Canada. Lord Milner is one of the leaders of the Unionist party in the House of Lords.

#### Fireman Dies Answering Alarm.

ALBANY, Oct. 27.—Stricken with heart disease while answering a fire alarm tonight, Bernard E. Jordan, a hoseman, fell from a chemical wagon and died almost instantly. He was one of the veteran members of the local Fire Department.


At Our New 49th Street Store

## Overcoats for Men of English Woolens American Made

From way o'er the Sea and the far-famed mills of England we brought them—these wonderfully well-woven woolens, with their soft, silky sheen and their marvelous many tinted mixtures and patterns. An almost unending variety, with but a few of each kind.

Here are some English guard models in rich plain blues and browns; there some blues slightly sprinkled with silvery snowflakes; again, some handsome, heather mixture browns, with a scattering of golden brown splotches, and a splendid blue Chinchilla with either shawl or notch collar.

There are Fall coats and Winter coats, storm coats and ulsters; belted backs with and without inverted pleats, any number with plain backs, some lined, many unlined—and, of course, the perennial favorites, blacks, Oxfords and Cambridges.

**$25 to $60---Ready-to-Wear**

**Brill Brothers**

BROADWAY AT 49TH STREET

## Furniture for the Modern Apartment House

THE effective furnishing of the Dining Room of the modern Apartment House requires, maybe, care and consideration, but it presents no insuperable difficulties.

Furniture designed with the especial purpose of harmonizing with its architectural surroundings, however ornate these may be, can readily be selected from among our Reproductions of the English and French Furniture of the 17th and 18th Centuries.

**The Grand Rapids Furniture Company**

34 and 36 West 32nd Street

Between Fifth Ave. and Broadway

New York

HAMPTON SHOPS

FLINT QUALITY FFF FOUNDED 1840

**FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE**

OLD-WORLD STYLES IN MODERN HOMES

How to combine the beauty of ages past with the comfort of the present day is a problem to be solved only by consummate taste and wide and long experience in the art of furniture construction.

Our showing of Fall and Winter Styles comprises the best of English and French designs with added luxuries and conveniences undreamed of by the master craftsmen of old.

From pieces of exquisite detail and delicate workmanship to suites of utmost simplicity the Flint Trademark is your Guarantee for

LOWEST PRICE and HIGHEST QUALITY.

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43-47 WEST 23d ST. 24-28 WEST 24th ST.

## Cut the Cost of Living

### Save *Our* Savings on Cost of Clothes

**Interest 3%** **Insurance ½%**

**Depreciation 5% to 10%**

*Mr. Business Man:*—Do these three items interest you?

They represent some of OUR SAVINGS in making clothes because of the conditions under which we do business.

They represent the fixed excess cost of doing business borne by the clothes shop which sells garments made by nationally wholesaleing manufacturers.

These gentlemen buy clothes and adopt styles some six months before we do. Here is an overhead of carrying charges, interest and insurance, not to mention the losses from errors in judgment in forecasting (so far ahead) on modes and patterns finally to be accepted. Consider also the fact that top prices are always demanded at first of season by fabric mills. Extra cost again.

These costs are figured in the maker's selling price to the retailer. So Mr. Retailer must make his profit on top of Mr. Maker's, which HAS to be excessive.

Also Mr. Retailer takes his long chance on non-sellers and depreciation. Extra on HIS profit.

We make ALL our men's suits and overcoats on our own premises, right here in New York.

And we do not get busy until the last word is spoken regarding style of cut and of fabric pattern.

*We make only ONE profit—a profit based on a coat which bears practically none of the extras mentioned above.*

*We place our garments on your back at a cost many per cent LESS than any other clothes shop can or does in New York.*

Think this over, Mr. Business Man. And remember that we stand ready to prove every word of it if a glance at our garments and our prices is not sufficiently convincing.

* * * * * * *

A wide range of prices will greet you. $15.50 to $30. Suits and Overcoats.

Suits De Luxe $35, $40, $45. Overcoats De Luxe $35, $40, $45.

**Smith Gray & Co.**

UNDER SAME CONTROL & OWNERSHIP SINCE 1865

BROADWAY AT WARREN ST.—NEW YORK—31st AV., BET. 27th & 28th STS.

FULTON ST. AT FLATBUSH AV.—BROOKLYN—BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV.

## J. M. Gidding & Co.

OUTER APPAREL for WOMEN, MILLINERY for MISSES and JUNIORS, FURS

In this brilliant assemblage of Gowns, Wraps, Tailor-made Suits, Coats, Blouses, Millinery, Furs and Fur-trimmed Outer-garments, the woman of fastidious taste will find styles to gratify her most exacting demands.

*Post-season* styles that have been arriving from abroad and represent the *last word* in Paris fashions.

*Let us emphasize*—nowhere in this country will you find such truly charming wearables for every occasion, whether for the opera, the horse show, afternoon affairs, theatre, cards, dinner or the numerous functions of the fashionable winter season the idea that you desire to express in clothes will be found in the six floors of this Store de Luxe.

For the convenience of patrons, purchases made from now until the 1st of the month will be charged on bills rendered Dec. 1st.

Fifth Avenue at 46th Street

## Of Vital Importance To Business Men—

Fire and Floodproof Protection for Valuable Business Records, Files, Account Books, Cancelled Bonds, and other Data, In Specially Fitted Rooms, or Individual Vaults at Nominal Rates. Accessible from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M.

**Pioneer Fireproof Storage Warehouses**

VAULTS FOR VALUABLES

37 to 51 FLATBUSH AVENUE

At Nevins St. Subway Station 7 Minutes from Wall St.

Phone 6900 Main

## The Provident Loan Society

OF NEW YORK

Loans from $1 to $1000 upon pledge of personal property.

*INTEREST RATES*

One per cent. (1%) per month or fraction thereof.

One-half per cent. (½%) charged upon loans repaid within two weeks from date of making.

*OFFICES*

MANHATTAN AND BRONX

Fourth Avenue cor. 25th Street
Eldridge Street cor. Rivington Street
Seventh Ave. bet. 48th and 49th Sts.
Lexington Ave. cor. 124th Street
Grand Street cor. Clinton Street
Courtlandt Ave. cor. 148th Street

BROOKLYN

Graham Avenue cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Avenue cor. Rockaway Ave.

# REPUBLICAN SMASH ABOVE THE BRONX

## Democrats to Make a Strong Rural Showing and Moosers to Poll a Big Vote.

## SILENT VOTE IS THE PUZZLE

### Republicans Have Been Unable to Get Information—Democratic Machine in Efficient Condition.

*Special to The New York Times.*

SYRACUSE, Oct. 27.—Old-time Republican majorities in up-State counties will go to smash in the coming election. The Democratic vote in rural sections will be of unprecedented proportions. The vote for the candidates of the National Progressive Party in certain sections will be of surprising magnitude.

Unless a radical change in the sentiment up-State occurs in the week that is left of the campaign, it is probable that the Progressives will get second place at least in the vote for the head of their State ticket. Based on conditions as they exist to-day in many localities, it appears unlikely that they will elect even Oscar S. Straus, who undoubtedly will run ahead of Col. Roosevelt and the candidates on the Bull Moose State ticket, but such a partial victory does not seem entirely out of the question. Woodrow Wilson will run ahead of the Democratic State ticket, and, according to all present indications, will carry the State by a large plurality.

These, briefly summed up, are the observations made by a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES who in the course of a week's journey has traversed a territory where in past years the Republicans have rolled up towering majorities. In the course of his journey he has interviewed leaders of all three chief parties and has discussed candidates and the campaign with scores of voters on railroad trains, in the streets, and in hotel lobbies.

**Democrats Working Together.**

The Democratic organization up-State is in a better condition and more harmonious than it has been in a generation. In only one county of the sixteen covered was there any indication of a rupture in the Democratic ranks. That was in Oswego, where the Bulger faction for some months has been engaged in warfare with what is known as the Cullen-Mansfield faction, composed largely of the younger element in the Democracy. But these two factions within the last few days have buried the hatchet and are now working shoulder to shoulder with a view of contributing their joint share to the Democratic triumph that seems impending in Nation and in State.

The greatest degree of optimism prevails among the up-State Democrats, and with it the greatest activity in most localities. The inroads made on the Republican strength by Col. Roosevelt's Progressive Party naturally is regarded with the greatest satisfaction by the Democratic opponents of both the old and this new school of Republicans. Only in two of the counties—Schenectady and Lewis—does it seem at all likely to judge from surface indications that the Progressives will gather strength enough to forge ahead of their Democratic rivals. In Schenectady the Socialists triumphed a year ago as a result of dissatisfaction among the voters with the local leadership in both the old parties. Lewis, for some reason, has become a hotbed and centre of Progressive propaganda. The official Bull Moose organ up-State is published there.

**Cannot Gauge Moose Sentiment.**

The great uncertain factor in the situation is the strength of the Bull Moose sentiment up-State. It is in the air everywhere, and both the Democrats and the Republicans admit that they have been baffled in their efforts to translate it into exact figures. The Progressives in many sections of the State are in the most optimistic frame of mind and predict a landslide. A good many of the Bull Moose workers, however, are novices, and others are zealots who are likely to be carried away by their enthusiasm and their devotion to the cause. They have not been in a position to make an ante-election canvass, like the campaign managers of the two old parties, and depend for their information with regard to the strength of their movement on hearsay straw votes and surface indications, which at best do not provide any safe basis for exact prediction.

The Republicans in most of the localities visited had made their ante-election canvass of the prospective vote. They had depended upon this to reveal the exact strength of the Progressives. But in this the Republicans, as well as the Democrats, who also have made a canvass, have been utterly deceived. The chief difficulty they have encountered is the unprecedented proportion of former Republicans who have declined to tell the canvassers how they intend to vote, and who for that reason have gone down on the canvass books as "doubtful."

Both the Progressives and the Democrats declare smilingly that there is little doubt as to where the doubtful vote will go. The Progressives claim that it will be cast for their candidates, and the Democrats that it will be divided between Col. Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson, though they do not profess to know in what proportion.

**Taft Hurt by Reciprocity.**

The chief strength of the Progressives, as revealed by the investigation made by THE TIMES correspondent, is among the farmers, who are opposed to the reciprocity policy of President Taft; among the small storekeepers, who believe that Col. Roosevelt, if elected, will smash the trusts, and among the industrial workers, to whom the Colonel's programme for "social and industrial justice" seems to have made a strong appeal. Among traveling salesmen and among the railroad employes there was revealed a most decided Roosevelt sentiment. Here and there a big manufacturer and employer of labor is found in the Bull Moose ranks. In not a few localities the men whose standing is among the best in their communities are active in the movement. In other localities, again, the Bull Moose machinery is kept in motion by disgruntled Republicans and men who have been political vagrants by force of habit.

Oscar S. Straus, the Bull Moose candidate for Governor, has made a very strong appeal in almost every locality where he has spoken up State. His denunciation of the bosses has found ready response among the believers in the policies advocated by Gov. Hughes.

There is unanimity among the Republican leaders that the situation from their point of view looks less blue at present than it did two or three weeks ago. They declare that a decided drift back to Taft of men who had been identified with the third party has set in. This was corroborated in some places by Democrats who would be in a position to know, but the Progressive leaders without exception maintained that the tide was setting in their direction instead. One surprising feature is the apparently slight effect of the shot fired in Milwaukee two weeks ago.

**Estimate of Bull Moose Strength.**

Below is a table showing the Democratic vote four years ago in sixteen counties in the territory traversed by THE TIMES correspondent, and, for purposes of comparison, the Republican majorities in 1908 and in 1910, as well as the estimated Bull Moose strength by counties this year, arrived at in most cases by apportioning about 20 per cent. of the Republican strength to the Bull Moose, in other instances the figures of the Republican organization workers, where they did not vary to any great extent from the claims made by the Bull Moose leaders, have been used to indicate the probable strength of the third party. It is certain that the estimate of the Bull Moose vote is most conservative, and it is probable that in almost every instance the total will be higher.

| Counties. | Dem. Vote, 1908. | Rep. Pluralities. 1908. | Rep. Pluralities. 1910. | Prog. Vote, Est. 1912. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albany | 19,532 | †4,586 | 2,371 | 2,407 |
| Clinton | 3,947 | 1,446 | 17 | 1,079 |
| Franklin | *2,988 | 1,955 | 1,253 | 1,189 |
| Greene | 3,796 | 327 | *832 | 825 |
| Jefferson | 6,821 | 4,505 | 1,979 | 3,000 |
| Lewis | 2,875 | 1,513 | 159 | 817 |
| Madison | 5,716 | 2,932 | 1,688 | 1,330 |
| Orange | 10,286 | 3,854 | 1,410 | 2,828 |
| Oswego | 6,380 | 3,811 | 2,920 | 2,038 |
| Rensselaer | 13,597 | 3,225 | 1,091 | 2,719 |
| St. Lawrence | 5,794 | 7,968 | 4,544 | 3,000 |
| Schenectady | 7,522 | 2,150 | 904 | 1,834 |
| Sullivan | 3,957 | 611 | *459 | 825 |
| Ulster | 8,679 | 1,724 | 486 | 2,081 |
| Warren | 3,359 | 1,135 | 363 | 899 |
| Total | 105,315 | 44,745 | 15,830 | 27,995 |

*Democratic plurality.
†In Albany County, the Republican defection is said to be less in proportion than in any other locality in the State. For that reason the computation of the Bull Moose vote has been made on the basis of 10 instead of 20 per cent. of the Republican vote in 1908.

**Little Hope for Republicans.**

It will be noticed that in every instance the Bull Moose vote, as estimated, would wipe out the Republican pluralities of two years ago, when almost 200,000 Republicans remained away from the polls or voted the Democratic ticket, and that it cuts in two or reduces further the Republican majorities in the last Presidential year.

The vote for Lieutenant Governor has been used as a basis for the figures that appear in the table, because in each year this came nearer representing the organized party strength than any other. In 1908, when Bryan ran for President, many Democratic votes were cast for Taft, while Gov. Hughes, who was a candidate for a second term, lost a good many Republican votes controlled by the hostile bosses of his own party and polled a great many independent Democratic votes. Two years ago Henry L. Stimson was made the target for the feeling that existed against Col. Roosevelt, and thus lost many Republican votes. The candidates for Lieutenant Governor in both years and in both parties were men apt to come very close to polling the full organization vote, and nothing more.

If the figures tell the story accurately the Republicans will come down to the Bronx with only a small plurality which in all probability will be wiped out entirely if the Bull Moose strength should so far exceed that indicated by the table as is expected in many quarters.

The total Republican vote in the sixteen counties four years ago was 150,451. The total Republican vote above the Bronx in that year was 555,577. If the same average is applied through the rural sections, the Republican plurality when the New York City line is reached will be 45,308 with which to offset the very large plurality for Wilson and Sulzer that may be expected in the City of New York this year.

In the Hudson Valley counties there has been a great weakening of the Republicans. Here there has been a corresponding growth in the Democratic strength. The Progressives, while active, were not expected some days ago to make anything near the showing in those counties—Orange, Ulster, Greene, Dutchess, and Columbia—that they will in the northern, central, and western portions of the State. The Republican leaders apparently discovered their weakness on the Hudson, for of the nine places on the Republican State ticket six were distributed among candidates residing there. In these localities there was a noticeable apathy, while in the northern counties all three parties were most active and the voters most interested in the discussion of the issues.

Seven Congressional districts lie within the zone covered. Numerically they run from the Twenty-sixth to the Thirty-second. There has been a new apportionment since the present incumbents were elected, so no accurate comparison can be made with the present complexion of these localities. Only two of the seven appear to be safely Republican this year.

There are eight Senate districts, from the Twenty-seventh to the Thirty-fifth, in the same territory. Six of these are represented by Republicans at present. In the coming election there are indications that only three will elect Republicans.

In the Assembly elections from the same territory there is every likelihood that majorities may be reversed, and not at all improbable that some Bull Moose candidates may slip safely through.

## DOESN'T FAVOR PUBLICITY.

### Dos Passos Says Opening Campaign Books Amounts to Nothing.

In a letter to Chairman Norman E. Mack of the Democratic State Committee, inclosing a contribution, John R. Dos Passos, the lawyer, said yesterday that he was not in favor of making the list of contributors public.

"What is the result of all this unfolding of the account books of our political parties?" asked Mr. Dos Passos. He answered by adding: "Absolutely nothing. Waste of time and money."

Mr. Dos Passos said he believed in contributions to political parties. They could be defended upon the highest ethical grounds, he said, and declared that the reasons advanced against giving money for such purposes were false and deceitful. In the case of corporations, said Mr. Dos Passos, there were manifest objections to political contributions because such bodies were created for distinct and different purposes, and they had no right to disburse the money of their stockholders or creditors for objects foreign to their charter. As for individuals, he said, the case was different, for they had a right, and, in fact, it was often their duty to sustain their religious, moral, or political convictions in some cases, even to the extent of their fortunes.

## ROOT INDORSES BOURNE.

### Oregon Republicans Dazed by His Support of Independent Candidate.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PORTLAND, Ore. Oct. 27.—Senator Elihu Root has caused consternation among Oregon Republicans by telegraphing his unqualified indorsement of Senator Bourne, who is running for re-election as an independent against Ben Selling, Republican nominee in the direct primaries. Bourne was defeated for the Republican nomination in the primaries, and has since come out in support of Roosevelt. He was again defeated by A. E. Clark as nominee for Senator by the Progressive convention, and entered the campaign as an independent candidate.

Oregon Republicans express surprise that Senator Root should oppose the party nominee, but his message to Bourne makes his position clear.

"I am glad that so many people in Oregon appreciate your service and wish to keep you in the Senate," the New York Senator says. "If Oregon wishes to contribute her fair share to the Government of the country she can do it in that way."

## ONE BULL MOOSE COLLAPSE.

### Party in Washington Demoralized—Leader Involved in Scandal.

*Special to The New York Times.*

TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 27.—The Bull Moose party in Washington has been put on the defensive by the publication of the domestic and prize fighting record of Robert Hodge, the Progressive candidate for Governor. In most counties the third party has collapsed. In Mason County the Bull Moose candidates were ordered off the official ballots by Judge Sheek, who decided that two men meeting on street corners and nominating themselves to office did not constitute a convention. Another Superior Judge has ordered the local Progressive ticket kept off the Kitsap County ballots. It was shown that thirty Kitsap Roosevelt followers, representing four precincts met at Seattle, in another county, and nominated a ticket for Kitsap County.

So completely on the run are the Bull Moosers that the fight for Electoral and State tickets has been practically abandoned, and county and district candidates in populous centres are trying to save themselves. The charge that the National organization money has been used to boom Hodge without reference to the Roosevelt Electors has caused Eastern financial aid to be cut off, leaving Hodge's organization with many bills to pay. Hodge has paid no attention to many demands that he resign. Last night he failed to make an appearance at a meeting, as advertised, it is said, he will not be permitted to [illegible]

# DEMOCRATS EXPECT BIG HOUSE MAJORITY

## Republicans Concede That They Will Largely Increase Their Lead in Congressional Contests.

## OUTLOOK IN VARIOUS STATES

### Republican Split Favorable to Accessions in Kansas, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—There is general agreement among political observers of all parties that in the House of Representatives of the Sixty-third Congress, nearly all the members of which will be elected on Nov. 5, the Democrats will have an overwhelming majority. Even Republicans of the most intense partisan type admit this.

In the present House, with two vacancies in a total membership of 391, the Democrats have a majority over all of 70. There are 231 Democrats and 159 Republicans, while one member is a Socialist and another classes himself as a Progressive Republican. With the existing chaotic condition in the Republican Party, which applies particularly to Congressional contests, it is regarded as certain that the Democrats will increase their lead greatly. Estimates of the Democratic majority go as high as 150, and careful observers who have studied the situation are inclined to predict that it will be not less than 100.

The House of Representatives in the next Congress, beginning on March 4, 1913, will consist of 435 members, an increase of 44 under the apportionment made on the basis of the census returns of 1910. Many State Legislatures have not had the opportunity to make provision for new Congressional districts, to which they are entitled under the apportionment, and the additional members of Congress from those States will be elected "at large," that is, by all the voters of the States in each case. This will work to Democratic advantage on account of the general Democratic trend this year, and as a consequence the Democratic majority in the House will have a very large proportion of the forty-five additional Congressmen who will be elected.

The chaos in the Republican ranks is most apparent in rock-ribbed Republican States where the third party has put candidates for Congress in the field. In some States, where the Progressives have control of the Republican political machinery, avowed advocates of Col. Roosevelt's election are running as regular Republicans. On this account it will be practically impossible to classify the Republican membership in the next House, as many nominal Republicans will probably align themselves on most questions with the members nominated by the new party and elected over regular Republican candidates, and who will class themselves as Progressive Republicans.

**California and Kansas Outlook.**

This condition of affairs is noticeable particularly in California, and it applies also in some degree to Kansas, where avowed Progressives are to have a place on the regular Republican ballot. But in Kansas it is doubted in some quarters that a Republican or Progressive will be returned from any district where both parties have candidates for Congress in the field. Already there are predictions by those who have examined the Kansas situation that the Democrats will gain several seats at least. As an illustration of the opportunity for a sensational gain in the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives, take the State of Pennsylvania, heretofore a stronghold of Republicanism. On account of the adherence of the Pennsylvania voters to the doctrine of protection, Keystone Democrats have been few and far between in the National House. Two years ago, however, the Democrats succeeded in winning eight seats in Pennsylvania out of a total representation of thirty-two in the House. This year, however, they are expected to make additional gains in the regular Congress districts, and, should the Electoral vote of the State go to Wilson and Marshall, the four Democratic nominees for Congressmen at Large are likely to be successful.

Pennsylvania will have 36 seats in the next House, or 1 seat for each of the 32 districts and 4 seats "at large." Estimates made on the basis of reports from the various districts of Pennsylvania give the Republicans 17 and the Democrats 15 Representatives. If the 4 Representatives at large are Democrats their party will have a majority of the State delegation, or 19 Democrats to 17 Republicans.

Another State—Illinois—that has been a tower of strength to the Republican Party may show a similar reversal. There old-time warhorses of Republicanism, who have had little difficulty in getting returned to Congress year after year, are now fighting desperately for their political lives, even in districts where their difficulties have not been increased by the nomination of third party candidates. Ex-Speaker Cannon, who has suffered defeat once and who is confronting conditions similar to those that proved his undoing then, is fighting against great odds. While his opponents are contending with some show of confidence, that he will not be returned, there has been a recurrence of sentiment in his favor within the past few weeks and the ex-Speaker is telling his friends that he is going to win. Representative William B. McKinley, who is Chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee and who managed President Taft's preconvention campaign this year, is another prominent Illinois Congressman against whom the tide is setting. Mr. McKinley is having a harder time of it than Mr. Cannon, and he is believed to be in grave danger of defeat.

**Democratic Hopes of Illinois.**

Illinois will have twenty-seven Representatives in the next House, an increase of two over its present membership. In the present House there are fourteen Republicans and eleven Democrats from this State. From reports of the Illinois Congressional situation received in Washington the contest for the State delegation in the House is likely to be reversed on Nov. 5. The inroads in Republican strength expected to be made by the Progressive movement in Illinois will work to the advantage of the Democrats, and it is believed to be not unlikely that Democratic Congressional candidates will win twenty-one of the twenty-seven districts, leaving the Republicans a bare minority of six.

Indiana, which has seesawed between the two dominant parties in bestowing Congressional favors, elected twelve Democrats out of the thirteen Congressional candidates of that party two years ago. There was no increase in the Indiana delegation in the House until the new apportionment, but it is regarded as practically certain that a solid Democratic delegation will go to the next Congress from this State.

Another Republican fortress is Iowa. Two years ago the Democrats succeeded in electing one Congressman from that State. This year three additional Democrats are likely to be elected to the House, making a Democratic membership of four in a State delegation of eleven. Some of the Republican candidates for Congress from Iowa are of pronounced Progressive sympathies, and it is expected that if they are returned they will be aligned with the Progressive Party.

A political cyclone is expected to strike Massachusetts also. Republicans from that State, while encouraged over a recent revival of interest in the National ticket of their party, fear that few of the Republican nominees for Congress will pull through. Massachusetts will have sixteen members in the next House, an increase of two. Of the fourteen representatives in the present Congress ten are Republican and four are Democrats. Doubt is expressed by some of the Massachusetts Republican leaders that more than two of the party's Congress candidates will be elected. This would make the delegation stand: Democrats 14, Republicans 2. A. P. Gardner and J. W. Weeks, who are standing for re-election, are believed to have a better chance of success than any of their party running mates.

**Michigan Prospects Complicated.**

The situation in Michigan, another State where Republican ascendency has been a regular thing, is complicated by the strong sentiment among Republican voters for Roosevelt and Johnson. When Col. Roosevelt was in Washington early this month to testify before the Senate committee investigating campaign funds and expenditures, he told his friends that he felt certain of carrying Michigan. While the Colonel's optimism in this respect is discounted by people who have watched the Michigan political situation, it is regarded as probable that Republican candidates for Congress in several districts will be defeated by their Progressive opponents. Of Michigan's twelve Representatives in the present House, eleven are Republicans. In the next House, with thirteen Representatives from the State, the Democrats may have four. With four Democrats and three Progressives, the Republicans would still have a plurality of the delegation, but not a majority.

Nobody seems to know what will happen in Minnesota, but it is expected that the Democrats, with one Representative from the State in the present House, will gain another. Most of the Republican nominees for Congress in Minnesota favored the nomination of Col. Roosevelt on the Republican Presidential ticket, and it is likely that, while retaining the old party name, they will vote with the Progressives in the Sixty-third Congress on questions upon which the Republicans and Progressives will be divided.

As far as the Congressional nominations of the Republican Party in such big States as New York, Ohio, and New Jersey are concerned, conditions are uncertain, but everything indicates a sure Democratic gain. New Jersey, with seven Democrats and three Republicans in the present House, is expected to send nine or ten Democrats to the Sixty-third Congress. New York, with twenty-two Democrats, fourteen Republicans, and one Progressive Republican, a total of thirty-seven in the present House, will have forty-three Representatives in the next House, and the additional seats will afford the opportunity for Democratic gains. Ohio now has sixteen Democratic and five Republican Representatives, and will have one additional seat in the Sixty-third Congress, which is expected to go to the Democratic candidate. It would not surprise Ohio political observers if the Republican Congressional membership from that State were reduced to three.

All these factors show the tendency toward Democratic success. The conditions that will help Democratic Congressional candidates in some of the strong Republican States mentioned can be applied to many other States where heretofore most Republican nominees for the House of Representatives were practically certain of success. In certain States local issues will take precedence over National questions, and Republicans who otherwise would be certain of defeat may manage to pull through. But generally the Democratic trend this year and the desertions from the Republican Party ranks to the standard raised by Col. Roosevelt will play havoc with the Republican chances, and place the House of Representatives so firmly in the possession of the Democrats that no measure not indorsed by the leaders of that party will have a ghost of a chance to get upon the statute books.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# UNTERMYER PRODS JOHNSON FOR WILSON

## Asks Why He Hasn't Suppressed Trusts in California as He Would Have Wilson Do Here.

## HANDICAPS IN NEW JERSEY

### Trusts Grew from 149 to 10,020 Under Roosevelt, He Says—Clears Wilson of Indifference or Neglect.

Samuel Untermyer in a letter yesterday to Chairman William F. McCombs of the Democratic National Committee answered the attacks which the Bull Moose leaders, notably Gov. Hiram W. Johnson of California, have been making on Gov. Wilson for his alleged failure to take action for the suppression of the trusts organized under New Jersey charters. Mr. Untermyer says at the outset that under Col. Roosevelt's administration the number of known trusts, "not including the innumerable secret pools and other unlawful devices for throttling competition which flourished in almost every industry," increased from 149 to 10,020, and their aggregate capitalization from $3,784,000,000 to $31,672,000,000, and that the prosecutions under President Taft's régime have been "timid and ineffective and the outcome puerile and farcical to the point of bringing the administration of law into contempt."

With respect to Gov. Wilson and the trusts in New Jersey, Mr. Untermyer says:

With equal, or as little, sincerity one might inquire what action was taken in that direction by Gov. Johnson, in whose State (by way of illustration) the Standard Oil is also incorporated and has interests far greater than its property interests in New Jersey. Its entire export trade to the Far East is supplied by the Standard Oil Company of California largely from the oil fields of that State. The same question might likewise be put with equal fairness to the Governors of other States, in which the trusts have vast property interests and are incorporated. The implication would be quite as unjust as that which Gov. Johnson has drawn with respect to Gov. Wilson.

After a struggle of six years in the courts the State of Texas imagined that it had accomplished something in the direction of suppressing a trust only to find it serenely obbing up and doing business at the old stand under another name. What State has in all these years actually succeeded in accomplishing anything practical in this direction? To every one familiar with the subject, and who understands the narrow limitations of State power as applied to the trusts that are organized and conducting inter-State business within its borders, the proposition is so manifestly unsound, the assertions on which it is based are so misleading, and the answers are so many and obvious that I hope your committee will promptly place the facts before the people so as to avoid their being misled. Gov. Wilson's brilliant record of achievement within the incredibly short space of less than two years entitles him to fairer treatment at the hands of his adversaries.

As to the statement Gov. Johnson made in Trenton on Oct. 22, that Gov. Wilson had not "raised a finger to reform the corporation laws of this State," Mr. Untermyer points out that Gov. Wilson had inserted in the platform on which he was elected in 1910 a plank dealing with this very problem; that in his inaugural address he had made explicit recommendations with reference to legislation on corporations in New Jersey, and that the New Jersey Democratic platforms of 1911 and 1912, which were drafted by committees of which Gov. Wilson was Chairman, also contained planks denouncing the present conditions and pledging the party to the enactment of "salutary checks" upon corporations.

Mr. Untermyer then goes on to say that the State Government of New Jersey had been in the hands of the Republican Party from 1896 down to the time of Gov. Wilson's election—fifteen years—and during that time the corporation laws "have been repeatedly amended and the powers of corporations enlarged and extended in this respect for the benefit of trusts and combinations." Mr. Untermyer adds:

There is hardly an important section of the law that is not distinctly "ear-marked" as having been passed to further the scheme of some particular corporation. For instance, when the Steel Trust decided to convert $250,000,000 of its preferred capital into a fixed debt and to issue bonds for that sum the Legislature obligingly overturned all preexisting law and precedent on the subject and its action was upheld by the courts of New Jersey. Again, when the liability of certain gentlemen for about $35,000,000 of undisclosed and illegitimate profits in connection with the promotion of the Amalgamated Copper Company was disclosed, they stepped over to New Jersey and had the law amended so as to provide them with a convenient short statute of limitations against being called to account. And so on throughout almost every section of the law.

Every effort that has been made by the Progressive Republicans or the Democratic members of the Legislature during those years to reform the corporation laws of the State, says Mr. Untermyer, was vigorously fought by the Republican members of the Senate and House. He comments:

Gov. Wilson, like many of us, was evidently neither blind nor indifferent to the necessity for reforming the corporation laws of New Jersey, but he realized that before such reforms could be made effective the Government must be handed back to the people; that it was first necessary to reform the elections laws, and to provide machinery through which the people could select and elect members of the Legislature, and he was conscious that no effective reform of the corporation laws could be accomplished until he had a Legislature in sympathy with such a purpose.

Public opinion in New Jersey was already aroused to the necessity of election reform, while perhaps it was not sufficiently awake to exert pressure enough to compel a hostile Legislature to undo the corporation legislation which had been the work of almost a quarter of a century.

Gov. Wilson, continues Mr. Untermyer, did succeed in clearing the ground so that there can be effective action with the election of a Democratic Legislature next week. Mr. Untermyer recites the several legislative reforms directly affecting corporations which Gov. Wilson had already carried out, including the Corrupt Practices act, the simplification of the election laws, the Public Utilities act, and the Employers' Liability act. Under the only State law which gives the New Jersey courts the power to curb corporations, he explains, the State attempted to prosecute the meat packers, and Gov. Fort, now with the Progressive cause, decided that he could not extradite the ofenders to Illinois, as "they had not been in the State and could not have committed an offense there." The Court of Errors and Appeals, the highest court in New Jersey, "likewise decided in the same case," and could not have decided otherwise, that the corporations could not be compelled to bring their books within the State, although organized under its laws, nor could their charters be forfeited for failure to do so. He concludes:

There is no authority for the officials of New Jersey to go outside the State to inquire whether corporations are violating the laws of other States or the Federal laws. Most of the corporations complained of conduct none of their business in New Jersey. It would therefore be manifestly impossible for a State investigation to determine whether they were violating the Federal anti-trust law. In most cases the men managing the business live outside the State, so that no process of the State could reach them. Any investigation therefore that might have been set on foot by the Governor would necessarily have been abortive, and could only have reflected discredit upon any Governor or Legislature attempting it.

The charge of Gov. Johnson resolves itself into the proposition that, because Gov. Wilson by his compelling personality and masterly leadership, accomplished the well-nigh impossible in his State with a hostile Legislature, he ought to be criticised for not having brought about the millennium in two sessions of three months each in the worst boss-ridden, corporation-owned State in the Union, and in the face of constitutional barriers and limitations of State power that would have made impossible any such action as it is now claimed he should have taken.

Owing to Gov. Wilson's high standards, he says, this campaign, until now, has been educational and comparatively free from the personalities and misrepresentations that have disgraced previous political contests.

### Miss Cooke to Give Monologues.

To raise funds for building a clubhouse at 106 East Fifty-second Street, for the Women's University Club, Miss Marjorie Benton Cooke will give her original

# WANAMAKER PRAISES TAFT.

### Declares Even Those Who Bite at Him Can Trust Him.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—John Wanamaker to-day gave out a statement championing the cause of President Taft, addressed to "My friends of fifty years, the men of the little kingdom of commerce." He said in part:

"In the next four years there are fronting us the supremely vital issues of monetary affairs, tariff, transportation, including the Panama Canal; commerce and labor.

"Which of the three men running for the office of President is best qualified to deal with these questions? Think of it!

"If changes are to be made, should they not be made with infinite caution? The Constitution has been well tried and has not been found wanting. Granting for argument's sake that Presidents Lincoln and Grant made mistakes, would the people have voted them out at the end of their first term? If Taft has made mistakes, there have been extenuating circumstances for which he was not wholly responsible. No one has dared to add guilt to any of the President's errors.

"Those who bite at Taft respect him and know they can trust him and that the risks of his continuance as the Executive are infinitesimal in comparison with the probabilities from administration by either of the other candidates. True love of country can afford to put away calumny, venom and disappointments and act for the most certain good.

"The man who for four years has stood silently under misinterpretation of acts he was not wholly responsible for must have some kingly stuff in him, though he has not sought to become President on his own proclamation after the nomination could not be stolen away from him.

"It takes a great soul to make a great man. There is nothing finer in humanity than capacity for loyalty and devotion to duty when not always understood.

"The tariff is purely a business question and it could, in my judgment, be well and wisely taken out of politics without disadvantage to any political party and with great benefit to the advancement of the commerce of the country at home and abroad and the welfare of all the working classes on this side of the ocean.

"I venture to suggest that it would be a practical step to consider separating the tariff and customs from the heavily loaded Treasury Department and thus expedite the customs business by creating a new department of qualified business men, whose head shall be a Cabinet officer—the Secretary of Manufactures, Tariff and Customs—who shall be empowered to act, with the approval of the President and his Cabinet, to promote trade, negotiate new markets, reciprocities and new tariff ratings to be reduced wherever and whenever possible without delays, always maintaining, before everything else, the steadiness and enlargement of home industries."

## HEPBURN FOR WHITAKER.

### Republican to Support a Democrat for the Supreme Court.

Although a Republican in politics, A. Barton Hepburn, ex-President of the Chamber of Commerce, announced last night that he would support Edward G. Whitaker, Democratic candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court. He said:

"Mr. Whitaker is perhaps the best man I know of to effect a speedy settlement of a troublesome controversy. The Chamber of Commerce selected him on several occasions as referee or umpire when certain important matters in dispute had been submitted for settlement. Mr. Whitaker's decisions were notable for their extreme fairness. He will make an excellent Supreme Court Justice for New York County and I am cordially supporting him."

# BARNES WITH FIGURES SWEEPING THE STATE

### Taft Coming to the Harlem with 117,000 and Not 50,000 Plurality Here for Wilson.

## SULZER FAR IN THE REAR

### Koenig Gives City Predictions, Too, Roosevelt Far Back, but Straus Going Pretty Strong.

William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee, gave out more figures yesterday showing this time that President Taft would have a plurality in the State, outside of the city, of 117,000, and Job E. Hedges a plurality of 119,000. He also finds that the figures for New York County show that neither Wilson nor Sulzer would have a plurality in all the boroughs of more than 50,000. Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, puts the Wilson plurality in the city at 27,000, and Sulzer's at 31,000. Chairman Barnes bases his prediction upon the returns from 1,068 election districts out of a total of 3,105 outside of the city. This is his table:

| | |
|---|---|
| Taft | 158,054 |
| Wilson | 117,777 |
| Debs | 4,621 |
| Chafin | 5,969 |
| Roosevelt | 42,588 |

Taft's plurality, 40,277.

For Governor:

| | |
|---|---|
| Hedges | 136,462 |
| Sulzer | 115,171 |
| Russell | 4,881 |
| MacNichol | 5,755 |
| Straus | 50,061 |

Hedges's plurality, 41,291.

This ratio of vote, if carried out throughout the entire State, indicates a vote outside of Greater New York for President as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Taft | 459,540 |
| Wilson | 342,481 |
| Debs | 13,351 |
| Chafin | 17,388 |
| Roosevelt | 124,200 |

Taft's plurality, 117,059.

For Governor:

| | |
|---|---|
| Hedges | 454,882 |
| Sulzer | 335,340 |
| Russell | 14,190 |
| MacNichol | 16,704 |
| Straus | 145,935 |

Hedges's plurality, 119,542.

"Thorough and accurate canvasses which have been made throughout the State of New York," said Mr. Barnes, "indicate that Taft's plurality outside of the city will exceed 110,000 and that Mr. Wilson cannot carry the City of New York by 50,000. Upon these returns, in which I have absolute confidence, I am now ready to predict that the State will give a sure plurality of over 60,000 for President Taft. This outcome will be due to the well-considered and fixed belief that Mr. Wilson is a man of uncertain mind, with no practical conception of public affairs, and that if elected, with a Democratic Senate and Democratic House, his radical tendencies and the slant of the Democratic Party, imbued with the idea of Mr. Bryan, will lead to industrial depression and material distress to all.

According to County Chairman Koenig, the preliminary election district canvasses turned in by the leaders indicate that the vote in New York County will be evenly split both on the National and State tickets. President Taft, he says, will run slightly ahead of Mr. Hedges, Mr. Straus will run ahead of Col. Roosevelt, and the heads of the Democratic ticket will be very close together.

As an instance of the actual voting value of the Bull Moose enthusiasm, which he says runs more to signing petitions than registration books, the figures on the Bull Moose petitions in the Fifteenth Election District of the Seventh Assembly District show that of the 111 names signed to the petition 78 did not register and 6 of the 33 who did and who can vote have since reported that they signed the petitions with the understanding that they were Republican petitions and that they will vote the Republican ticket. Regarding the situation in other districts, Chairman Koenig said:

"In a lower west side district—the Seventh Assembly—a poll of the Sixth Election District, which in 1910 was the Seventh Election District, shows a loss of 60 votes to the Democratic ticket and a Republican gain of 33, the balance of the vote, including the Independence League vote of 16, going to Straus. The vote in 1910 was 122 for Stimson, 245 for Dix, and 16 for Hopper. The total vote cast in that district was 396. The canvass made this year was of 386 votes out of a total registration of 468, and show these figures: Taft, 155; Wilson, 186, and Roosevelt, 45. The vote for Governor was: Hedges, 157; Sulzer, 135, and Straus, 144. It is an interesting commentary on the value of the claims of the Bull Moose that this same district was reported by a Bull Moose canvasser a week ago as Roosevelt, 157; Wilson, 153; Taft, 105; doubtful, 30.

"In the Thirty-third Assembly District, which is strongly Democratic, with a 75 per cent. Jewish vote, a canvass was made of the Thirtieth Election District. Out of a registered vote of 276 the canvass showed: Taft, 58; Wilson, 82; Roosevelt, 37, and Debs 15. For Hedges, 51; Sulzer, 76, and Straus, 42. In 1910 the district went: Stimson, 140; Dix, 203; Hopper, 40, and Russell, 27, out of a total vote of 416.

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Newly imported table cloths, centerpieces, scarves and D'Oyleys in hand embroidered and real laces in artistic combinations. Matched luncheon sets in cluny, filet and Irish Crochet.

These fancy linens are exclusive designs not shown elsewhere in America.

Tea Napkins, Cozies and other pretty accessories for the tea table.

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One Way $40 Round Trip $70 Berth and Meals On Ship Included

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PHONE FRANKLIN 8920

Let Resinol stop *your* skin-trouble

Have you suffered for weeks, months or even years with eczema or some other itching, burning, unsightly eruption? Have you tried treatment after treatment in vain, and, perhaps, given up in despair? Thousands whose skins are now clear have gone through this same experience. At last they tried Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap. The soothing, healing, antiseptic Resinol balsams stopped the itching instantly and soon all trace of the disease was gone. Why don't you let Resinol stop *your* skin-trouble, too?

Itching eczema on hand 10 years

Boston, Mass., June 5, 1912: "About ten years ago I became afflicted with eczema on my right hand; first the skin became scaly, then large cracks in the palm and between the fingers, at times bleeding, the skin peeling up rough and dry, intense itching and burning, and most painful. I had tried all the advertised remedies, with no good result. About three months ago I bought a jar of Resinol Ointment and a cake of Resinol Soap, and from the first application I got relief. I have used only two jars of Resinol Ointment, and my hand looks and feels as well as ever. I do my own housework, and use soaps and cleansers that used to irritate, but no ill-effects now." (Signed) Mrs. W. A. McDowell, 92 Lexington St.

Trial free

Resinol Ointment, with Resinol Soap, is also an ideal household remedy for such common troubles as pimples, dandruff, sores, boils ulcers, burns, scalds, cuts, chafings, chappings, and piles. Every druggist sells Resinol Soap (25c) and Resinol Ointment (50c and $1). but for a generous sample of each, write to Dept. 10-B, Resinol Chem. Co., Baltimore, Md.

The Hackett-Carhart Half Million Dollar Sale

Creditors' Settlement Sale

Your Average Saving on the Finest Clothes in New York 50¢ $

Creditors' Sacrifice—Your Saving:
50c on the Dollar

It might be an excusable extravagance for any man to neglect this sale were he able to secure better clothes by paying full prices elsewhere.

But this is not possible.

At the Hackett-Carhart stores today there is being offered the utmost in clothes. No Fifth Avenue tailor is displaying finer fabrics and workmanship, or better styles.

And the truth of this statement can be easily verified.

You have but to visit any of the good stores in New York and find the suit or overcoat you want. Note carefully its details, inquire the price.

Then visit one of the Hackett-Carhart stores and find the duplicate of your selection at one-half what you expected to pay.

The reason lies in the recent receivership—the creditors' sacrifice is your saving!

50c on the Dollar

MONDAY SPECIAL!

Several hundred $22.50, $25 and $28 Suits, in all new fabrics and shades —English, Fifth Avenue and College Models; for Men, Young Men and Boys. Special for today..... $13.50

| | |
|---|---|
| $15, 18, 20 & 22.50 Suits, Fall Coats, English Rubberized Raincoats and Winter Overcoats | $10.00 |
| $18, 20, 22.50, 25 & 28 Suits, Fall Coats, Rubberized and English Tweed Raincoats and Winter Overcoats | $13.50 |
| $22.50, 25, 28, 30 & 32.50 Suits, Fall Coats and Winter Overcoats | $17.00 |
| $28, 30, 32.50, 35 & 37.50 Suits, Fall Coats and Winter Overcoats | $21.00 |
| $32.50, 35, 37.50 & 40 Suits and Winter Overcoats | $24.00 |
| $35, 37.50, 40 & 45 Suits and Winter Overcoats | $27.50 |

Hackett, Carhart & Co. Inc. Retail

| 265 Broadway, Near Chambers St. Opposite City Hall. | 841 Broadway, at 13th St. Near Union Sq. | 119 West 42d St., Near Broadway. Open Evenings. | 154 East 125th St., Near 3rd Ave. Open Evenings. |
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The ALCO

Season of 1913

The American Locomotive Company announces that it is now prepared to receive orders for the 1913 ALCO, a six-cylinder, 60-horsepower car, embodying every effort for reliability and comfort.

We have retained our standard form of chassis, with numerous refinements and minor improvements, and offer it, equipped with four styles of body as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 7-passenger Touring Car | Berline Limousine |
| 5-passenger Touring Car | Colonial Limousine |

*Quality rather than quantity is the product of our factory*

A large part of this year's output has already been sold and to insure early deliveries applications should be made at once.

The car is now on exhibition at our salesrooms and we shall be pleased to make appointments for demonstrations.

*New catalog now ready for distribution.*

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY, 1886 Broadway, NEW YORK

Builders also of Alco Motor Trucks and Alco Taxicabs

Twice winner of the race for the Vanderbilt Cup

MARTIN & MARTIN
BOOTMAKERS
FOR MEN AND WOMEN

AFTER wearing but one pair of Martin & Martin fashionable footwear, you can never again be satisfied with ordinary shoes of ordinary value.

Our intelligent sales service assures our customers an individual—personal—foot attention that makes for perfect shoe fitting. $7 upward.

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**Indestructo Line Marks the Progressive Merchant**

**It Stands for Quality and Protection to You.**

The popularity of the Indestructo trunk cannot be questioned. No matter where you travel, you will find the complete Indestructo line displayed in the best store of every city.

Does this immediate acceptance by the most expert merchandisers of the country mean anything to you?

It should mean that you are buying not only Indestructo quality and the Indestructo guarantee, but you are buying the wise judgment of the merchant in whose store you make your purchase.

Talk to the man who will sell you an Indestructo trunk and you will find that he feels better equipped than his competitor who still confines his baggage lines to the old style square-cornered box.

It is not necessary for you to hunt to find the Indestructo dealer in your city.

Pick out the best and most progressive merchant and there you will find an Indestructo trunk waiting for you.

Whether you travel little or much—you should have an Indestructo trunk. It will repay you many times over in sincere travel wear.

Do not wait until the old trunk goes to pieces and leaves you baggageless.

Investigate now the trunk that protects you against loss.

BUY INDESTRUCTO BAGGAGE

For sale at all leading department, leather goods and trunk stores. Eastern distributing office,
NATIONAL VENEER PRODUCTS CO.,
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"I am hard on shoes—Regal soles wear longer and the shoes keep their shape better than any I know."

REGAL SHOES

POLITICAL.

FOR WHOM

DO YOU INTEND VOTING

FOR

Justice of the Supreme Court?

P. 6 M.

**On Friday**

is the hour when it is necessary to receive all advertising copy intended for the Sunday edition of The New York Times.

The large volume of advertising in the Sunday edition of The New York Times causes this rule.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print"


# WILSON HOPES TO GET DEMOCRATIC SENATE

## Asks Voters to Try Hard for Party Supremacy in Legislatures of Ten States.

## OUT AGAIN CAMPAIGNING

### Speaks Twice To-day in Philadelphia, Coming to Jersey City and Going Up-State.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 27.—A strong appeal to the voters of the country to make sure that the United States Senate is controlled by the Democratic Party in order that the progressive policies he advocates may be carried into effect without unnecessary delay was made to-night by Gov Woodrow Wilson. With Election Day little more than a week away reports received from all over the country have left the Governor and his managers confident of his success, and while the Governor refused to comment on the prospects he was ready to talk about the future of the party. He called attention to the important part that the Senate would play in the next four years, and then dictated this message to the voters:

> I am particularly anxious that the Democrats of those States in which Senators are to be chosen should remember that the control of the Government depends as much upon the majority in the United States Senate as upon the Presidency itself. I hope that in those States, particularly, special attention will be concentrated upon the necessity of obtaining a majority in the State Legislatures.

Ten States were mentioned by the Governor as the ones where Democrats should bend every effort to control the Legislature In all, with the single exception of West Virginia, Republican Senators are to be succeeded. The States are Delaware, West Virginia, New Jersey, Illinois, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Colorado, Wyoming, and Iowa. In all, thirty-three United States Senators will be chosen. The Governor, in several of his addresses, has told the voters that while the Senate was controlled by special privilege as representative of the Republican Party, progression was practically impossible. He let it be known that in the speeches he is to make he would lay strong emphasis upon this issue.

**Favorable in Pennsylvania.**

Along with the Governor's appeal to the voters to-night came the announcement that he had decided to remain on the stump until the night before election, when he will appear in New Jersey, probably in Jersey City. In fact, it has been determined to carry on the campaign with renewed vigor all over the country until the last minute in the effort to place the Democrats in complete control of both houses of Congress.

Gov. Wilson will start out to-morrow morning to carry the campaign into Pennsylvania. Reports that have been coming in from the Keystone State have all been of a favorable nature, but there is a big normal Republican majority to be overcome. The Governor will speak twice to-morrow night in Philadelphia, at a meeting arranged by Independent Republicans at the Academy of Music and then at a Democratic rally in Convention Hall.

In speaking of his trip the Governor said that he had received one message which indicated how the Republicans of Pennsylvania were rallying to the support of the Democratic Party. It was to the effect that it was a hopeless task to try and accommodate all who had applied for tickets at the Academy of Music meeting, and that an overflow meeting was being arranged.

The Governor has devoted much time to the preparation of his address to the Independent Republicans, and it will be one of the most important that he has delivered in the campaign. Reports from the Pennsylvania leaders since the Governor appeared in Pittsburgh are that he won over thousands of voters, and his appearance in Philadelphia should place Pennsylvania on the "safe" side.

The Governor has finally promised to speak in New Jersey on Saturday, after reviewing the Wilson Day parade in New York City. He will appear either in Monmouth County or at New Brunswick, Middlesex County, en route to Rochester, N. Y., on Friday.

It is not unlikely that the Governor will stop off at Schenectady, and there may be one or two other addresses. These details have not been worked out or any definite decision reached. Then there is the meeting in New Jersey Monday night, on the eve of the election.

Inasmuch as La Follette of Wisconsin and Workse of California have declared their purpose to support Gov. Wilson in the Senate in carrying out progressive policies, the Governor believes that the Democrats would have a working majority if they obtained four more Senators.

"It would be much safer, however," the Governor said, "if the Democratic Party could elect seven or eight more Senators, and they should make the most determined effort to accomplish this." And the Governor seemed confident that this would be the result.

Of the ten States mentioned by the Governor in making his appeal to the voters, Delaware comes first in the list. In that State the term of Senator Richardson, Republican, will expire. He is a candidate for re-election, and opposed to him is Willard Salisbury, Democratic National Committeeman. In West Virginia, where Senator Watson was chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Stephen B. Elkins, Watson is a candidate for re-election and probably will win. He is opposed by Davis Elkins, Republican, and son of the late Senator. In Idaho Gov. Brady is the Democratic candidate to succeed Senator Borah, Republican, and there is also the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Heyburn, Republican.

**Dixon Going Out.**

In Montana, Senator Joseph M. Dixon, the Roosevelt campaign manager, apparently has little chance of re-election, and the real fight is between Thomas F. Walsh of Helena, the Democratic candidate, and Supreme Court Justice Smith of Helena, Republican. In Nevada the term of Senator Massey, who was named to succeed the late Senator Nixon, Republican, is the Republican candidate. Senator Newlands, Democrat, has given assurances that the Democrats will control the Legislature and elect a Democrat to succeed Massey.

Two Senators are to be elected in Colorado, one to succeed Simon Guggenheim, Republican, and the other to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Charles J. Hughes, Democrat. The Legislature adjourned last year deadlocked over the selection of a successor to Hughes. Gov. Shafroth and ex-Gov. Thomas are the Democratic nominees.

In Wyoming the Democrats appear to have the best chance, as Gov. Carey, Progressive Republican, has joined with ex-Gov. Osborne in the effort to name a Progressive Democrat. In Iowa Senator Kenyon, Republican, is to be replaced. In Illinois Senators Cullom and Lorimer, Republicans, are to be replaced. Cullom is the oldest member of the Senate and the only survivor of the reconstructed party. The Democratic Party nominee to succeed Cullom is James Hamilton Lewis, and the Republican nominee, James Y. Sherman, a Roosevelt supporter.

In New Jersey United States Senator Frank O. Briggs is a candidate for re-election, and is opposed by Judge William Hughes, Democratic primary nominee. Democrats are confident of controlling the New Jersey Legislature. These States are looked upon as debatable ground.

Gov. Wilson spent the day quietly at his home here. He attended services at the First Presbyterian Church with Mrs. Wilson and their daughters. The Governor starts on his campaigning trip at 9:33 to-morrow morning, making his first address at West Chester, Penn., at noon. He will not use a special train.

**Socialist Torchlight Parade.**

The Socialist Party is planning to hold a torch light parade in the city on Saturday night. It is expected that there will be in line 50,000 men and women representing 150 labor unions and college and Socialist societies. The march will cov about ten miles of city streets, and it w end at Union Square, where Charles E ward Russell, the party's candidate f Governor, and Mayor Lunn of Schene tady, among others, will make speeches.


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ONE HOUR & 50 MINUTES — New Jersey Central — FROM FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET

HARD COAL
NO SMOKE--NO TUNNELS

The beauty of the scenery, the smooth roadbed and easy riding equipment make the journey altogether delightful.

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*The heads of every department in this* **new store** *have been busy gathering together merchandise which will be offered in the shape of unprecedented bargains.*

Watch carefully our announcements for the date of this sale.
*It will pay you to do so.*

**Good News for Men**
**Over 12,000 New Scarfs**

ALL those who know the difference between ordinary neckwear and the kind sold by exclusive haberdashers, should see this magnificent stock.

***Plain colors, fancy stripes, fancy figures; the newest effects in French folds, four-in-hands, including silk-knitted scarfs with the new Ascot stripes.*** **29c**

***Men's Negligee Shirts***

All of them clean and fresh. Fine printed percales with plain or plaited bosoms. The assortment of styles and colors is undoubtedly the best that has been shown this season. Excellently cut and finished. Attached cuffs. All sizes. Regular $1.50, **95c**

***Underwear***
Heavy fleece lined. Shirts neatly finished with binding, drawers have double gussets. All sizes. Regular 59c; Special, **39c**

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***Underwear***
Natural wool, 2/3 wool, shirts finished with silk binding, drawers have double gussets. Fine pearl buttons. All sizes. Regular $1.50... **98c**

***Sweaters for Men, Women & Children***

***Women's Sweaters,*** all wool yarn, single and double breasted, military and shawl collars. All colors and sizes. Value $2.50... **$1.44**

***Men's Sweaters,*** good grade yarn. All have pockets; combination colors. All sizes from 36 to 42. Value $2.00. Tomorrow at.. **$1.45**

***Boys' Sweaters,*** wool and worsted yarn, plain and combination colors. Some have pockets. Value $1.50..... **95c**

***Misses' Sweaters,*** all wool, single and double breasted; sailor, shawl and military collar. All sizes. Value $1.75. Tomorrow at..... **97c**

**Sale of an $85,000 Collection of ORIENTAL RUGS AT AUCTION**

These were personally selected by Mr. G. H. TOPAKYAN, the celebrated art connoisseur.

Every description, size, color and variety, ranging in price from $5 to $5,000 each.

Sales Twice Daily Ending Friday.

**Andrew Alexander**

**Women's Tan Shoes**

Tan Walking Shoes for general street wear, are noticeably in demand this season. In the medium weights, which seem to be preferred, our large stock includes attractive Button and Lace Styles on the new lasts, as well as heavier Lace Boots with low straight heels

**$5 to $8**

Sixth Avenue at Nineteenth St. — 548 Fifth Avenue above Forty-fifth Street

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**Women are wearing men's overcoats made by Hart, Schaffner & Marx**

MANY stylish women have discovered all of a sudden that our overcoat styles for young men are just the thing for women. They wear them for automobiling; for the street; for any outdoor use; they like the luxury of plenty of pockets.

The styles are distinctly men's styles; nothing feminine about them; the box overcoat; the Raglan and the Norfolk jacket are the favored models.

The fabrics, linings, trimmings are such as are uncommon in women's clothes; the tailoring is of the highest class; the prices are about half what women usually pay for tailored garments.

Any clothier who sells our goods will be glad to see any woman who wants to try on one of these overcoats. The prices are from $18 to $50. Whatever the price, the value is there.

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Advertising rates per agate line: One insertion, 30c.; three insertions in one week, including one on Sunday, 75c.; seven consecutive insertions, $1.40.

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A Buick 1911 touring, $450; runs and looks like new car; has every possible equipment, magneto, top, &c.; four new shoes on car now; two new extra shoes and tubes and all other extras; car must be seen to be appreciated; act quickly; no dealers. Inquire for Mr. Leonard's car, Munich's Garage, 133d and Alexander Av. Telephone 55—Melrose.

A BUICK TOURING CAR, 1911.

A HUPMOBILE BUSINESS WAGON, 1912. Capacity 1,000 lbs., suitable for all light work and has a hand made body; both cars have every possible equipment on them and all new tires and all other extras; will be sold at your offer. Inquire Mr. Korner, 338 East 133d St., half block from 3d Av. "L" station. Tel., 1358—Melrose.

LIMOUSINE, 1912 Selden, 45 h. p., equipped with cab windows, slip cover, bumper, electric lights, oil lamps, Warner speedometer, clock, Rixson horn, and mirrorscope; excellent condition; ready to run; no reasonable offer refused. Telephone 7502 Schuyler, STEVENS, 2,156 Broadway.

BODIES, TAXICABS, TOURING CARS. Have over 500. Bodies $20 up; taxicabs, $75 up. Biggest bargains ever heard of. C. DOW, 142 EAST 81ST ST.

1912 Premier six-cylinder; foredoor; electric light system; fully equipped; like new; $1,800. Premier Company, 19 West 62d St.

Pierce-Arrow, 1909, seven-passenger touring, 6-60 perfect, $1,200. Mrs. C. Kleeman, 50 Siney St., east of Merrick Road, four blocks south of Fulton St., Jamaica.

1912 Bergdoll; 40 h. p.; self starter; car fully equipped; can be seen by appointment; private family. Telephone 2584W, 326 Seneca Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Cars, bodies, delivery wagons, sold; all prices. Spot cash paid for cars and bodies. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, corner 54th.

National 1911 touring; every equipment; take small car exchange. W. A. Perry, 490 Riverside Drive. 'Phone 10 to 12, 9124 Col.

Packard, 1907, touring; overhauled, new top, tires; bargain; $500. 69 West 71st. 4692—Columbus.

Simplex, 1912, landaulet, 38, used 1,000 miles; absolutely handsome; offer, Simmons, 21 West 62d.

**AUTOMOBILES FOR RENT.**

PACKARD RENTING CO. Open and closed cars. BEST UP-TO-DATE SERVICE. $3-$5 hour, $360-$700 monthly. EXPERIENCED CHAUFFEURS. Murray Hill—91

Packards.—New cars, limousine and touring; by the hour or trip; cheap rates for monthly service; special rates for theatre calls. Universal Taximeter Cab Co., 153 East 53d St. Phone Plaza 2100.

Packards; $3 hour; theatres, $5; business and return, $1 passenger; $100-$400 monthly; ask our plan; cars, service excellent. 4692—Columbus.

Packard Riverside Garage, 305 West 79th; Fall reduction of prices; touring and limousines, $3 hour, $200 per month up. 8390 Schuyler.

HANSOM PACKARD LIMOUSINE, Seven passenger. Gillett-Johnson Co., 201 West 94th St. Telephone, 5754—Riverside.

Elegant 5-passenger Hudson; owners drive; weekly arrangements made; $2.50 per hour. Telephone 821 Melrose.

Packard seven-passenger touring; low rates; careful service; owner drives. 'Phone 3977 Morningside. Robbins.

Packard touring; late model; hour, day, month; reasonable. Follot Co., 254 West 54th St. Col. 3422.

Locomobile touring, 7-passenger; monthly. 136 W. 73d St. Telephone 4155 Columbus.

**BEAR ROBES.**

Beautiful pair cinnamon bear robes, $30, cost $200; also chauffeur's fur coat, $30, cost $175. Dr. Garnet, private garage, 142 West 37th.

### $1,000 SAVED

We offer a new 1913 latest model Series C, 6-cylinder, 50 H. P. Matheson Car, recently mounted by us with our latest style 7-passenger touring body, fully equipped with top, glass front, speedometer, Klaxon, baggage compartments, 2 suitcases, etc., etc. The body is made according to the highest standard of Quinby Art and workmanship. It embodies every new and modern feature known to the luxurious car. The regular price of this car is $4,800. It will be sold at $3,800 if sold forthwith.

**J. M. QUINBY & CO.,**
1,849 Broadway, New York.
FACTORY, NEWARK, N. J.

### HUDSON

Used Car Dep't.
HUDSONS, 1912-11-10.
HUDSON, LIMOUSINE, 1912.
CADILLAC, 1912.
CHALMERS, "36," 1912.
E. M. F., "30," 1912.
All cars to be offered at prices that will move them quickly.
A. E. RANNEY CO.,
1,700 Broadway.

**STODDARD-DAYTON.**

We are offering rebuilt cars, all styles, late models, at exceedingly low prices, fully guaranteed. Will take your old car as part payment.
USED CAR DEPT.,
4 West 62d St., near B'way.

**1912 NATIONAL DEMONSTRATOR**

This car has mohair top, slip covers, windshield, and Warner Speedometer. It has been driven less than 1,000 miles as a demonstrating car. I must sell it at once. Call or address Mr. Sellers, 1,922 Broadway, at 64th St.

BRAND NEW LANDAULET BODY, $400; built to order by George Meyer; luxuriously equipped; cost $1,000; latest model; fit any standard chassis; pair of cinnamon bear robes, $30, new, cost $200. Dr. Holbrook, 142 West 57th St.

**A SQUARE DEAL.**

Let us sell your car for cash—no sale no charge. TIMES SQUARE AUTO CO., 1,710 Broadway. 'Phone 7366 Col.

### Automobiles

Read "References of Buyers"

ALL MAKES Bought, Sold and Exchanged. Times Sq. Auto Co., 1,710 Broadway.

BUICK Motor Co., B'way, bet. 55th & 56th St. 'Phone 4040 Columbus.

**COMMERCIAL VEHICLES.**

AUTOCAR. Autocar Sales Co., 425 West 19th St. Tel. Chelsea 6958.

**AUTOMOBILE REPAIRS.**

Automobile Repairing
"All that you have we do."
Painting—Overhauling
Upholstery, Tops, & Slip-covers, Foredoors.
52d St. Auto Repair Co.
5951 Columbus. 351 W. 52d St.

**AUTOMOBILE INSTRUCTION.**

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. Individual road work. Small Shop Classes. Day and evening. Truck positions waiting. 302 W. 57th St. Phone 7920 Col. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced.


# FOREST HILLS TRIES A UNION CHURCH

## Members of Many Denominations Join Together in Its New Free Society.

## PROVIDES FOR ALL CREEDS

### Is Choosing Its Own Form of Ritual and Is Not Asked to Change an Article of Faith.

The little community of Forest Hills, L. I., or rather, that part of it which is not identified with the Sage Foundation, has launched an experiment in practical Christianity which ought to be watched with interest by every small village the country over. They have established there a church without a creed, a union church open to members of any orthodox Protestant denomination.

Forest Hills is physically bisected and socially divided by the Long Island Railroad. On the south side nestles the community of the Sage Foundation, a village of some thirty-eight architecturally uniform homes. Across the tracks lies a typical American community of a hundred homes belonging to prosperous professional and business men. It is this wing which has solved the church problem in a village too small to support several denominational churches by establishing the Forest Hills Free Church.

When the Rev. J. C. Hollyman, who comes from Missouri, invited the Sage folks to join in building the church, there was no response, and the unique church enterprise is strictly an affair of the independent branch of the community.

The idea germinated two years ago. Forest Hills had a garage, a drug store, and a volunteer firehouse. Why not a church, too? Leading citizens—and their wives—talked it over, and a committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Guy, Freeman and Smith, to canvass Forest Hills public opinion and find out just what could be done. The result was a general meeting in June, 1911, at which some seventy families decided to waive their denominational differences and club together on the broad basis of essential Christianity.

The Society of the Free Church of Forest Hills was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York and work was begun on a building for which the Cord Meyer Development Company advanced the funds, beside donating the land. The church is an artistic one-story and basement structure of wire-drawn header brick, and the first informal service was held yesterday morning in the lecture and Sunday School room in the basement.

The pastor, Mr. Hollyman, explained yesterday to a TIMES reporter just why his little church is unique among all other churches in the land. The novelty consists in the intention of the members to preserve the polity of their own denominations. No member is asked to give up a single belief which he has previously held. No man must resign a single article of his creed. The mode of baptism is left absolutely to the candidate, and the sacrament will be administered in whatever form desired. It is simply a co-operative effort on the part of Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists, Congregationalists, and others, to obtain the benefits of a Christian church in a community unable to support more than one.

In place of the usual elders or deacons, the pastor will have a cabinet called the pastor's council. They are working out an original order of service, combining features from all. They will also probably print a small common book of worship of their own. It is the intention of the members to keep the practical side of religion to the fore and thus work out their own salvation. Special emphasis will be put on the social side.

Another novel feature was pointed out by the young pastor. The building corporation plans to issue 3½ per cent. debenture bonds of $5 denomination, which will be placed in the community, the proceeds to pay for the edifice. In this way the members will be the real owners of their own church. He said that not a dollar had been received from any church board or philanthropic organization, and that every member was proud of it. The money for equipping the building was raised entirely by the Ladies' Auxiliary, of which Mrs. H. Mandeville is President, Mrs. Fred A. Dede Secretary, and Mrs. C. P. Tompkins Treasurer.

The Board of Trustees consists of H. Mandeville, Presbyterian; Fenton B. Whitmore, Methodist; Walter Drummond, Episcopalian; A. W. Guy, Episcopalian; Richard A. Clinchy, Presbyterian; Frederick A. Dede, Presbyterian, and Charles M. Smith, President.

Mr. Smith said yesterday:

"This church is not the result of outside pressure, but is the spontaneous self-expression on the part of the little community. In spirit and essentials Protestant churches do not differ widely. We can take these essentials as the basis of our union. It is better while the community is still in its early development to support one church well rather than several churches indifferently."


**USED CARS FOR SALE.**

**Locomobile**
Guaranteed Rebuilt Cars.

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| 5 pass. | 1912 | Torpedo 6-cyl. | 48 h. p. |
| 7 pass. | 1912 | Touring 6-cyl. | 48 h. p. |
| 5 pass. | 1912 | Touring | 30 h. p. |
| 7 pass. | 1912 | Landaulet 6-cyl. | 38 h. p. |
| 5 pass. | 1911 | Touring | 30 h. p. |
| 5 pass. | 1910 | Touring | 30 h. p. |

The Locomobile Company of America
Broadway & 76th St., New York
Telephone 7800 Schuyler

**A RARE BARGAIN. ABSOLUTELY NEW**

Up-to-date Silent 6 Matheson, fitted with Quinby Berline foredoor limousine. One of the finest equipped cars turned out. Three miles or sixty on high speed. Will be sold for $5,000. Regular price, $6,500.

**J. M. QUINBY & CO.,**
1,849 Broadway, New York.
Factory: Newark, N. J.

**FOR SALE—A Five-passenger 1910 Sixty Horse Power Touring Car, Fully Equipped.**

This car is in beautiful condition; will be overhauled thoroughly before delivery. Price, $700.00. A seven-passenger 1911 with touring and limousine bodies—limousine body alone cost $1,750. In absolutely first-class condition. Price complete $2,000.00
SELDEN MOTOR VEHICLE CO., 1,876 Broadway.

Bargain Sale of Used Cars.
**J. M. QUINBY & CO.**
1849 BROADWAY

One 40 De Luxe Limousine, $750.
One 25 Pennsylvania, new, $1,100.
One 50 Pennsylvania, demonstrated, $1,100.
One 45 Isotta, $1,800.
Isotta Voiturette $1,000.
35 Simplex Limousine $1,500.
25 Simplex Touring $600.


## CALLS VACATIONS NEEDLESS.

### Psychologist Says Change of Work Is What the Mind Needs.

Dr. Edward Lee Thorndike, head of the Department of Psychology in Teachers College at Columbia University, in a lecture at the Mount Morris Baptist Church yesterday morning said that the human mind needed no rest save in sleep. No vacation was ever needed, and there was absolutely no limit to what the human mind could accomplish, he said, when all the circumstances for mental efficiency were present. He declared there had probably never been a case of collapse from fatigue due alone to overworking the mind.

Dr. Thorndike agrees with the late Prof. James of Harvard, when he said: "The more the mind does, the more it can do."

He continued:

"During no waking moment is there any legitimate excuse for idleness on the part of the mind. Instead of a rest or vacation, the mind should be given new work and supplied with a new interest and motives. It should never be allowed to rest save in sleep.

"At the end of an hour of calculating I let my pupils walk up and down before the blackboard, and this additional effort enables them to continue for another hour. Repugnance to work is overcome by seeing results. So until the habit of work is firmly fixed upon one it is necessary to engage in work for which the brain of the worker is peculiarly fitted, in which it takes pleasure and which brings it tangible results. It would be impossible for an inventor to continue at work for weeks and months, as Edison, for instance, has frequently done, were it not that his interest was kept alive by successful achievement and its motive, that of aiding humanity or adding to the contents of the pocketbook, kept constantly in mind, and the repugnance to the work overcome by the satisfaction of success and the dream of honors and riches to come.

"If any worker is prevented from indulging in favorite work or games he becomes more fatigued than if he were kept constantly at work. No one should rest an instant save when sound asleep. Rest should come from indulgence in social or business talk, with family or friends, hunting, music, &c., but should never be absolute. The child aptly expresses this truth by saying: 'I am tired of not playing.'

"My rules for being able able to work all the time are:

Sleep all that is possible.
Get rid of all physical ills.
When one interest flags find a new one.
Always keep on hand a supply of motives or desires.
Never learn by a roundabout method what can be learned directly.
Never allow the mind to dwell on a subject that may not be useful.
Waste no effort. Never worry. Never become excited unnecessarily.
Think out what should be done and then do it without talking about it.

"In a word," he concluded, "the whole doctrine is: Interest and motive for efficiency, and for protection sleep."

## SUNDAY COAL SALES STOPPED

### Dealers Say Police Did It, and Tenement Dwellers Suffer.

Vexation that almost begot a small riot took possession of many dwellers on the east side around Seventieth Street yesterday morning when on stopping at the little coal and wood cellars for their daily supply of fuel they were told by the particular "Tony," "Joe," or "John" who usually supplied them that an order against sales of the sort on Sunday had been conveyed to them by the police. Despite the urgent demands of their customers, the "coal, ice, and wood" sellers refused to sell even a pound of fuel to ward off the growing cold in the tenement homes.

"The cop he say not to sell, and that it means business," was the answer one and all the dealers returned to such requests.

On inquiry it developed that for the last three days the police of the district had circulated among the dealers, warning them that they must desist from the Sunday trade which they had heretofore plied without interference in the basement of groceries and other stores of the nighborhood. The dealers usually sell coal at 5 cents the half pail, or 35 cents a bag, their customers being for the most part tenement dwellers who supply their homes in piecemeal fashion day by day, and are in this way dependent upon each day's purchase.

Many were the clamors, therefore, for wherewithal to cook Sunday dinners in the tenement rooms, and several customers even urged upon the fuel sellers that there were sick children home who would suffer on account of the cold if they could not get their day's supply of coal. The dealers, however, standing disconsolately in front of their idle cellar shops, refused "to take a chance."

Just what brought about the change in the policy of allowing these small dealers to ply their trade could not be ascertained from the police of the neighborhood. One dealer declared that a policeman had told him when he asked the reason for the new rule that it was "all the fault of Becker with his grafting," but further than that the policeman would not explain.

## RUSH AT CENTRAL CONCOURSE

### Section of New Terminal Is Thrown Open to Commuters.

The suburban concourse of the Grand Central terminal was opened yesterday morning a few minutes after midnight. A crowd was in waiting when the board gates which had blocked the entrance were torn down and there was a rush of commuters eager to be among the first to use the new section of the terminal. Several collectors of souvenirs were among the first in line and at the ticket offices. The first fare taken by the New Haven Road was for Stamford, Conn., and the first by the New York Central was for 125th Street.

The concourse is on the lower level and entirely below the street. Before it was thrown open passengers had to take a circuitous route and descend staircases before they could reach their trains. There are now no stairs to the suburban concourse. Instead of steps there are ramps sloping at an easy grade from the street level to the floor of the concourse. The main room is 300 feet long by 120 feet wide. New train indicators showing the moment of leaving and the stations reached by each train make it nearly impossible for the passengers to take the wrong train.

The only ones to use the new concourse from now to January will be commuters on the Hudson River division of the New York Central and on the Stamford division of the New Haven line. When the terminal is completed in January the suburban concourse will be used for all suburban trains.


**SLIP COVERS.**
Limousines, $12.00 Up
Electrics, $8.00 Up

These covers will protect your clothes and the upholstery; they are indispensable; they are made of the very best of linen and can be laundered at any time. Write or 'phone and our representative, with samples, will call. Slip covers for Parlor Suites made to order, five pieces, $5 and up. Only first class work.
AUTO COVER CO., B'way at 50th St.


# JOHN STREET CHURCH MARKS 146TH YEAR

## Visitors View Relics of First Methodist Society Founded in This Country.

## FIRST SERMON IN 1766

### Three Services and Many Addresses to Celebrate Long Service in This City.

The 146th anniversary of the establishment of the John Street Methodist Church was celebrated yesterday in the old edifice with three services, each of which was attended by a large congregation. Bishop John C. Kilgo, of Durham, N. C., and head of the church in the South, preached the anniversary sermon in the morning. He also presided at an afternoon meeting at 3 o'clock, and was present at the night service, when the Rev. Dr. Lemuel H. Murlin, President of Boston University, made the second anniversary sermon.

Visitors and members of the denomination who attend other churches further uptown and out of town viewed the famous relics stored in the ancient church, including a clock given to the church by John Wesley, memorial tablets to Philip Embury, who preached the first Methodist sermon in this country; Bishop Asbury and Barbara Heck, who had a part in the establishment of the early church here; a piece of the altar rail and the pulpit desk used in the first building occupied by the John Street Church Society.

At the morning service the pastor, the Rev. Lewis R. Streeter, exhibited to the congregation the original Bible from which Philip Embury took his text at the dedication of the first edifice, Wesley Chapel, in 1768, on the site of the present church. It was replaced by a new building in 1817, which gave way to the present church building in 1841.

Bishop Kilgo as the official bearer of greetings from the Southern church, indicating a reunion of the Methodist Church North and South, which have been separated in Government since 1845.

A brief history of the advent of Methodism to America, and its beginning in the John Street Church Society, was given by the Rev. F. W. Hannan, pastor of the New York Avenue M. E. Church, Brooklyn. The John Street Church was the "cradle of Methodism" in America, he said, and had its inception in 1760, when Philip Embury, his wife, and six other immigrants from Ballingran, Ireland, landed here and started the new denomination, preaching his first sermon in his home in 1766.

The Rev. Dr. Edward Judson, pastor of the Judson Memorial Church in Washington Square, presented the greetings of the Baptist faith to the celebration, and declared that all denominations were drawing closer together and working together for the general good of mankind and religion.

George Gordon Battle presented greetings from the Episcopal Church. He said all denominations were working in closer unity and that the unrest in Christiandom pointed to a nearer unity in the future. President John H. Finley of the City College expressed the hope that the John Street Church might always continue to stand amid the towering buildings of commerce and keep up its good influence on the busy life of the city. Other speakers were Richard C. Morse, general secretary of the international committee of the Y. M. C. A., W. D. Suydam of the Noonday Prayer-Meeting Committee, and James W. Pearsall, President of the Board of Trustees.

## DIFFERS WITH PIERRE LOTI.

### Rabbi Wise Says Writer's Attitude Is Insulting to Women.

When Pierre Loti was in these parts recently he dropped a remark in the course of an interview which served Rabbi Wise as a point of attack yesterday morning at his service in the Free Synagogue for his discourse on the emancipation of women. Speaking of women Loti said, or was said to have said:

"Her greatest charm is her mystery. The woman who longs for a vote does not interest me."

The standard thus expressed was described by Dr. Wise as pernicious and debasing. He called Loti's attitude as profoundly insulting to woman and as a phase of outworn "haremism."

"Irrespective of Loti's interest, as it may or may not be excited by the veiled woman," said Dr. Wise, "there are millions of women in these United States who are wage-earners, who are not carefully screened within the walsl of a home; millions of women of misery rather than mystery, who are laboring, as men are laboring, amid the same discomforts and hardships and enaces of shop and mill and store and factory. These women would not interest the exacting Loti, for they are unveiled and are part of the busy world without, but they happen still to be of some interest and concern to themselves

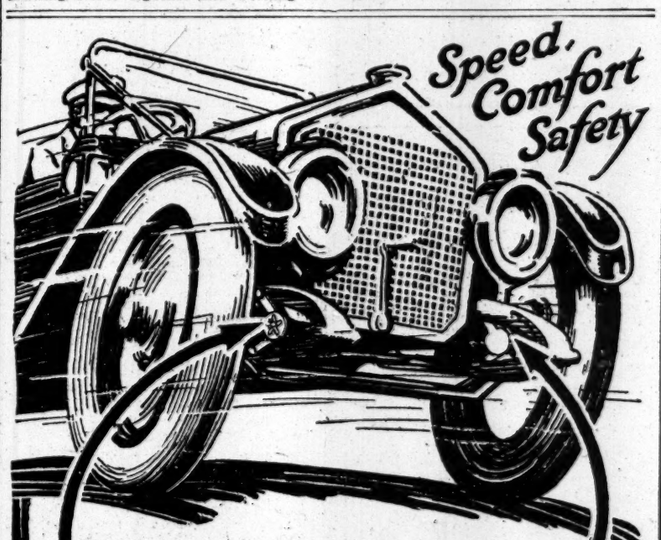
"The question is, Having emerged from within the veil and having taken their part as soldiers in the army of toil, shall not these women aspire unto the same complete, enlightened, self-determining life without the privilege of living which we, who are men, would not be willing to remain alive for a single hour."

## QUART OF WHISKY KILLS.

### Arrest Man for Betting Kane He Could Not Drink So Much.

Edward Kane, a driver, was boasting loudly in a Washington Street saloon on Saturday night that he was an "expert whisky punisher." Various men in the place affected skepticism, and one man taunted the boaster by swearing that he could never drink a quart of whisky at one time. So Kane proceeded to toss off that amount without further parley.

Yesterday morning he was found unconscious on the floor of his home at 273 West Tenth Street, and later in the day he died in Bellevue Hospital. Working on the basis of the drinker's antemortem statement, the police arrested John Mann of 3 Weehawken Street as the one who had gibed Kane into taking his last drink.


Promote efficiency with the
**Truffault-Hartford**
**SHOCK ABSORBER**

Hundreds of motoring events take place every year—races, endurance runs and tours. If you will take the trouble to investigate, you will find that over ninety per cent. of the cars which participate are Truffault-Hartford equipped. Why? Professional opinion holds that a car so equipped is safer, faster, more comfortable. This is a cue for the amateur. It has been accepted, too, Thousands upon thousands of individually operated cars are Truffault-Hartford equipped.

Four Sizes, $15 to $60. Write for our "Good Roads" Booklet.

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THE HARTFORD SUSPENSION COMPANY
1700 Broadway 212-214 West 88th Street
E. V. Hartford, President. Main Offices and Factory, 160-168 Bay Street, Jersey City, N. J.
BRANCHES: Jersey City, 141-143 Morgan St.; Chicago, 458 Michigan Av.; Kansas City, 1324 Grand Av.; Philadelphia, 1437 Vine St.; Boston, 319-325 Columbus Av.; Detroit, 803 Woodward Av.; Newark, 289 Halsey St.; Indianapolis, 448-450 No. [illegible]

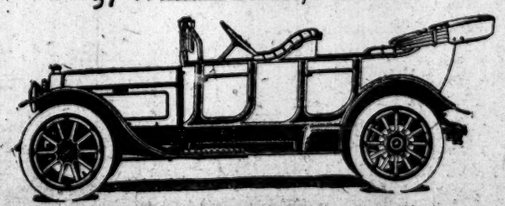


**PEERLESS SIX**
Electric Starting & Easy Steering

Pressure on a pedal operates the most efficient starter ever installed on a motor car.

The steering gear is irreversible, and the wheel moves easily throughout the whole turning angle.

Peerless Motor Car Company of N. Y.
1760 Broadway, at Fifty-seventh Street
37 William Street, Newark



"38-Six" Five-Passenger Touring, $4,300


## URGE A BRONX COUNTY.

### Meeting on Oct. 30 to Advocate Senator Stilwell's Plan.

A meeting of the citizens of the Bronx favoring the establishment of Bronx County, as provided for in the Stilwell bill passed by the last Legislature, will be held under the auspices of the Bronx County Committee on the evening of Oct. 30 at Niblo's Garden, 170th Street and Third Avenue. Two hundred representative Bronx citizens will act as Vice Presidents of the meeting, and there will be members from 500 organized bodies in the Bronx, including fraternal orders, church societies, social organizations, labor unions, and others. The voters will be urged to aid in the establishment of the new county.

The Chairman of the meeting will be Olin J. Stephens. Among the speakers will be State Senator S. J. Stilwell, George M. S. Schulz, Louis O. Van Doren, Joseph P. Hennessy, Fred A. Wurzbach, Coroner Jacob Shongut, ex-Assistant Attorney General James A. Donnelly, William Flynn, William C. Bergen, and Charles D. Steurer.


KING WILLIAM IV VOP SCOTCH WHISKY
*Quality Never Varies*



**FIAT**
**"SIX"**

**Pronounced by Designers Greatest of All "Sixes"**

Distinguished designers in America and Europe pronounce Fiat the Greatest of all "Sixes." They marvel at the simple, clean, compact motor; at the 6 cylinders with water-jacketed intake and exhaust manifolds all contained in a single monobloc casting; at the great reduction in the number of working parts and at the manner in which the latter have been entirely enclosed away from rain, mud, dust and dirt.

To the acknowledged flexibility and smooth running qualities of 6-cylinder construction Fiat Designing Genius has brought the far Greater Efficiency of the expertly designed long stroke, monobloc motor with properly conceived gear ratios between motor and driving wheels.

*5 or 55 Miles an Hour on High Gear or Greater Speed if Desired. A Perfectly Balanced Spring Suspension Preventing Jolting or Skidding on Roughest Roads.*

**Fiat Superiorities at American Prices**

50 H. P. "Six"

$5,000 Any Style Open Body — $6,000 Limousine of Exclusive Design

Electric Lighting System—Luxurious Appointments
Unequalled Equipment

*Arrange Immediately for a Demonstration*

**FIAT MOTOR SALES CO.**
Broadway and 57th St, New York City
Boston, 839-841 Boylston St. Providence, 26-28 Snow St.



**Jackson**

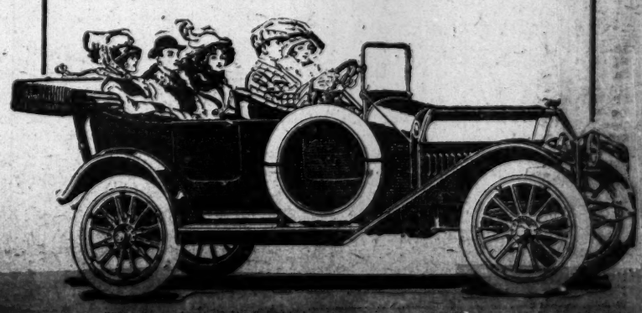
No hill too steep
No sand too deep

**Comfort—**

The real comfort of
10-inch upholstery,
roomy bodies,
full elliptic springs
all around,
long wheelbases,
large wheels and
tires, and an
engineering skill that
unites them to the
greatest advantage.

*"Olympic"—$1500*
*"Majestic"—$1850*

JACKSON MOTOR CO.
1666 Broadway
Phone Col. 7730



# WEAKNESS SHOWN IN BIG ELEVENS

## Princeton's Defense and Yale's Attack Notable Examples—Only One Big Surprise.

College football games of last Saturday furnished few of the surprises such as close followers of the game have been educated to look for at this stage of the season ever since the new style game went into effect. In practically every instance the team that had been picked on form to win lived up to these expectations, with the possible exception of the Michigan eleven, which engaged in the first big intersectional contest of the year at Syracuse. Among the big Eastern elevens there were no surprises except in the size of the scores in some instances.

But in running true to expectations as regards the result, the big elevens furnished several notable exposures of weakness so decidedly unexpected that the coaches have a busy week in store for them getting their charges in shape for the big games to come. This is particularly true in the case of Princeton, and with the Harvard game only a week away some extra energy will undoubtedly be expended during the next few days to bolster up the Tiger defense. Princeton's attack was all that could be desired, and the showing of Hobey Baker further complicates the situation in Tigertown, where De Witt and Capt. Pendleton are positively certain to start in the Harvard game, with Waller and Baker battling for the other backfield position. Waller, because of his kicking and line plunging ability, received the preference over Baker Saturday, but the latter, when he got his chance, proved himself a wonder at skirting the ends and carrying the ball in a broken field.

The Princeton defense, however, is far below its attack, and the decisive victory over Dartmouth was made possible principally by the mistakes of the Hanover eleven in fumbling, holding, and offside play. The Green backs riddled the Princeton line time and again, and showed decisively the condition into which a team throws itself by a steady run of games against teams not capable of testing its defense. Princeton's great scoring achievements of the early games furnish little consolation at Tigertown now, and the coaches must realize that a difficult task is in store if the Orange and Black is to retain the gridiron supremacy which it won last year. It is next to a certainty that Harvard's line will show no such weakness as the Princeton forwards showed Saturday; that the Crimson will make no such mistakes in either quality or quantity as Dartmouth made against Princeton, and particularly that the Orange and Black line will have to do far better work to keep Harvard out of danger. The danger zone in this case is enlarged by the drop-kicking ability of Brickley.

Yale's victory over Washington and Jefferson was looked for, but the size of the Eli score was a bit smaller than expected, despite the showing of the W. and J. team in holding Carlisle to a scoreless tie. This game added more lustre to the individual of Yale's latest hero, "Lefty" Flynn, but it likewise proved that Yale's attack is not up to the standard usually shown at Yale. Twice in the first period the Elis were held for downs at the 5-yard line—something that happened seldom to the Yale team even before the extra down added to the advantage of the team carrying the ball. The Elis also showed poorly in diagnosing the forward passes of the visitors and this failure furnished the big scares for Yale. But the forward pass cannot be used continually as a scoring medium and the stronger defense of the Elis when the rushing game was tried staved off further trouble. A feature of the game from a Yale standpoint was the work of Quarterback Wheeler who now seems to be the logical choice for the big games, and the ground gaining ability of Pumpelly who got his first chance in the backfield.

Harvard did all that was expected, perhaps a little more, in running up a total of 30 points against the strong Brown eleven which had so decisively humbled the Pennsylvanians a week before. True the Quakers have the poorest team that has represented the univers ty in years, but it is strong enough to make the rolling up of 30 points against its opponent an achievement of note. Brown's scoring ability was brought out in running up 10 points against the Quakers. Harvard showed up strongly on defense and in smashing up attempts at the forward pass, and emphasized the fact that its future opponents will have to pay special care to Half Back Brickley, who kicked three field goals against Brown.

Syracuse's victory over Michigan was unexpected in view of the New Yorkers' showing against Princeton the week before, when the Jungaleers ran up the massive score of 62 points. Eastern football gains considerable in prestige over the Western rivals if the Ann Arbor team is anything like the elevens that have come out of the West in the past.

Cornell enjoyed a respite from its series of defeats by a victory over Bucknell, but this was not unexpected, as the Pennsylvanians have not done anything that would promise a victory over the Ithacans, despite the poor showing of the latter team.

Pennsylvania continued in its slump and could get nothing better than a field goal against Lafayette, the latter team getting one touchdown. Unless a decided brace is made at Pennsylvania and Cornell the annual holiday game will not be much of an event this year.

West Point won, as expected, against Colgate, and the Navy repeated with the University of Pittsburgh, another result not unexpected after the showing made by the latter team against Carlisle the week before. The Indians ran up the expected score against Georgetown, but the latter furnished a surprise in scoring more points than had been scored against the Indians in their other seven games.

# TIGERS TO TACKLE DUMMY.

## Princeton Goes Back for Late Season Lesson for Harvard Game.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 27.—Princeton's confidence as a result of the Dartmouth victory is well tempered with a realization of the pending Harvard game. From the talk of the coaches to-night it is likely that the coming four days will witness scrimmages of the stiffest variety. Keene Fitzpatrick reports all the men in good condition to-night, and the announcement is a great boom for the Tigers. The excellent physical condition of the Tigers yesterday seemed to have much to do with the snap in their play.

Princeton goes back to the dummy to-morrow for a late season lesson in tackling. Though the line men charged low and frequently undermined the Dartmouth attack, the open-field tackles, with few exceptions, were miserably executed. There is some likelihood that the men will be sent into scrimmage to-morrow, and at least some of the first-string men will be included in this drill. Heff Herring's second team, which has been drilled in secret with a view to springing surprises on the 'Varsity, will probably be sent against the Tigers with a view to strengthening the secondary defense. At many intervals in the Dartmouth game the Tigers were pitifully slow in solving the visitors' shifts and quarter-back runs.

Saturday's play showed that Princeton's line had defense of whatever sort it may be. The defense will be boosted during this week by the return of Ed Trenkman, the only Tiger who failed to start against Dartmouth because of an injury. Penfield, who took his place at right tackle Saturday, played a strong game against heavy odds, but the regular will have the call over the less experienced man. Logan and Shenk have asserted their claims to the 'Varsity guard berths beyond the hopes of many, but they still need considerable polishing before Princeton attacks the Crimson.

The end posts are still the most contested positions on the Princeton team, and Andrews, Fred Trenkman, Dunlap, Wight, Streit, and Harry Walter will each be put through a final spurt this week. Any two of these men by a sensational burst can claim 'Varsity honors, and they will be watched closely during the pro-Harvard work. Dunlap and Wight, the veterans, seemed to offer the most consistent game on Saturday, and there is a possibility that they will retain Andrews and Trenkman, both of whom saw part of the game.

# YALE'S TALE OF WOE.

## Long List of Players Reported to be on Hospital List.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 27.—Ted York and Henry Randall, who were set down as Yale's best guards when the season opened, are almost certainly out of football for the season. The illness of York, who was taken to the college infirmary on Thursday, has developed into a peculiar fever, which the physicians now believe to be caused by boils, an infection having allowed them to spread through the system. Symptoms of blood poisoning appeared, and yesterday York had a temperature of 104. This has somewhat subsided, but it seems impossible that he can recover and rejoin the football squad this Fall. He had permanently made the eleven as right guard when he was attacked with the disease.

Randall, his companion guard, who had crowded Russell Cooney from the other position when he was injured three weeks ago, is suffering from the wrenched knee which caused him to quit playing. The wound was really the reopening of an old injury, received while Randall was at Andover, but it has made it unlikely that he will be in shape to play football again this Fall.

Archie MacLeish, the freshman centre, has stopped training because of the recent injury to his wrist and objections interposed by his parents. Norman Read, the second string centre for two seasons, who was laid up a month, has just returned to the team, and played his first game in a month yesterday.

Bomeisler, the Yale end who was retired last month with a wrenched shoulder, will return to light scrimmaging this week, and will be used in part of the Brown game next Saturday. "Dutch" Arnold, one of the best guards on the squad, was used part of yesterday's game after a month's absence, caused by an attack of threatened appendicitis. Philbin, whose knee has been hurt, also returned to the game, and he and Pumpelly, whose work yesterday was gilt-edged, will have a fight for left half back. The coaches feel that Nate Wheeler made good at quarter back, and he will be retained there for the present.

It was learned to-night that Hugh Harbison, right guard, was crippled in yesterday's game. He sprained his ankle, although the injury was not apparent till to-day in its severity. Trainer Mack is of the opinion that Harbison should recuperate for the Princeton and Harvard brushes. Bill Thaw of last year's freshmen took Harbison's place yesterday. Arnold is now able to resume practice, and he and Thaw will compete for the place during Harbison's absence.

Indications are that Yale has lost another strong player in "Doc" Cornish, who started the season first string choice for quarter. His knee has not recovered from its wrench of last month, and it is feared that he will not return to the team. Tommy Cornell and Loftus will continue to press Wheeler for the place.

# HARVARD'S SPECIAL ATTACK.

## Crimson Team Expects to Spring Surprise on Princeton.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 27.—That Harvard showed up so well on defense against Brown Saturday was what pleased the coaches most, and in a measure helped make them forget that the Crimson's attack, which has been so strong all Fall, twice was stopped when the ball had been rushed to within a few yards of the Brown goal posts. The game also was satisfactory in that no Harvard players were hurt, and now the Crimson can get ready for its Princeton game in the stadium this week with every player in good condition.

Brickley's great goal kicking gave further indication that the Tigers will have to look out for him, while Hardwick after a week of light work, came back even more brilliant in the open field, and down the gridiron under Felton's kicks. Harvard, as last year, has begun to use its hands freely on attack, and Saturday was penalized 90 yards for holding and 32 yards because Hitchcock was too rough. There also were three penalties for offside play, so that in all Harvard lost 137 yards.

Harvard will have something of a special attack for the Princeton game, but will spend most of the week working with the second team, which will put on Princeton's plays. No less than six Harvard football men attended the game at Princeton Saturday.

### Brooklyn Celtics Qualify.

One of the fastest games played in New Jersey was the American Amateur Cup tie contest at Morris Park, Newark, yesterday between the Brooklyn Celtics and the Newark F. C. Over 3,000 persons crowded into the park, many of them traveling from Brooklyn to bolster along the hopes of the Celtics. The visitors captured the contest by the close score of 1 goal to 0, thereby making themselves eligible to enter into the second round for the cup.

For twenty minutes the battle waged up and down the field, with neither team gaining any material advantage, but at that stage O'Hallaran, at inside right for the Celtics, broke away from the pack in the centre of the field, and carried the ball at a breakneck pace until within fifteen yards of the Newarks' cage. He then sent in a sizzling shot, which Dowie was unable to cope with, and which later proved to be the deciding point. Leggett, at left back, played a beautiful game for the losers, while the combination work of the Celtics was superb.

At Jasper Oval the New York Celtics took the Hollywood Inn F. C. into camp in the only New York State League contest held yesterday by the score of 3 goals to 1. The Celtics won the toss, and the Hollywoods started to play. Humble got the ball in midfield, and sent it to Philip, who sent it whizzing through the Hollywoods' goal posts. A few minutes later Duffy, with a lightning drive, annexed the second tally. After the restart the Hollywoods had much the better of the play, and were forcing the Celtics considerably. Through accidental handling of the ball by one of the Celtic backs the Hollywoods were conceded a penalty, which Salmond converted into a goal. A few minutes later Duffy tallied the third point.

In the first round of the American Amateur Cup the Fultons of the Metropolitan League defeated the Eureka eleven of the New York State League at Eureka Field by 2 goals to 0. McKevitt cornered the ball to Baker, who headed the pigskin in for the lone tally of the game. McKillop and Jackson were in fine fettle for the winners.

Brooklyn's hopes to secure a place in the second round in the cup-tie series of the American Football Association went up in smoke yesterday when they were beaten by the West Hudsons at Harrison Oval, Harrison, N. J., by 2 goals to 1.

The Clan McDonalds won their cup-tie contest with the Boyonne Thistles at Newark by the score of 7 goals to 0.

The Columbia Oval and Sheffield elevens battled ninety minutes to a draw at Newark yesterday, in the first round of the Amateur Cup. The score was 3 goals each. The game will be replayed.

The Camerons defeated the Greenpoint Football Club at Hawthorne Field, Brooklyn, yesterday by 2 goals to 1 in the first round of the Amateur Cup series. S. Bell and W. Isaac were the point getters for the winners, while Gray scored from a penalty for the Greenpointers. The Bell brothers and E. Shaw played an excellent game.

### Soccer Player Breaks Collarbone.

The second soccer accident of the season occurred at Suburban Oval yesterday, when Richard Webb of the Scottish-Americans collided with Drinkwater of the Wanderer eleven. When the crash came the impact was so great that Webb's collarbone was fractured. A physician was summoned and Webb was taken to his home.

### Ozanam A. A. Monthly Games.

The monthly games of the Ozanam Association were held yesterday at De Witt Clinton Park, with four events making up the programme. The feature event was the one-mile run, captured by P. Hayes, the scratch man. Hayes conceded liberal handicaps to the field, but managed to overhaul the distance men before the last quarter was reached, and won by a comfortable margin. The quarter-mile run was also accounted for by a scratch man, when A. Dougherty won from T. Murphy, eight yards, and M. Baldwin, twenty-five yards, who finished second and third respectively. The summaries:

220-Yard Dash; Handicap.—Won by T. Murphy, (6 yards;) P. K. Walter, (7 yards,) second; J. Cusick, (14 yards,) third. Time—0:25 1-5.

440-Yard Run; Handicap.—Won by A. Dougherty, (scratch;) T. Murphy, (8 yards,) second; M. Baldwin, (25 yards,) third. Time—0:57 2-5.

One-Mile Run; Handicap.—Won by P. Hayes, (scratch;) J. Giorgi, (60 yards,) second; S. Schwartz, (100 yards,) third. Time—5:05 2-5.

Running High Jump; Handicap.—Won by H. Ahern, (5 inches,) with a jump of 5 feet 7 inches; J. Cusick, (4 inches,) second, with a jump of 5 feet 5 inches; T. Murphy, (scratch,) with a jump of 5 feet 4 inches, third.

# REFORM NEEDED IN POWER BOAT RACING

## President H. T. Koerner Announces Plans of American Power Boat Association.

Drastic but badly needed reforms in the sport of power boat racing are advocated by Herman T. Koerner of Grand Island, N. Y., President of the American Power Boat Association, in the annual report of that organization, which has recently been issued. The report was finished about a month ago, hence it does not cover any important details in the sport since that time.

President Koerner lays especial stress on the change which has been effected in the status of the association during the past year, whereby it has ceased to be simply an advisory board, but has become the controlling body of the sport. As such, the association accepts every responsibility which is placed upon it. A plan of campaign has been mapped out for the suppression of many features which tend to menace the sport of motor-boat racing, and, as President Koernor expresses it, "the association will unfalteringly pursue this course." It is planned to control the sport not only by authority but by penalty, and the necessary penalties will be enacted and applied.

Among the proposed reforms are a change in the timing system and the exact measurement of courses, so that correct time may be had for all races; the discouragement of offering cash purses; the authorization by the association of all races of Nation-wide interest, and the general prevention of dishonest methods such as have marred the sport in the past. The association will have representatives on hand at all races, and where regulations are not obeyed the offenders will be disqualified.

President Koerner deplores the fact that the association, which is the official body in charge of the sport, has no official representation in the international races, and advises that it can be of great assistance in bringing back the cup to this country. He also regrets the little headway that has been made during the year in the classes of restricted boats, intended for local and district racing. Following is President Koerner's report in full:

The continued growth of the American Power Boat Association is very gratifying. This increase has been continuous during the past three years, and the membership now covers nearly all the principal motor boat and yacht clubs in the country. The quality of the clubs forming the association is of a higher order than at any previous time, and it stands to-day in the most powerful and satisfactory position it has held during its existence of over nine years.

During the past year the association has made a complete change in its status and operation. It has adopted a new constitution and by-laws, covering the most advanced demands made of it and now conforms to present-day needs. The most important change is that which advances its jurisdiction from a purely advisory to a controlling basis. This places it in the secure and undisputed position of the official association of the sport of motor boating. The wisdom of this radical step has been plainly demonstrated, as it enables the association to deal quickly and effectively with the notoriously bad conditions of to-day, which, collectively, constitute a menace to the integrity of motor boat racing.

It is to be regretted that so little headway has been made in the classes of restricted boats, advocated over two years ago. In the President's report for 1911 a lengthy recommendation was made, calling attention to this class of craft, intended for local and district racing. While the great cost of modern high speed boats has been largely reduced by the advent of the smaller and swifter hydroplane, it is nevertheless a fact that the restricted boat for racing has not been superseded and is more than ever in a class by itself. The restricted boat has advantages which the hydroplane lacks, being designed for the useful purpose of a safe family boat or runabout, in addition to its interesting value as a semi-speed boat. The record of 1912 will not put the hydroplane in the safe and sane class of the family boat. The amphibious requirement demanded for its perfect enjoyment puts too much responsibility on the owner for this purpose. For sensible and inexpensive boats, classes advocated by the association meet all reasonable demands for local racing. It is hoped that the restricted boat will be looked on with more favor in the future and that it will come into general use as an all-around boat.

In a previous report action was urged looking to official representation by this association in international races. There is every reason why this large and powerful association of clubs should be the representative in America for all international events. This does not mean that we should conduct these races, as is done by many of the foreign clubs, but constituent clubs for a number of years, but the fact is before us that the official association of America is not recognized in its sphere and is without authority in a series of races that should be conducted under its jurisdiction. It is all the more important now that the International Trophy has been won and taken out of the country. In the efforts made to recover it a large association can be of greater service than a local club. The increased interest that can be awakened by such representation will induce wider attention to the races among motor boat men and will open a channel for more widespread financial aid.

The need of positive action for regulating races and securing accurate records, has been forced upon the attention of the amateur in the sport during the season just closed. Never, during the history of motor boat racing, has such a deplorable and chaotic condition presented itself. The speed seems to be obtained not by the limitations of boats, but by the degree of conscience left in some localities. The present speed obsession has warped all sense of right and wrong, and has apparently banished the virtues of modesty and veracity from large and small groups of men in more than one section of the country. It has excluded all sense of proportion and has subordinated honesty to mendacity. Where it is not the "semi" amateur or the "professional" amateur, it is the silent-working but equally culpable commercial trickster operating under cover of the sport. The result of all this subterranean work is, that a condition of chaos exists, which will take the best efforts of disinterested men to disentangle and set right. No man conversant with the influences that operate to-day will believe any record except where such record is made under honest and known conditions, and where the course and timing are beyond all doubt. During 1911 this tendency to debase the sport was plainly in evidence, but during the present season it has passed the bounds of patience. This situation has forced indifference into vigorous protest and a demand for the total suppression of this state of affairs.

The American Power Boat Association, having passed from an advisory to a controlling basis, must now assume the broader field of responsibility involved by the change. It must authorize all races of nation-wide interest and importance where championships are advertised. It must have representatives present at all such races to verify the courses and timing. It must tabulate, record, and print in its year book all such authentic records. It must negotiate the titles for various championship affairs and prohibit senseless duplication of titles. It must confine speed boat races held in land locked waters to the statute mile measurement. It must discourage the growing habit of offering cash purses, because it is opposed to the best traditions of the amateur. To compel adherence to these regulations for the honest control of the sport, the necessary penalties must also be enacted and applied. Therefore, if races of importance are held without these safeguards, they must be classed as unofficial, and they shall have neither record nor standing. If entries are made and boats raced in these unofficial events, they must be barred from all further participation in authorized races, and all records denied them.

There is but one way to reform the sport, and that way is to control it not only by authority, but by penalty. Unless the American Power Boat Association takes immediate and resolute stand on this subject and authorizes its officers to prepare a plan and scope for the prevention of dishonest methods in racing and set the plan in operation, it will have neglected the greatest opportunity in its entire career to institute a genuine and far-reaching reform.

### Getting Ready for the Ice Skaters.

Indoor ice skating will be resumed in this city on Saturday next, when the doors of the St. Nicholas Rink will be thrown open for another season. The floor of the big building has been flooded and frozen by a new refrigerating process which insures a perfect skating surface. The entire establishment has been repainted and renovated, and the equipment generally overhauled. On account of a new electric lighting system moonlight skating and skating to music stories, produced by combinations of lights and devices, will be features of the skating sessions.

A splendid programme of special events, with hockey as the predominant feature, is being arranged for the season. The leading professional, amateur, and college hockey teams in Canada will be brought together in competition with the best of the United States, and Amateur Hockey League championship series, which begins shortly after the holidays, will be participated in by teams representing the New York Athletic Club, Crescent Athletic Club, St. Nicholas Skating Club, and the Hockey Club of New York, augmented by a team from the Irish-American Athletic Club, composed of some of the best-known players in America.

Druggists everywhere sell Cascarets with a legal guarantee to cure

# PRIZE SCANDAL TO BE AIRED.

## Registration Committee to Hear Charges Against Athletes To-night.

Athletes generaly are interested in the outcome of the investigation to be held to-night by the Registration Committee at Dominican Lyceum in regard to the prizes awarded by the Tipperary Men's Association at their recent games in Celtic Park. Contention has been made that the trophies were not as advertised, and one of the victors has made the charges which will be aired at to-night's session.

Although the prizes were not announced on the entry forms according to rule, the moving spirit of the sports in question—W. L. Powers of the Irish American A. C.—has averred that he received permission from the Registration Committee to give the prizes which were finally awarded.

It is said that Powers will make charges against one of the prize winners to the end that he asked for money instead of the watch, which was forthcoming as his portion of the prize. Ugly rumors have been aired that other men made similar requests, and a spicy session is anticipated. It was at first intended to have the session a closed one, but the committee has determined to have a public hearing.

# INTERNATIONAL BOXING.

## America, England, and France Represented in Garden Bouts.

Quite an international flavor will be lent to the boxing show at Madison Square Garden to-night because of the presence of Eddie Morgan, champion bantamweight of Great Britain, and Louis de Ponthieu, the French lightweight title holder. Morgan will take on Eddie O'Keefe, of Philadelphia, in one ten-round bout, while de Ponthieu will meet Young Shugrue, of Jersey City, in another scrap of similar length. According to the conditions, O'Keefe and Morgan will weigh 122 pounds ringside, which just suits the Philadelphia featherweight. Morgan's best weight is 118, but he can do a couple of pounds lower if necessary. In this bout the little Briton will travel at top speed and he will depend on this speed combined with cleverness to defeat O'Keefe, the man who more than held his own with Johnny Kilbane, the featherweight champion.

In agreeing to meet de Ponthieu at 130 pounds, Shugrue has the hardest task of his career ahead of him. The Jersey City boy has outgrown the featherweight class, however, and if he can hold his own with the clever Frenchman he will add considerably to his already enviable record. No more attractive boxer than de Ponthieu has been seen here in a long while, and his admirers are legion.

In the third ten-round bout Jack Goodman, a welterweight, will endeavor to stop Bill Fleming, the rugged fighter from Old Town, Me.

### White and Reilly to Box Again.

Patsey White and "Young" Reilly have been matched to box again at the Forty-fourth Street Sporting Club Wednesday night. The boys will go ten rounds. On the same card the club has Joe Jeannette and Battling Jim Johnson. They will go ten rounds, as will another contest between Willie Lewis and Dia Thomas, the English middleweight, whom Dick Burge sent here with a guarantee that he could whip any of our middleweights. If he can take Lewis into camp the club will try and sign Eddie McGoority for him.

### Joseph P. Grace Has Nasty Fall.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WESTBURY, L. I., Oct. 27.—Joseph P. Grace had a bad fall from his saddle this afternoon while following a speeding polo ball. With a number of others he was playing on Mr. Bacon's private field. In the fifth period he leaned too far over his pony's neck and over-reached himself in his stroke. He pitched head foremost on the ground, and while he was shaken up he was not injured. The game was won by the White team by the score of 7 to 4. The line-up follows:

| WHITES. | BLUES. |
|---|---|
| Seward Carey, | Robert Bacon, Jr., |
| Howard Phipps, | Robert Bacon, |
| Harold Phipps, | W. G. Lowe, |
| J. P. Grace, | Bradley Martin. |

### Athletics Going to Cuba.

Thirteen members of the Philadelphia Athletics, under the management of Secretary John Shibe, will leave Philadelphia this morning for Cuba, to engage in a series of games with Cuban teams. The team will be made up of practically all the veterans on the team and most of the players will be accompanied by their wives. They expect to return shortly before Christmas. The players who will make the trip are Pitchers Bender, Coombs, and Plank; Catchers Thomas and Lapp; Infielders McInnes, Collins, Barry, and Baker, and Outfielders Dan Murphy, Strunk, and Oldring. Murphy will act as Captain of the team. In 1910 the Athletics made a trip to Cuba after winning the world's championship from the Cubs, and their success in the series of games with the Cubans led the National Commission to make its ruling against exhibition games by the team winning the world's championship.

### Giants' Barnstorming Team Loses.

The Lincoln Giants baseball team at Olympic Field yesterday defeated a makeshift aggregation of the New York Giants in a one-sided game by the score of 6 to 0. The victors were allowed only two hits, while the New York Giants got to their opposing slabman for a total of four. On the line-up of the New York Giants were a number of the regular players, with Hal Chase playing the initial sack.

Drucke began the twirling for the Polo Grounders, but after six innings retired to allow Chase to finish the game. Among the members of the 1912 National Leaguer championship team which played were Devore, Doyle, McCormick, Murray, Hartley, and Drucke. The score:

| | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lincoln Giants.. | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| N. Y. Giants.... | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Batteries—Lincoln Giants: Williams and Booker; New York Giants: Drucke, Chase, and Hartley.

### Notes of the Golfers.

From a competitive point of view the spotlight on the golf stage will shine on the women this week, for two one-day tournaments are on the card. The first of these popular competitions will be held to-day at the Montclair Golf Club, high in the Jersey hills, while the other is scheduled for the Century Country Club in Westchester County to-morrow.

Montclair is the only club to have two of these one-day tournaments this season, for one was held there June 8, on which occasion Mrs. W. I. Seaman of Richmond County was the net winner with 95, 15—80, while Mrs. N. P. Rogers of Baltusrol won the gross prize with 92. A tournament of this kind was also held there last yearr.

A professional four-ball match is also on the card for this week, Alec Smith of Wykagyl, former National open champion, and John Langlands of the home club meeting George Low of Baltusrol and William Shippen, the Shinnecock Indian, on Saturday over the new links of the Somerville Country Club.

Some remarkable putting was indulged in by Alec Smith in a match with Joe Doeberl, the home club's professional, over the practice putting course at the Greenwich Country Club last week. The course is a six-hole affair, and Smith Doeberl played around it six times. Smith was one down when the thirty-fourth hole was reached, but by getting the next hole in 1 squared the match and finally won it when he repeated the performance on the thirty-sixth. Smith averaged one under twos, while Doeberl's figures were even twos.

Prominent amateurs and professionals will be involved in a four-ball match over the Montclair links next Sunday, when Alex Smith and Jerome D. Travers, the National champion, will play Tom Anderson, Jr., Western Pennsylvania open champion, and probably Oswald Kirkby, the New Jersey titleholder. The distance will be thirty-six holes.

The golf club of the 'Engineers' Club of New York will hold a competition over the Montclair links on Thursday. The handicap was to have been held at Wykagyl last Wednesday, but the heavy rain caused a postponement.

There is a possibility of Oswald Kirkby going to live in Philadelphia at least for a year or so. The firm with which the New Jersey champion is connected is about to establish a Philadelphia office, in which event he will live in that city.

When the golfers go to the region of the Delaware Water Gap another season they will find several changes and improvements in the course of the Shawnee Country Club. Several of the greens which were not satisfactory have been completely rebuilt. The tenth hole, which is on the island, has been changed considerably. There are also a whole lot of minor improvements that tend to make the course

MADISON SQ. GARDEN TO-NIGHT EDDIE MORGAN

# KOLEHMAINEN WINS PROFESSIONAL RACE

## Finnish Runner Leads Hans Holmer at Fifteen Miles in Celtic Park.

Willie Kolehmainen, the holder of the world's record for the marathon distance, continued his victorious career when he yesterday led Holmer in a fifteen-mile race at Celtic Park in the fine time of 1:20:12. Holmer's time for the route was 1:20:41, and he showed that he is fast regaining the form which made him invincible before leaving these shores for foreign competition a little over a year ago.

Billy Queal was compelled to quit at eleven and a quarter miles, a badly beaten man. When he stopped he was in third place, about 700 yards behind the leaders, Holmer and Kolehmainen. Thure Johanson, the Swede who holds the indoor marathon figures, finished in third place a short distance ahead of Carl Nieminen, a Finnish runner, the latter leading Jim Crowley, a former amateur record holder, by about 50 yards.

Others in the field of ten starters were John Svanberg, who was third in the Olympic marathon at Athens in 1906; A. G. Kent, H. O'Driscoll, and James Touhey. The event was witnessed by about 4,000 persons, who found much to enthuse over during the running of the strenuous contest.

For seven and a half miles Holmer, Queal, and Kolehmainen each took his turn at pacemaking, although the bulk of this sort of hardship fell upon the shoulders of the West Farms lad, who invariably carried his closest opponents along at a merciless clip. After this stage was passed Holmer and Kolehmainen bid good-bye to the so-called American champion, and the latter slowly but surely left the Swede.

Kolehmainen went right out at the gun with Queal and Holmer in his wake. That the pace was going to be a clipper one was evidenced by the time return of the first quarter mile, the watches registering 1 minute 12⅖ seconds.

Holmer, full of running, worked his way into the van at a mile and three-quarters, and flashed by the two-mile mark in 10:08 3-5, better by 2 2-5 seconds than Wood's time at the distance. Queal showed in second place when Holmer assumed command, with the Finn laying in close. At three miles Holmer was clocked in 15:20. Some seesawing was witnessed in the desire for the pace during the next mile, and through Kolehmainen's efforts to stay in front the pace became very fast. With the Finn flying along the backstretch coming to the five miles Holmer let out a little of his speed and got in front, entering the stretch and passed the five miles in 25:45. Kolehmainen was second and Queal third almost lapped on the leader.

Crowley's time at this distance was nearly two minutes to the bad of the leaders, with the burly Irishman in command of the second division. Holmer continued to show the way, but at seven and a half miles gave way to Kolehmainen. The latter made the running at a capital pace for a quarter mile, when he endeavored to jump Holmer and Queal. He did gain a lead of fifteen yards on the first named, who went after him in fine style.

Holmer never let up in his pacemaking efforts, and sped past the ten miles in the excellent time of 52:36 3-5, With Kolehmainen at his shoulder, and both in hot pursuit of the fast-tiring Queal, whom they caught 220 yards beyond the ten miles. There was no change in the leaders at eleven miles, which were covered in 58:12.

Holmer was still in the lead at the expiration of the hour with the distance covered being 11 miles 550 yards, a stellar performance in a fifteen-mile race. When Holmer and the Finn had passed the hour mark Queal was evincing all the traces of almost absolute collapse, and the end came for him when at eleven miles and a quarter he threw up the sponge and left the track, all in.

The West Farms runner was still in the lead at thirteen miles, and although prepared for the jump, which he knew was coming from the Finn, was unable to withstand the latter's sudden dash at an eight of a mile over this distance when Kolehmainen flashed to the front at the top of the backstretch.

The Finn rapidly drew away from Holmer, and at the beginning of the final mile had a lead of sixty yards showing diminution of pace. Holmer showed the need of a little more work at this stage, and although he hung on gamely, was unable to make any impression on the Finn, who ultimately won by 125 yards in the fast time of 1:20:12.

The leaders at each mile with the times follow: Kolehmainen 4:59, Holmer 10:08 3-5, Holmer 15:20, Holmer 20:33, Holmer 25:45, Holmer 31:06, Holmer 36:30, Kolehmainen 41:45, Holmer 47:06 3-5, Holmer 52:36 3-5, Holmer 58:12; Holmer 1:03:32, Holmer 1:09:27, Kolehmainen 1:14:48, and Kolehmainen 1:20:12.

# JORDAN LEADS BIG FIELD.

## Xavier Runner Beats Ruggerio and Hunger at Morningside's Event.

Eddie Jordan of the Xavier Athletic Association showed the way yesterday to a field of thirty runners in the weekly road run of the Morningside A. C. over the streets of the upper section of the city, the distance being about three and three-quarter miles, and the winner's time 19:26. Frank Ruggerio, a former schoolboy champion, and now wearing the colors of Bronx Church House, was second, and E. W. Hunger of Cornell third.

Ruggerio was in the lead at the end of the first mile, with Hunger in striking position. At the second mile Jordan showed in front, but his lead was only momentary, as Ruggerio deposed him. Beginning the third mile Jordan again made his bid, and after getting into the van never relinquished his forward position. Hunger and Ruggerio had a steady fight for second place, the former schoolboy finally getting the honors. The order of finish and the times follow:

E. Jordan, Xavier A. A., 19:26; F. Ruggerio, Bronx Church House, 19:46; E. W. Hinger, unattached, 20:28; J. Silverstein, unattached, 20:29; R. Geis, Holy Cross Lyceum, 20:34; W. Sover, Morningside A. C., 20:40; N. Zink, unattached, 20:50; C. Timmons, Morningside A. C., 21:00; W. Creed, Morningside A. C., 21:05; W. Coulter, Morningside A. C., 21:21; T. Keating, Irish-American A. C., 21:23; E. Stanley, unattached, 21:40; J. Kospy, unattached, 21:43; A. E. Grant, Bronx Church House, 21:48; J. Bova St., Bartholomew's A. C., 21:51; W. Cleary, Glencoe A. C., 22:10; E. Gehlen, unattached, 22:11; F. X. Ekleben, Glencoe A. C., 22:15; Peter Dunne, Mount St. Vincent, 22:31; W. Beck, Mott Haven A. C., 23:36; J. Cawley, Mott Haven A. C., 23:36; J. Paiva, Harlem Evening H. S., 23:39; T. Lavena, unattached, 24:50.

### Manager for Intercollegiate Run.

Donald P. Beardsley, manager of the Cornell track team, has been appointed manager of the annual intercollegiate cross-country run, which this year will be held at Ithaca, Nov. 23. The management is at present at work on the plans for the course, which will be arranged in such a way as to be entirely visible for the greater part from Kite Hill. Maps of the course will be sent to all the universities and colleges which are interested as soon as they can be prepared. James E. Sullivan of the A. A. U. will act as starter.

### Strever Leads Harriers.

S. Strever of the Ozanam A. A. led the pack of hill-and-dale chasers yesterday in the three-and-a-half-mile cross-country run of the Young Men's Catholic Lyceum at College Point. The winner's time for the distance was 18:03. J. Losgar and J. Winter, both of the home club, put up a hard fight against the visitor for the honors, finishing second and third, respectively. The order of finish follows:

S. Strever, Ozanam A. A., 18:03; J. Losgar, Y. M. C. L., 18:10; J. Winter, Y. M. C. L., 18:12; J. Hayes, Ozanam A. A., 18:41; B. Riley, Ozanam A. A., 18:58; S. Sinclair, Ozanam A. A., 19:00; P. Finn, Y. M. C. L., 19:30; J. Doran, Y. M. C. L., 19:45; G. Kraus, Kleinert A. C., 22:20, and P. Deschamps, Ozanam A. A., 22:40.

The Chairman recommends mild, mellow and delicately flavored whiskey.
Burke's ★★★ Irish Whiskey

# MURPHY IN BAD SHAPE.

## Pennsylvania Athletic Trainer to Go to Denver.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—Friends of "Mike" Murphy, the veteran trainer of the University of Pennsylvania, are more concerned about his condition at this time than they have ever been, and it is said that a trip to some Western resort, probably Denver, is the best thing for the man who has developed more athletes than any other single individual.

At first it was thought that California would be the best place for him, but Dr. White and other members of the University Faculty thought that the higher and drier climate of Colorado would be the best. The California trip, however, has not yet been abandoned, but it is certain that within the next week or so Murphy will leave the city, and some say they fear that the old man is about through.

When Murphy appeared at Franklin Field on Oct. 4 he then could scarcely speak above a whisper, but he attributed it to a cold that he caught on the trip to Stockholm. When his vocal condition failed to improve after treatment by some of the best specialists in the city it was seen that his real trouble was not merely with the larynx, but that they feared that more serious complications had affected the wonderful little man.

It is feared that he will not be here to coach the university track team next Spring, and talk is heard already in exclusive circles as to who will be his successor. Indications along these lines point to Dr. Joseph C. McCracken, the old track team star and football guard, who was the mate of Truxton Hare when Pennsylvania had football teams that were a power.

# MOHAWK PRACTICE RUN.

## Eleven Men Selected for Junior Cross-Country Championship.

The Mohawk A. C. of the Bronx yesterday held a six and one-half mile handicap cross-country run over the club's championship course to qualify members for the team to represent the club on Saturday in the junior National A. A. U. cross-country championship at Van Cortlandt Park.

Anxious to make the team the club mustered a field of thirty-eight starters, of which twenty-nine finished the course, which was laid out over the Cedar Park and Clermont Park hills for three circuits, starting and finishing at the clubhouse. The contestants were timed at intervals and at the clubhouse in order to allow the Selection Committee to pass on their ability.

H. Biddle, with a mark of two minutes, was first to cover the three circuits, returning home the victor in 34:54. J. Lembach (3:30) was second in 36:40 and T. Wilson (2:30) was third, his time being 35:47. Biddle also captured the fast time honors. The eleven men selected to represent the club are as follows: A. Roth, J. Brooks, T. Popora, J. Savage, D. O'Toole, H. Nye, R. Mallory, B. Masterson, J. Lembach, T. Wilson, and C. Green. The order of finish of the run follows:

H. Biddle, (2:00,) 34:54; J. Lembach, (3:30,) 36:40; T. Wilson, (2:30,) 35:47; R. Mallory, (4:15,) 37:37; H. Nye, (3:30,) 36:56; C. Green, (3:45,) 37:53; C. Quinn, (6:00,) 40:14; J. A. Savage, (4:00,) 39:07; C. Mossa, (6:00,) 41:30; S. Franz, (6:00,) 42:40.

# MOHAWK PRACTICE RUN.

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The Mohawk A. C. of the Bronx yester

# The New York Times

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## "THE PEACE OF EUROPE."

It would be strange indeed if the statesmen of Europe were not anxious and baffled at the course of the war in the Balkans. It makes the forecasts of a few weeks since tragically ridiculous. When with endless trouble the diplomatists of the five Powers—Italy was busy with another matter—agreed on a collective note to Turkey and to the "Balkan Federation" telling the one that it must "be good" and the others that they would not be allowed to change the status quo, would not be permitted to take the fruits of victory if they won, the move was regarded as decisive. If there was to be fighting it would be localized within the boundaries of European Turkey and would probably, though bloody, be scattered and inconclusive. When it had gone on long enough to exhaust the men and the money of both sides there would be a conference, and the old course of things would be resumed.

Before the note could be delivered old King NICHOLAS broke across the frontier of Montenegro, the Bulgarian Army was massed within striking distance of Adrianople, the Servian troops were moving to aid the Bulgars, and the Greeks, admitting Cretan Deputies to their Parliament, were shelling Turkish forts and on the point of invading the region about Olympus.

Turkey refused to accept the terms of the collective note; the Balkan Governments replied to it in words of polite evasion, and war—not scattered fighting, but planned, organized, vigorous war—began. Within the past week the Turks have suffered heavy and surprising defeats in the northwest from the Montenegrins, in the southwest from the Greeks, around Adrianople in the east. Constantinople is seriously threatened, and the very existence of the Ottoman Empire in Europe is involved in the issue. On a smaller scale, but possibly with consequences even more momentous, the emergence of a new military power like that of Japan has been witnessed. The status quo so carefully, if blindly, nursed by the European Powers has vanished never to return. Though Turkey should succeed in bringing up her troops from Asia and check the advance of the enemy around Adrianople, or along the heights that defend the capital, her prestige is broken. It is with the Slavs and Greeks of the confederation, not with the Turks, that Europe in the future must mainly deal.

The question really before Europe today is whether the six Powers—Italy is now free to take her part—will be just and generous or selfish. For nearly a generation Turkey has been protected from insurrection within her borders, aided by the Balkan races just beyond them, by the fact that the European Powers would do nothing unitedly to secure real reform for fear that one or more of them would profit thereby. The fear still exists and the cause for it. The two Powers most acutely jealous of each other are Austria-Hungary and Russia. Behind the one, so far, has stood Germany; beside the other has been France, while Great Britain, cured of her ancient suspicion of Russia, has held a somewhat undecided position. If the Powers can now agree that no one of them shall seek advantage from the present situation, its solution will, though difficult, be practicable. The demands defined by the Balkan Governments at the outset, though presented in a manner to make war inevitable, are in themselves not unreasonable and could be made the basis of a settlement. They require, in substance, autonomy for the European provinces of Turkey, with guarantees of equal rights under Christian Governors, selected by the Powers—a system which has worked extremely well in Lebanon.

It is within the discretion of the Powers to secure the substance of these demands. It is true that it would be the beginning of the end of the real rule of the Turk, as it has been exercised for the past thirty years. It would lead logically to the independence of the provinces. To this, what is the valid objection? There is none. Such objection as could be made springs from the ambition of Austria or of Russia, from the hope of one or the other to extend its [illegible] and likewise the fear that either would get more than its share of strength and influence. We do not, we can not, believe that from such motive the peace of Europe will be shattered.

## NO POPULAR CLAMOR.

The legal defenders of CHARLES BECKER, late Lieutenant of Police, now a convicted murderer, during and since his trial have sought to create the impression that there has been a "popular clamor" against him that must have influenced the jury. If there had been such popular feeling, the character and what is properly known of the conduct of the jurors show that it would have had no influence. But there was none, nor any sign of any, nor an attempt by the prosecution to arouse any. The community was deeply stirred by the crime and anxious that those guilty of it should be exposed and dealt with as the law demands and provides.

But the general feeling was of mortification rather than of anger, and a desire that the accused should have a fair trial. This sentiment was reflected in the management of the prosecution which, from first to last, especially after the trial began, was dignified and deliberate, though determined and energetic. And the public feeling now is that of relief that the truth has been uncovered and adequate reform made possible rather than any special animosity toward the wretched man awaiting his just fate.

## THE PLIGHT OF FELIX DIAZ.

The mystery of the unfortunate "revolution" of FELIX DIAZ will be the subject of one of the most interesting chapters in some future "History of Mexico." What induced a man of his temperament and training to embark in an enterprise so hazardous without support? That he was misled, if not deliberately duped, seems altogether likely, but no credence can be attached to the San Antonio yarn that President MADERO set a trap for him. Nothing in the career of MADERO justifies acceptance of that tale.

The statement signed by Gen. DIAZ, and published by The Mexican Herald a week ago last Thursday, the day after his supposed mastery of Vera Cruz, is seemingly frank, straightforward, and confident. He declared that he had touched no public money except those sums intended for the payment of the troops, would imprison nobody, and would respect the opinions of all Maderistas and protect them from annoyance. It was the manifesto, obviously, of a man with a coherent idea in his head. "My future plans," he says, "will depend upon the attitude of the "army, for whose honor and dignity I "have initiated this movement, in accord with the revolutionary elements, "in order that by serving together "under a common banner hostilities "may cease and peace again reign in "the nation." This is clearly the utterance of a man who believed he had the support of the whole Mexican Army, and would probably get the support of all influential private citizens without great effort. There is less significance in his assertion that he would pledge his word never to accept public office after the restoration of peace. That is clearly disingenuous, for the only logical outcome of a Felix Diaz rebellion would be the election of FELIX DIAZ to the Presidency.

Whoever fooled him, FELIX DIAZ was badly fooled, and if he escapes the extreme penalty for military treason he will still be in a worse plight than poor BERNARDO REYES, who, having earned the dislike of all revolutionary Mexicans by submitting thrice to rebukes of PORFIRIO DIAZ, set himself up as their leader.

## IMPROVING NEW YORK TERMINALS.

The demand for 1,000-foot piers opens a greater subject. In the ideal terminal the railway, the steamship, the warehouse, and, if possible, the workshop are brought into close connection. In New York they have been separated as widely as possible. The railways have ended in one place, the steamships have docked in another place, the warehouses and the workshops have been separate from each other and from both the others. It is this defect which has created problems of drayage and lighterage and lessened the benefit of what improvements in railways and steamships have done in reducing costs of transportation. The movement for terminal improvements is maturing rapidly, and it would be well if all aspects of it should be considered together.

Whatever policy is adopted respecting any part of the necessary improvement should be considered in its relation to all other parts, so that the various facilities may be co-ordinated and each may assist the other. Happily, there is now proceeding a movement for creating a "civic port committee," representing all interests with a view to promoting a systematic waterfront improvement such as New York has never had. It is conceivable that such a body could be of great assistance in solving a complicated problem, which needs light from every source. And it is conceivable also that insistence upon fads or special interests might prevent action solely in the public interest and thus might be harmful rather than beneficial. In any case the dock system is approaching a crisis in its development, and is in the way of being made or marred.

There is need of such authority in such a committee that its recommendations [illegible] and to that end its membership should be worthy of the problems to come before it. If it is possible to create such a committee it ought to be more permanent than city administrations, to the end that the fortunes of politics may not obstruct the developments of port facilities which will be, or should be, as nearly permanent as human institutions are. There is need of a long perspective in the plans about to be adopted, and the beginnings should be along correct lines.

## CHARPENTIER IN THE INSTITUTE.

GUSTAVE CHARPENTIER has been so elusive a personage that the news of his election as a member of the French Institute, to fill the place of the late JULES MASSENET, seems surprising. He has sought no honors since he won the prix de Rome at the Conservatoire, where he was, by the way, MASSENET'S pupil. He has kept out of the limelight. It was believed some years ago, because of his protracted absence from the haunts of men, that he was dead, and was so reported in some newspapers. When "Louise," after seven years of neglect, was first heard on this side of the Atlantic CHARPENTIER did not come over to make a show of conducting the rehearsals and to submit to being interviewed for the press. Among contemporary writers for the stage he is assuredly unique.

He is also a musician endowed with imagination, feeling, and a large share of technical skill, but it is not surprising that the only opposition to his election in the Academy of Fine Arts came from the five surviving members of the musical section. There are other contemporary French composers who are naturally more closely in touch with their fellow-men, and more popular. But the majority vote of the Academy was in favor of CHARPENTIER'S election, and as personal application is one of the requirements of admission to all branches of the Institute, it is safe to assume that CHARPENTIER was also in favor of it. The world at large will applaud the selection. "Louise" has charmed and touched all people now, and the quality of the "Napoli" symphony, "La Vie de Poète" and "The Crowning of the Muse" justify the award of high honors to their composer.

## BRITISH NATURALIZATION FOR AMERICANS.

In the British Parliament last week Sir EDWARD GREY announced that the Government proposed to amend the naturalization laws so that they should be uniform throughout the empire. At present aliens naturalized in the various colonies become citizens only of those respective colonial dominions, and cannot claim citizenship either in England or in the other dominions.

Only a few years ago it was so uncommon for Americans to become citizens of any other country that the proposal would have excited only academic interest among us. This has been changed by the great emigration of Americans to Canada, and with their growing readiness to become Canadian citizens as well as owners of Canadian farms. Within the last half dozen years more than 100,000 Americans have gone to Canada in each year, taking more than $1,000 apiece with them. As the emigration has grown, so has the tendency to become naturalized in the country where they settle.

Now the question arises, Will Americans who have been willing to become Canadians be equally willing to become British subjects? In Canada they have been citizens of a "nation" not unlike their own, and have been able to remain citizens while changing their nationality. It is true that there are a few conspicuous cases showing that some Americans are willing to become "subjects," but the question is whether there are some hundreds of thousands who are ready to change their status as well as their allegiance.

## WATERSHED POLLUTION.

The State Commissioner of Health will hold a hearing on Monday regarding the project of establishing a tuberculosis hospital in the region of the watershed which supplies this city with drinking water. When an insurance company proposed to do the same thing there was such an outcry that the matter was dropped. Now it is revived as a county proposal, and the danger is greater. There must be such facilities for combating a disease so deadly and so appealing to humane instincts. But it would seem that there could be found other places than the Croton Watershed. And it would also seem that the opposition was placing its worst foot forward when it placed the opposition on the ground of damage to property.

The damage may be doubted, and could be compensated. Possibly even those property holders who are objecting could have their objections overcome if suitable damages were awarded, showing that opposition on that ground is not meritorious. But an institution without a sewer, and for a communicable disease, would need to be carefully managed anywhere. The management in this case might begin by assistance in the choice of a site without possibility of damage, or even remote danger, to communities many times larger than the number of the pitiable patients.

GOV. WILSON says he would prefer to go to bed early election night and wait [illegible]

lar preference. It indicates an unusual set of nerves, and a self-controlled temperament, such as the former President of Princeton has not generally been credited with. It is true that there is not very much doubt of the result, and that what there is will probably be settled before the Governor's ordinary hour for retiring, but we venture the opinion that no other of the five gentlemen entered in the race for the Presidency would, or could, go to sleep peacefully over a half-told tale of victory, if he were as sure of it as is the Governor. His remark adds another touch to the distinction with which he has borne himself in this campaign.

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

**A Historical Parallel Confronts Us.**

One of our suffragist readers has been moved by the latest exploit of Miss MAUD MALONE and our comments thereon to draw from some secret place of thunder—presumably an old scrap book—a news report of the National Woman's Suffrage Association's annual convention, printed in THE TIMES on Sept. 8, 1853. From this account it seems that among the men drawn to the meeting by something else than approval were certain men who at one stage of the proceedings expressed their sentiments by hissing loud and long.

Mr. GREELEY was among the audience, and in passing through the gallery it was supposed that he remonstrated with the sibilating gentlemen, and a great rumpus was raised. Some cheered the peacemaker, others hissed, the rush collected about the scene of disturbance, and all proceedings were interrupted. Mrs. ROSE suspended her remarks for a few moments, but presently said: "My friends, be seated and I will continue." The audience would not listen, however. The uproar continued. Cries of "Order, Mrs. President!" "Put him out!" "Hurrah!" hisses, groans, and cheers. Mr. GREELEY and a policeman presently succeeded in stilling the tumult, the officer collaring several of the men and compelling them to keep quiet.

What arouses the indignation of our annal-searching reader is the fact that THE TIMES of that remote date had no word of criticism for the disturbers of that meeting—nothing to say about their impudence or their defiance of law and public decency. That it didn't—if it didn't, in that or a subsequent issue—the omission certainly was not commendable; it was even reprehensible. One must remember, however, that on Sept. 8, 1853, THE TIMES was seven days less than two years old, and its excellent intentions were not equaled either by its experience or its facilities. We haven't much doubt that it did disapprove of the disturbance of that meeting, and no doubt at all that it would condemn a like disturbance at a like meeting to-day.

THE TIMES did not then and does not now think that disorder is argument, and it must have been in 1853 as sure as it is in 1912 that subjecting to undeserved insult or discourteous annoyance the advocates of a cause with which one disagrees can have no other effect than that of advancing the cause in question.

**A Great Work Nearing a Magnificent End.**

With the partial opening to traffic yesterday of the new Grand Central Station, the multitude of passengers using it, many of them twice a day, felt that at last an end was in sight of the truly colossal work which has been in progress there so long. Their rejoicing was of course sincere, for this meant a present diminution of the labors and inconveniences which the substitution of the new for the old station has imposed upon them, and a still further diminution of both soon to come.

Travelers by the two roads converging at this terminal have had a good deal to endure throughout the years and years that have passed since the task of excavation and construction began. They have climbed and descended innumerable feet of stairs and ramps, they have wandered in frequent bewilderment through constantly changing runways, and, as for the number of weary miles they have walked along platforms past stored cars, that is best indicated, perhaps, for all except mathematicians, by the remark of one traveler to the station official who had guided him to his train. What he said was, "I wanted to take a train to Albany, not at Albany!"

Great and many, however, as have been the troubles, especially to commuters, caused by the digging and the building of the new station, they have all been borne with good-natured patience. They have gone without protest where and as far as they were told, partly in confident expectation of better, and very much better, days to come when the work was done, and partly in appreciation of the fact that, considering the really enormous difficulties which were created for the engineers by the necessity to keep in uninterrupted operation something like a thousand trains a day, their woes have been amazingly small.

The maintenance of the train service is, indeed, an achievement in comparison with which the removal of rock by the millions of tons and the construction of a monumental building were simple. Probably nothing of the same kind on the same scale has ever been accomplished before. It has complicated the operations in a score of ways and involved huge expenditures from which there will never be any return. The original contractors gave up in despair when they found out what they had undertaken, but the work went on and is now nearing a completion which it is no exaggeration to call magnificent.

### Citizens of a Neutral State.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Our newspapers and the public generally are lauding Greeks, Servians, Bulgarians, and other naturalized citizens of the United States who have left, or propose to leave, for the scene of the Balkan war.

Permit me to call your attention to the grave error of encouraging citizens of a neutral power to take part in war. It is a dangerous precedent, because it may not only embroil us in a future war which can neither add to our honor nor our prestige, but, far worse, it is a blow at our very foundamental institutions, for, if naturalized citizens can leave this country and take up arms for that from which they came, it is certain to undermine the loyalty due their adopted country. Either a foreigner who becomes a citizen does so in name only, or he should be compelled to abide by his decision to become a citizen by remaining strictly neutral when his Government is neutral. J. H.

New York, Oct. 21, 1912.

### An Important Centenary.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

It was on Oct. 28, 312 (sixteen hundred years ago) that there was fought beyond the Flaminian Gate the battle of the Milvian Bridge, in which Constantine, vastly outnumbered, signally defeated Maxentius. This victory of the son of Saint Helena is one of the turning points in the history of the world. It was followed by the aegis of the Edict of Milan, when, under the leadership of Pope Saint Sylvester, Christianity came forth from persecution and the catacombs, and the Cross was advanced to security and honor. At Rome and elsewhere the present centenary of the prototype crusader is commemorated by the major part of Christendom.

## TURKEY'S TREASURES

### Have Suffered from the Vandalism of Western Visitors.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Being a former resident of New York City, I am much interested in THE SUNDAY TIMES, which comes to me from America. Your page of foreign dispatches is usually so accurate and interesting that I would like to take this opportunity to point out the inconsistency of statements from Mr. Meredith Townsend's book "Asia and Europe," which you incorporated in your article entitled "The Mosque of Saint Sophia at Constantinople in Peril of Collapse."

Mr. Townsend says: "The Sultan's library should be rearched through as the first condition of the next loan to Turkey—if there ever is another—and permission demanded to hunt through the older and more valuable store of manuscripts believed or known to be stored in the crypt of Saint Sophia." I would point out that the Sultan's library is a private one, belonging neither to Constantinople nor Turkey, but his own personal property. That there should be the remotest connection between a national loan and the investigation of a man's personal effects is rather ridiculous. Several friends, both American and Turkish, found this sentence highly amusing when I showed it to them.

In this same article Mr. Townsend refers to "the great day when the destiny of the Ottomans is completed, and Constantinople once more sinks down, a mass of blood-stained ruins, fired by its possessors before they commence their final retreat to the desert from which, in the mysterious providence of God, they were suffered to emerge, in order to destroy the eastern half of the civilized world." The Turk destroys little. Casual visitors to Constantinople often carry away with them the erroneous impression that the marvelous interior decoration of Saint Sophia has been destroyed by the Turks. It is true that in 1453, when Mohammed II. conquered the city, the mosaics were painted over and many crosses obliterated, but the great bulk of damage was done by the Crusaders more than three centuries before the conquest. Even now the dome is covered with crosses, and many parts of the building still show the cross in ornamental design. The Turks destroyed little, which is witnessed by the fact that this church, about which was centred the Christian religion, and a natural object of their hatred, was left standing, a huge monument in the shape of the cross, in the main city of a Moslem land. Bemoan if you will Turkey's lack of advancement, but do not bewail her "destroying the eastern half of the civilized world," for this she has not done.

In a city of former great importance in Asia Minor one can now see where, in every mosque in the city, the valuable antique tiles, the art of the Seljeukian Turks, have been stolen in wholesale quantities from the walls. A European appointed to that city in the service of his country hired small boys to steal these tiles, and then he sent them to his home land, using his rank as a shield, and knowing that his effects would not be examined by the customs either in Turkey or in his own land. We recently had the utmost difficulty in visiting several of these mosques because of this vandalism on the part of a fellow-Westerner. Nor is this the only case where valuable relics have been stolen from Turkey. Is it then to be wondered at that the Turkish Government is gradually becoming more and more strict about Westerners examining her treasures?

H. STANLEY SCHWARZ.

Robert College, Constantinople, Oct. 14, 1912.

## HOW WOMEN STUDY.

### Genial Philosopher Describes Their Behavior at Libraries.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

The writer has no grounds for criticism of the service of the Public Library. The shelves have thus far furnished nectar for conversion into honey or gall. As a frequent visitor, attention has been repeatedly attracted to young women of years from 20 to 30, whose yearnings are satisfied only after demand for, say, half a dozen books at a sitting. In the preliminaries to such an engagement, wrist bags, inkless fountain pens, handkerchiefs, pencils, pads, note books, watches, eyeglasses, and other refreshments are not absent, except when misplaced, which is almost invariable. It is a characteristic of the sex to have a place for everything, and never put it there, or to forget where it is.

Copious, indeed, are the extracts made, and profuse the flow of saliva to keep the pencil in working condition. Ardency or abstraction sometimes bites off the lead, and, as none carry knives, they are grievously tormented, for the afternoon is wasted. If, however, the pencils escape amputation, something else is surely lost, not infrequently the matter laboriously collated being left behind. As it is generally illegible it is ineligible to discovery of the cause of mental disturbance.

The "long sightedness" of advancing years enables the writer to read book titles at considerable distances. The gentle creatures are found to be addicted to strong subjects, such as Napoleon Bonaparte, Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar, and other ambitious failures. It can only be surmised that prospective suffrage invites thoughts of war and statecraft, or they wish to gather material for the stimulation of their husbands (or the wretches they intend to "collar" for such office) into acts of grandeur, in which wives shall participate in honors.

Now, as one sits in the room, not a sound of a crutch is heard. As one leaves, he observes that the majority of sweet creatures seem to have but one foot, as seen from the rear of the chairs. A profound mystery of elimination, and worthy of a careful investigation. A cursory one suggests that fear is entertained that aspiring fancies may take to the winged heels of Mercury unless "sat on," or it may be only an attempt to hatch out golden thoughts from the "understanding."

New York, Oct. 26, 1912. MYSTIFIED.

## MONEY FROM THE RICH

### Should Be Given Publicly to Effect a Public Purpose.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

With commendation of what you say regarding "Mr. Munsey on Money" I would remark that as it strikes me money contributions for political campaign purposes should reflect the popular not the special desire, and publicity is the only regulative factor that can be counted on as effective in that respect.

Considering the influential power of money thus applied it is as if one voter were possessed of the undue advantage of many hundreds or thousands of votes against the one of the average voter. Surely under such circumstances the inviolable secrecy of the ballot would not be justified.

Suppose a rich man desirous of securing the election of a certain candidate should procure voters with the aid of his money? How long would the Commonwealth be contented with the secrecy of the ballot under those conditions? Wherein is the present mode of money-giving by the rich in political campaigns essentially different except in the indirectness of the applicability?

By all means let us have full publicity in this thing. Then every man may give according to his means and his desires, and on his own accountability. J. W. E.

New York, Oct. 21, 1912.

### The Balkan "Crusade."

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

While the beautiful examples of Servian and Greek patriotism, as reported daily in the press, are undoubtedly noble and worthy of all admiration, wouldn't it be right, perhaps, for some one just to hint mildly to the embattled patriots that "a twentieth century crusade" is just a wee bit of an anachronism; that the age of crusades and holy wars is past, and that that which was considered as eminently proper and just in the twelfth century is woefully out of date and place in the twentieth? And is there even one individual among the millions of readers who, reading the heart-rending appeal of Kiamil Pasha to the conscience of the human race, will not be touched to the quick and feel his blood tingling in sympathy by the tone of utter helplessness and abandon that pervades that appeal? Has the race's vaunted humanitarianism perished or become so woefully atrophied as not to pay any further head to the voice of the weak and oppressed in its outcry against the oppressions

# TAFT PLANS TO AID THE SMALL FARMER

## Declares the Co-operative Agricultural Banks He Proposes Would Have That Effect.

## HAS RECEIVED MANY LETTERS

### Deeply Moved by the Impression Made on the People and Hopes for State Laws.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—President Taft continued his campaign for farmers' co-operative banks and agricultural credits to-day by replying to letters that had reached the White House intimating that the plan would benefit only the big farmers. He quoted from the report of Ambassador Herrick statistics showing the business done by the Raiffeisen banks of Germany.

"The size of the average deposit for these institutions is around $370," said the President. "The average loan they make amounts to only $150, and the membership of the Raiffeisen banks averages ninety-five farmers. It is plainly evident from these figures that this is not a big farmers' plan. In my letter to the Governors the first recommendation which I made is for the adoption of some such form of co-operative credit.

"On the contrary, the adoption of co-operative credit in this country will be of great advantage to the small farmer. It was in the interest of the peasant farmer of Europe that this plan was established. Massachusetts already has a law permitting the establishment of co-operative societies of this type. Under this law the Myrick Credit Union of Springfield, Mass., was organized, I think in 1909, and in twelve months it had 105 members, a capital of $3,000, and $10,000 of outstanding loans.

"The results obtained by the adoption of this form of co-operative credit in Germany speak plainly enough of its usefulness. There is one bank for every 1,600 of population in Germany. The rate of interest charged is frequently a point or two lower than in commercial circles, yet the banks make a fair profit, which, in the case of the Raiffeisen banks, is all carried over as a reserve fund, so that each year these banks are strengthening their position and becoming a more important factor in the empire. The total of business done annually is astounding. It is in the neighborhood of $5,000,000,000.

"The principle upon which these banks are conducted is not unknown in the United States. Our mutual life insurance societies, fraternal aid societies, and building and loan associations have met with good success. Four-fifths of the savings of the people to-day are deposited in mutual savings banks which are organized for much the same purposes as the small co-operative societies of Europe. Only in the United States the operations of these institutions are confined largely to the cities. The co-operative society which I recommend would afford a mutual savings institution devised particularly to give banking facilities to farmers for small loans on personal credit and for short time. The farmers themselves would control the management of these societies.

"Of course, more legislation cannot bring these societies into being. It will require time, and most of the work will have to be done by the farmers themselves. That is as it should be, for unless the farmers themselves made the effort, I doubt very much whether the idea will ever be successfully established in such a country as the United States.

"The reception accorded my advocacy of the agricultural credit idea has impressed me greatly. Five tons of the letters which I have received, or as many of them as I have been able to read—for to read all of them would force me to give up all other work—shows that the people are seriously studying the question. It is a question that requires serious study.

"There are several different forms of co-operative credit. The small co-operative societies of which I have just spoken, for instance, are quite different from the mortgage bond societies which are designed for larger loans for far longer periods, and would be the means of securing the farmers the money necessary to the permanent improvement of their lands.

"But where such interest is exhibited it is certain that study will follow, and I have every hope of seeing intelligent and wise opinions urged upon the State Legislatures for the adoption of the different forms of co-operative credit."

## A POLITICAL FORECAST.

### Reader Shows by Careful Analysis That Wilson Cannot Lose.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

A set of figures will be found below, in re the coming Presidential election. In view of the facts shown herein I cannot conceive how men of reasonable minds can for a moment imagine in their wildest or fondest dreams that "Teddy" can possibly be elected.

For the purposes of my calculation I concede Roosevelt an enormous vote, to the exclusion almost of Taft. I am an ardent admirer of Mr. Taft, and his elimination, in so far as my figures are concerned, is made merely to show how much we can give to Teddy and still "beat him." My figures are based upon the 1908 vote, which I divide as follows:

To Wilson, 90 per cent. of the Democratic vote; to Roosevelt, 70 per cent. of the Republican vote, plus 10 per cent. of the Democratic vote; to Taft, 30 per cent. of Republican vote. In New York, however, I concede only 60 per cent. of the Republican vote to Roosevelt, plus 10 per cent. of the Democratic vote.

The result will be that Wilson will carry:

| | Elec. Votes. | | Elec. Votes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 12 | Nevada | 3 |
| Arkansas | 9 | New York | 45 |
| Colorado | 6 | North Carolina | 12 |
| Delaware | 3 | Ohio | 24 |
| Florida | 6 | Oklahoma | 10 |
| Georgia | 14 | South Carolina | 9 |
| Indiana | 15 | Tennessee | 12 |
| Kentucky | 13 | Texas | 20 |
| Louisiana | 10 | Virginia | 12 |
| Maryland | 8 | | |
| Mississippi | 10 | Total | 283 |
| Missouri | 18 | Necessary to a choice | 266 |
| Montana | 4 | | |
| Nebraska | 8 | | |

New York, Oct. 23, 1912. D. V. MOSES.

### Home Work Bad for School Children.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I beg leave to express my approval of the views concerning home work for school children recently voiced by "American Medicine," the Superintendent of Schools, and others.

From observation in my own surroundings, more particularly the case of an ambitious niece just entering her teens, it seems to me that this so-called "home work" is practically a device which causes growing children to burn the candle at both ends. First, their attention is kept at school in a high state of tension, and then, when evening comes around, they are obliged to do more drudgery instead of being able to indulge in light reading or entertaining conversation or perhaps an instructive game, as a preliminary for a good night's rest.

As proved by the experiences of other communities, it is quite feasible to set aside a portion of the school day for preparing the following day's work, and an intelligent teacher can certainly guide such preparation more effectively than the average overworked father or nervous mother at home.

The writer was himself an instructor at evening high school for a number of years, and can therefore speak with some little au-

[illegible]

# FOR DEFECTIVE CHILDREN

## Florence Kelley Supports the Stand of the Board of Education.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

As a member of the New York State Child Labor Committee since its foundation, I have valued highly the ungraded classes for mentally deficient children because of their influence in protecting these children from illegal work. I have kept myself informed as to the classes and read, therefore, with amazement your editorial article in the issue of Oct. 24.

Because of the proverbial fairness of THE TIMES'S editorial page I feel confident that you will publish this comment upon it.

The article rests upon the assumption that the 2,200 mentally defective children now in 142 ungraded classes would, if these classes did not exist, find refuge "in existing hospitals and asylums, or in institutions created for the purpose, where they might be under constant and careful supervision."

Unhappily, however, there are at present two insuperable obstacles to this change. First, the institutions do not exist, and there is, by reason of the great expense involved in creating and maintaining them, no prospect of their coming into existence in the near future. And, second, if the institutions were now standing complete and ready to receive the children, there is no power lodged anywhere to compel parents to send such children to institutions.

A second assumption is that the city would save money by banishing the defectives and turning over their rooms and teachers to normal children. But the defectives would have to be provided for. And how could this be done at less cost than at present?

Mentally defective children below the age of 14 years, if they live with their families and go to school, cost the State and city little more than normal children. If, however, these 2,200 defectives had to be provided for by the State in institutions, from their eighth to their fourteenth birthdays, the added burden of cost would certainly long defer any adequate care.

The real alternative which confronts these unfortunate children is school six hours a day or the street or tenement all day. There is no other alternative, present or prospective, certainly not for the near future.

This fact doubtless led the Board of Education to the decision reached last Wednesday, when thirty-two Commissioners voted for the amendment providing for two physicians and a social worker, Mr. Arthur Somers alone dissenting. This vote was clearly the expression of the deliberate opinion of the Board, because the amendment had been under discussion since last March and had been repeatedly deferred for further consideration.

A third assumption is that "these appointments are the entering wedge for the establishment of a central school for imbecile and 'backward' children, recommended by Dr. Goddard, who lately completed a special inquiry into this matter."

Dr. Goddard's report has not been made public, and, according to a personal letter from Dr. Goddard, all quotations from it are unauthorized.

The advocates of the ungraded classes hold no brief for the creation of a central school. Quite the contrary. The nearer the home the more useful the class.

They do, however, hold that for great numbers of children school life is in itself treatment. They welcome the help of the psychiatric clinic, but do not conceive that a clinic can serve as a substitute for a school.

Finally, one great and valuable service of these classes is to discover the children who are in the homes having nothing done for them, or in the schools blocking the progress of normal children. This service of the ungraded classes can be performed by no other agency. Indeed, it is precisely the ten years' work of the ungraded classes which has brought the defective children and their needs to the attention of the city and the medical profession.

When the magnitude of the problem is appreciated institutions will doubtless be created for that custodial care and further training of children above the age of 14 years which all thinking people agree is indispensable for the safety of the community and the welfare and happiness of the afflicted people. It is for lack of such provision that John Schrank has been at large. FLORENCE KELLEY,

General Secretary National Consumers' League.

New York, Oct. 26, 1912.

### Mr. Sulzer as a Vote-Getter.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I would like to say a few words in favor of Mr. Sulzer's eminent fitness for the position of Governor of the State of New York, more particularly in view of his extraordinary successes in political affairs. Look at his wonderful control of the Tenth District, which until 1894 had a big Republican majority. So far as victories are concerned he won when men like Amos Cummings, Gen. Sickles, and David B. Hill went down like straw before the wind.

In 1896 Bryan lost the district by 17,000 votes, but Sulzer with Bryan carried it by nearly 2,000, and two years later again carried it by 8,000 votes in spite of Mark Hanna's profuse expenditure and most vigorous efforts to lay him low. In 1900 McKinley was successful in the Tenth District by over 11,000 votes, but Sulzer held on by about 5,000, and in 1902, in spite of the fact that the Tenth went Republican for Governor, Sulzer was elected Congressman by over 9,000. Alton B. Parker lost the Tenth by 7,000 votes, and Sulzer won it by 4,000. Bryan lost again in 1908, and Sulzer came out on top once more by over 5,000 majority.

There can be no doubt that Sulzer is well understood by the people who appreciate his genuineness, cleverness, and big humanitarian spirit. NEW YORKER.

New York, Oct. 21, 1912.

### Wants No Elevateds in Queens.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Much talk is being made in Queens in regard to beautifying that borough. If roads and boulevards are to be repaired and constructed for beautifying purposes, why obstruct their beauty by erecting antiquated elevated structures upon them, as it is proposed to do on the Queensboro Bridge Plaza? Besides giving the streets an unsightly appearance, the elevated structures are a menace to life, especially at such a busy section as the Queensboro Bridge Plaza, where so many automobiles and other commercial vehicles pass daily.

HENRY BORN.

Long Island City, N. Y., Oct 20, 1912.

### THE REASON.

The hats appeared a year ago
With nothing but a feather,
That looked as though it had been through
A month of rainy weather;
A narrow quill, or scanty bow,
Or wing erect and lonely,
Or solitary tall aigrette,
Or fluffy pompon only.

But now on every female head
Behold the Autumn bonnet
Of many shapes, but each without
A scrap of trimming on it.
For since the price of beef has soared,
To heights Olympus dimming,
We may afford to buy the hats,
But not, alas! the trimming.

MINNA IRVING.

# GAGLIARDI SINGS ISOLDE IN CONVENT

### Famous Soprano Interprets Wagner for Nuns When She Visits Her Sister.

### FOUND HER OWN VOICE THERE

### Baireuth Master Should Be Sung Bel Canto, She Says—Learned Ariane in Twenty Days.

One of the turning points in the life of Evelyn Innes occurred on the evening on which she was heard for the first time as Isolde. Yet this English prima donna heroine of George Moore never thought of introducing Wagner's music into the convent where she spent a good deal of her time. Although she was not entirely in sympathy with her father, whose constant thought was to bring back the old church music to the service, still she never wandered very far from Palestrina or the plain Gregorian chants when she sang for the nuns.

It remained for an Italian prima donna to introduce Isolde to the convent. Cecilia Gagliardi, the dramatic soprano, who has come to this country to sing for forty days with Andreas Dippel's Chicago-Philadelphia company, and who will open the season of the company in Philadelphia on Thursday, singing the title rôle of "Aida," has done so often, she confessed to a reporter for THE TIMES one day last week.

Signorina Gagliardi has a sister who is a nun in a convent near Pisa, and frequently she visits there. Then the prima donna's sister takes her place at the piano or organ, and the nuns listen to the Liebestod of "Tristan und Isolde."

"My sister, strange as it may seem, is passionately fond of Wagner," said Signorina Gagliardi, "and when I go to the convent she is only too glad to hear his music. She plays the piano well, and when she plays I cannot help singing. The nuns creep around and listen. Ah, I can sing Palestrina, too, but Wagner seldom passes the convent; the sisters love the music. Elizabeth's Gebet from 'Tannhäuser' is more in the atmosphere, but the Liebestod reaches their souls."

**Discovered Voice in Convent.**

It was in the convent, in fact, that Signorina Gagliardi first discovered her voice. As she strolled about the cloisters singing snatches of melodies she had heard, she attracted the attention of the Mother Superior, who soon induced her to assist the nuns in the presentation of cantatas. From there to the Roman conservatoire was but a step, and soon the singing girl became a prima donna.

Signorina Gagliardi is a Roman, and she suggests in many aspects Tosca, who was also a Roman singer. Like Sardou's heroine she has sung for the Pope, and she is a Catholic.

Her début was made in Modena, not many years ago, as Marguerite in Bolto's "Mefistofele." Since that she has varied her répertoire as not many of the modern singers do, and she has sung in many of the strange corners of the earth. Buenos Aires was almost her second operatic city, and she has made appearances in Chile, Egypt, where she took part in the open air performance of "Aida" given at the pyramids; Spain and Portugal. For the last five seasons she has sung regularly in Madrid in the Winter, and in Buenos Aires during the Summer.

Her répertoire is of that extensive and varied sort which was more to be expected of singers in the early part of the last century than it is now. She knows many of the more florid rôles as well as the most dramatic ones, and she includes the music of all schools in her répertoire. She sings the florid music of "Norma," "Semiramide," "Lucrezia Borgia," and "Macbeth," and likewise "Gioconda," "Aida," and "Trovatore," and Wagner's heroines."

She sings "Iris," "Andrea Chenier," "L'Africaine," "La Forza de Destino," "Don Carlos," "Ernani," "Otello," "Fedora," "Siberia," "Faust," "Le Damnation de Faust," "Ballo in Maschera," "Cavalleria Rusticana," Frank Alfano's "Principe di Zila," "La Wally," "Lorelei," "Tosca," and "Les Huguenots." She would like to sing "Butterfly," but considers herself too tall to enact the part of a Japanese woman.

**Her Great Study Feat.**

This Summer at Buenos Aires she learned the rôle of Ariano in Dukas's "Ariano et Barbe-Bleue" in twenty days, at the request of Toscanini. As this is one of the most difficult and exacting of the modern rôles, it may be considered a feat of some consequence.

But Signorina Gagliardi admits frankly that her choice of composers is Richard Wagner, and that Isolde is the rôle of rôles. She has sung this opera many times in Madrid and Barcelona, in Italian, of course, and hopes to sing it many times more. She has also sung Brunnhilde in "Siegfried" and "Die Walküre," Elisabeth, and Elsa. She has learned Brunnhilde in "Die Götterdämmerung," but has never appeared in it yet, and of late she has been studying Kundry, for she has been engaged to sing that character in the performance of "Parsifal" at Barcelona next Spring. It is in Barcelona that this "sacred festival play" will receive its first European performance outside of Baireuth upon the expiration of the European copyright.

"Do you consider Wagner's music bad for the voice?" she was asked.

"For some voices, yes. But not for well-placed voices which sing the music and do not try to shout it. Wagner should be sung bel canto, like the Italian composers, and then he is good for the voice. I do not sing these music dramas as a German would. Many people have asked me how I can sing Wagner while I am so young, but I could not give him up, even if he were injurious for my voice, because his music means everything to me. I have been singing the heavy rôles of Wagner since the beginning of my career.

"Then I have sung very different parts. I do not think there is a more difficult soprano part written than the rôle of Lady Macbeth in Verdi's opera, 'Macbeth.' It is now high and now low. The range is enormous and the demands on the execution of the singer are many. I was chosen to sing this part in Rome at the festival two years ago. With me was the great Battistini, who, although 64, still is master of his voice, so consummate is his art, so perfect his method.

"Titta Ruffo returns to Madrid with me at the expiration of my contract here, and we are to be heard there first together in 'Les Huguenots.' They have a most interesting theatre in the Spanish capital. All the works are sung in Italian and the répertoire is most extensive. It is almost my home now. I have found Lisbon attracti e, too, and I was decorated by the late King Carlos."

Signorina Gagliardi is very tall. She is one of the tallest of the prima donnas. She is dark, with large, lustrous Italian eyes. She has a small mouth and a nose which suggests the patrician type. Her hands are worthy of the tribute that d'Annunzio paid to the hands of Eleanora Duse.

## ARNETT V. JULIER WEDS.

### Miss Mary M. Sill of Kent., Conn., His Bride.

Miss Mary M. Sill of Kent, Conn., and Arnett Vaillant Julier of 324 West 103d Street, New York City, were married on Saturday at Kent in the chapel of the Kent School of the Order of the Holy Cross, of which the bride's brother, the Rev. James B. Sill, is Principal.

The bridegroom is the youngest son of Henry S. Julier of New York City, Vice President and Director of the American Express Company and of the Westcott Express Company. After a short wedding trip the newly married couple will come to New York City to live.

### Play Benefit for Polyclinic Hospital.

The Women's Auxiliary Board of the New York Polyclinic Hospital has arranged a benefit performance of Billie Burke in "The 'Mind the Paint' Girl" at the Lyceum Theatre on Monday evening, Dec. 2. This board arranges a performance annually for the benefit of the hospital, and the proceeds are used toward the hospital fund. The board recently endowed a bed for charity patients, and is anxious to increase the number of beds. The permanent endowment of a single bed is $8,000. Donations will be accepted by the Assistant Secretary, Miss Foley, New York Polyclinic Hospital, 344 West Fifty-third Street.

## MR. SAPIRSTEIN'S RECITAL.

### First Hearing in New York of a Young American Pianist.

David Sapirstein, a young American pianist who acquired much, if not most, of his technical training in this country, and who has recently returned from Europe, appeared for the first time in New York in a recital yesterday afternoon at the Republic Theatre. Mr. Sapirstein, it may be gathered, has something of that extraordinary severity that Emerson found in certain manifestations of American youth. He put before himself a task that would be found exacting by the greatest artist at the summit of his powers—Brahms's variations and fugue on a theme of Handel, Beethoven's sonata, Op. 106; the twenty-four of Chopin's Preludes, Op. 28, and the one-numbered Op. 45, and Liszt's "Reminiscences of 'Don Juan.'"

It is a long time since any pianist dared to undertake a public performance of that vast sonata, "für das Hammerklavier," as Beethoven styled it in a transitory fancy for German musical terms at a late period of his life. Of all his later compositions, few offer more problems and difficulties of all sorts to him who would attempt to interest the public in it. Besides a technical equipment that can triumph over difficulties of a peculiarly crabbed sort cried down in these days as "unpianistic," there are needed a large intellectual grasp and a profound emotional penetration; the power to gain full possession of the composer's recondite ideas and to give them cogent presentation in terms of beauty. Mr. Sapirstein—and it was sufficiently shown by his playing of the adagio and final fugue—has not yet developed to a point where he should attempt to be an interpreter to the public of Beethoven's "Hammerklavier" sonata.

That he has musical gifts and acquirements and the promise of further artistic development seem evident; but he has still a way to travel on the road to artistic maturity; something to develop in his technique, something to add to the depth and quality and variety of his tone, and especially much to kindle in his emotions and feelings. Some of the preludes of Chopin he played well, even with brilliancy and fire. Others, and those not always the most difficult of penetration, he smothered in dullness. It would have been better if he had not attempted the Twenty-fifth Prelude, for his memory failed him in it.

## THE PEOPLE'S SYMPHONY.

### Opening in Carnegie Hall of the Twelfth Season of Its Work.

The People's Symphony Orchestra is entering upon its twelfth season of work in supplying educational concerts and music for people of limited means, through which it has aroused much interest in earlier years. Its audience at the first concert given yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall was, for whatever reason, not so large as has been the case usually at these concerts. The occasion, as Mr. Arens, the conductor, informed the audience before beginning the performance, was to be fittingly devoted to a commemoration of Massenet. To this end he gave an account of the French composer's life and musical activity, taking occasion to remark that he had never reached the greatest dramatic heights, but pointing out the qualities that had made his operas popular. The music to illustrate the composer's work was scarcely the most characteristic that could have been chosen; it was the overture to Racine's tragedy of "Phèdre" and the "Meditation" from "Thais."

The other orchestral numbers were Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony," the "Dirge" from MacDowell's "Indian Suite," in memory of the late Alfred Seligman, who had been interested in the People's Symphony concerts, and Elgar's march, "Pomp and Circumstance." Miss Laeta Hartley played MacDowell's second piano concerto.

## MACKENZIE BACK ON STAGE.

### Novelist to Play Opposite Grace George in His Own "Carnival."

It has leaked out that Compton Mackenzie, author of "Carnival," is to let American theatregoers see him as an actor as well as hear of him as a novelist and dramatist. Mr. Mackenzie is now rehearsing the leading male rôle with Grace George in his dramatization of his own story.

This will not be Mr. Mackenzie's first stage appearance. He once played a dying priest in a play in London at the solicitation of Hall Caine, and decided to fall back upon the stage in case novel writing could not be made to pay. Now that he has evidently learned that it does pay, he seems to have decided to fall back upon the stage anyhow. He comes from a theatrical family. His father is Edward Compton, who is known here as well as in England. Mr. Mackenzie's first dramatic work, "The Gentleman in Gray," was produced by his father, and had a successful run of two years.

In a recent interview Mr. Mackenzie told how he left college with the intention of becoming a poet, his father agreeing to look after him for five years while he got started. He gave up the idea when he married, however, and, after his first play, went to novel writing. His poetic tastes, he acknowledged, were turned to account while he was writing "Carnival," for at the same time he was writing musical "skits" for Pellisier of the London Follies. His ideas of music hall life described in his novel he got from observation, he says.

Up to the present no information as to the other players who will appear with Miss George in "Carnival" has been given out by her manager, and the fact that Mr. Mackenzie is rehearsing with the company has been kept a close secret.

## THEATRICAL NOTES.

The opening performance of the Drury Lane melodrama, "The Whip," which is to play at the Manhattan Opera House, has been postponed again, this time until Tuesday evening, Nov. 12.

The curtain on the first performance of "The Lady of the Slipper," at the Globe Theatre to-night will rise promptly at 8:15 o'clock.

William Faversham and his company in "Julius Cæsar" arrived in New York last night after a short Canadian tour. This week will be devoted to rehearsals, especially of the extra people, who are to form the Roman Army. The first performance will be given next Monday at the Lyric Theatre. The engagement is for four weeks only.

Walter Damrosch has engaged Arthur Deagon for the rôle of the Irish Peace Commissioner, and Alice Yorke for the part of the militant suffragette in "The Dove of Peace," which is to open at the Broadway Theatre on Nov. 4.

The Dolly sisters, dancers in "The Merry Countess," gave a birthday party to the members of the company at their home in Bensonhurst yesterday. The Dolly sisters are twins, and the double birthday was celebrated.

William A. Brady decided yesterday to call off the special matinees of Jules Eckert Goodman's play, "The Point of View," which had been scheduled for the Forty-eighth Street Theatre to-day, to-morrow, Wednesday, and Friday of this week. Arrangements are being made to put on the play as the regular bill at a Broadway theatre. The name of the theatre will be announced later.


**TWO KINDS OF LOSSES**

THEY say that the preventable fire loss in the United States last year amounted to $57,000 every hour—$950 every minute.

You pay this loss in high insurance rates in your yearly premiums. To escape it, the general public must be taught how to prevent fires.

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Our policy protects against both kinds. You do not have to pay the premium over again every year. You pay it once for all.

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Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000

176 B'way, N.Y. 175 Remsen St., Brklyn. 370 Fulton St., Jamaica.


## JOHN MEEHAN, FRIEND OF THE POOR, IS DEAD

### For Years He Had Been Known as the "Beef and Bean King" of Lower New York.

### ONCE GUEST AT WHITE HOUSE

### Gave Away Almost as Much Food as He Sold, and His Race Horses Provided Many a Meal Ticket.

John Thomas Meehan, known to thousands as Johnny Meehan, the proprietor of Dolan's restaurant in Park Row, died early yesterday morning at his home, 1,840 Grand Boulevard Concourse, the Bronx. Mr. Meehan died unexpectedly of stomach trouble, from which he had long been a sufferer. He was around on Saturday, but he complained of not feeling well. He became worse at night, and at 2:30 A. M. he died in his wife's arms. The Rev. Father John O'Brien of the Church of the Holy Spirit, in Aqueduct Avenue, administered to him the last rites of the Church. Besides Mr. Meehan's wife, his mother and his three sons and three daughters were with him when the end came.

Dolan's has long been an institution. Its patrons include newspaper men, politicians, and Park Row stragglers, and there every day Johnny Meehan could be seen, knife in hand, serving out the "beef an'" for which the place was famous. For thirty-five years Meehan had sliced ham and beef for the proletariat, and in that time he saw ward leaders grow into prominence in politics, and cub reporters into editors of note. There was offered to him and he refused a nomination for Congress. He preferred to stand behind the counter and serve his friends.

Some of those who went to Dolan's for their "beef and" and claimed Johnny Meehan as their friend were the late Thomas Byrnes, one time Superintendent of Police; Richard Croker, Paddy Divver, former Mayor Hugh Grant, Tom Foley, Thomas A. Edison, "Big Tim" Sullivan, Bill Devery, former Mayor McClellan, P. T. Barnum, former Controller Metz, William C. Crozier, Barney Dooling, and a host of Judges and others known in politics.

When racing was in its palmy days in this city, Dolan's was a convenient place for the gathering of many men interested in staking their money on the ability of certain horses to come first under the wire.

There was a pool room in the building, where those who had no time to go to the track could be accommodated. Johnny Meehan once owned two race horses which came home on more than one occasion with all Park Row's money wagered upon them. They were Dolando and Meehanus.

John T. Meehan was a son of John Meehan, who came here from Ireland. Mr. Meehan was born in this city fifty-five years ago, and he received what education he obtained in the public schools. He was the nephew of Pat Dolan, who started Dolan's coffee and cake house at 3 Park Row in 1866. He took Meehan to work for him when the latter was still a very young boy, and it was under his uncle's watchful eye that he learned to wield the carving knife and "cut 'em fat" or "cut 'em lean." Dolan made the place pay from the start, and later he moved to 33 Park Row. When Patrick Dolan died, in 1903, he left an estate said to have been worth $800,000. Meehan was his logical successor, and Dolan left him half the property and directed that he carry on the business. An eighth of his property went to each of his four other nephews.

The place was always known as Dolan's. Framed on its walls are many curios, including some of the complimentary things said in the newspapers about Pat Dolan and Johnny Meehan Meehan had a number of scrapbooks filled with the same complimentary things. On what these books were Meehan presided was the invitation sent to Mr. and Mrs. Meehan by President Roosevelt to attend a reception at the White House. Meehan and his wife attended the reception. On the walls also are lithographs of his two racehorses, and under them sometimes gather a few of the old-timers who, over their "beef and," discuss the good times when Dolando or Meehanus was "bringing home the meal tickets."

About two years ago Park Row was agitated over a report that Johnny Meehan was going to give up his restaurant and devote himself to his real estate interests in the Bronx. A delegation of his friends went down to learn whether it was true.

"Johnny," said one, with a break in his voice, "you ain't going to quit us? You ain't going to give up the old place, are you?"

Meehan was behind the counter cutting a slice from the great hunk of corned beef which was always beside him. He paused with his knife uplifted.

"What?" he inquired in surprise.

When the question was repeated, Meehan threw back his head and laughed.

"No, I am not thinking of going out of here," he said. "I have got another five years' lease of this place, and I am going to stay."

The news brought joy to Park Row. Another time, when it was reported that the high cost of living had forced some restaurants to raise the price of beef and beans, Meehan was approached to know whether he intended to raise the price. "No," he said, shortly, and added, as an afterthought: "I've got too many friends."

Mr. Meehan was prominent in Democratic politics in this city. He was a member of Tammany Hall, and had been one of the assistant leaders in the Thirty-fifth Assembly District. In 1910 he was waited on by a committee representing various Assembly districts in the Bronx, where he had lived for eighteen years, which asked him to accept the nomination for Congress. He did not accept. The year before there was much talk and much sentiment favoring Mr. Meehan for Borough President. Mr. Meehan served as a member of the Board of Education as an appointee of Mayor Van Wyck.

Park Row still remembers the celebration in 1907 that marked the fiftieth anniversary of Mr. Meehan's birth. It was a day to be remembered, for the proprietor of the famous beanery was lauded in prose and poetry and serenaded with brass bands. President Roosevelt sent congratulations; so did Mayor McClellan. Charles F. Murphy, and a host of well-known men. Park Row was decorated with flags for the occasion. The Veteran Firemen's Association, the Volunteer Firemen's Association, and the Letter Carriers' Association, the latter with a band of forty pieces, marched down Park Row and serenaded the "Beef and Bean King." All day long Meehan had to neglect the cutting of the beef to shake hands with his friends. His visitors presented to him a silver dinner set. This gift was from the Letter Carriers' Association for aid rendered by Meehan in having the salaries of carriers increased.

There was another side to Johnny Meehan's character. He was a quiet doer of good works. He pensioned his employes and saw to it that the families of the men who died in his employ did not suffer. He gave largely to charity, and, as one man said, it was hard to tell whether Meehan sold more food than he gave away.

Mr. Meehan was the President and founder of the Dolando Club, a Knight of Columbus, an officer of the Bronx branch of the Elks, and a member of the North End Democratic Club. He leaves a widow, who was Miss Susan Farrell; three daughters—Grace, Susan, and Eleanor—and three sons—Westmore, Francis, and Vincent. Mr. Meehan was rated a millionaire. His mother, Mrs. John Meehan, is 80 years old.

### Herma Menth Heard at Piano.

Herma Menth, a Hungarian pianist, who was heard in New York several times last Winter, was the feature of the concert at the Irving Place Theatre yesterday afternoon. The programme was devoted to Hungarian music, and Miss Menth played Liszt's Second Legend, Eighth Rhapsodie, "Liebestraum," and the "Faust" waltz. Dora de Phillipe, soprano, and the Vienna quartet also appeared at the concert.

### MUSIC NOTES.

Mme. Sembrich will give her first song recital to-morrow afternoon in Carnegie Hall. Frank La Forge will play her accompaniments.

Mme. Leonora Sparkes, soprano, of the Metropolitan Opera Company, arrived yesterday on the Carmania. Titta Ruffo, the new Italian baritone of the Chicago-Philadelphia Company Antonio Scotti, William Hinshaw, Pasquale Amato, Lucrezia Bori, the new Spanish soprano; Jeanne Maubourg, Paul Ananian, Giuseppe Sturani, and Umberto Macnez, a new Italian tenor, will arrive to-day.

Fernando Tanara has been engaged to conduct the operatic department of the Von Ende School of Music, in conjunction with Ludwig Hess, the German tenor, and Alessandro Remenyi, the French soprano.

## NEW LECTURE RECITALS.

### Three Series Start This Week in Education Board Course.

Three new series of public lecture recitals are announced by the Board of Education to begin during the coming week, and all will be free to the public. Two will be given by Miss Pearl Cleveland Wilson on "Wagner's Music Dramas," and the other by Miss Margaret Anderton on "The Great Masters of the Pianoforte." Miss Anderton will give the first of her recitals on Thursday evening at Public School 165, 108th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, the subject being "Preliminary Talk on the Development of the Pianoforte." To-morow evening Miss Wilson will begin a series of four recitals at Public School 132, 182d Street and Wadsworth Avenue, while on Friday night she will begin the series at Public School 66, Eighty-eighth Street, near First Avenue. At both schools the subject will be "Das Rheingold." Many special lectures and lecture-recitals are announced to supplement the courses, including the following:

MONDAY—"Welsh Music," Mrs. Mary E. Cheney, illustrated by songs, at Public School 159, 241 East 119th Street; "English Ballads," Miss Grace Ewing, illustrated by songs, at St. Columba Hall, 343 West Twenty-fifth Street.

TUESDAY—"The Music of Our American Pioneers," Peter W. Dykemann, illustrated by vocal and instrumental selections, at Wadleigh High School, 115th Street near Seventh Avenue.

THURSDAY—"The Stars and Stripes in Song and Story," Frederick Reddall, illustrated with songs and ballads, at St. Luke's Hall, Hudson Street near Christopher; "Beethoven, His Second Period," Daniel Gregory Mason, illustrated at the piano, at Morris High School, Boston Road and 165th Street.

FRIDAY—"Voice Production," Walter H. Robinson, illustrated by charts and musical selections, at Public School 8, Mosholu Parkway, Bedford Park; "Italy in Song and Story," Miss Mina D. Kuhn, illustrated with stereopticon views and instrumental music, at Public School 28, Anthony and Tremont Avenues.

## WAGE EARNERS AT CONCERT.

### Russian Symphony Orchestra Offers an Interesting Programme.

The Russian Symphony Orchestra gave a popular concert at Madison Square Garden last evening under the direction of its conductor, Modest Altschuler. The concert was one of a proposed series arranged by Julius Hopp for the Wage Earners' Theatre League. The seats were offered at popular prices and at reduced rates for the members of the league.

The programme included two movements from Tschaikowsky's fourth symphony, several Russian folk-songs, arranged by Russian composers; the overture to "Tannhäuser," the bacchanale from "Samson et Dalila," the dance of the hours from "Gioconda," Liszt's second rhapsodie, a berceuse of Jaernfelt, Halvorsen's "Entrance of the Bojars," and Tschaikowsky's overture, "1812."

## DEATH OF MME. JUDITH.

### Famous French Actress, Friend of Hugo, Dumas Fils, and George Sand.

PARIS, France, Oct. 27.—Mme. Judith, the actress, rival of Mme. Rachel and once the idol of Paris theatregoers, is dead here at the age of 85.

Mme. Judith in her prime was the best known and the best liked of the players of her day. She was renowned on the boards of the Comédie Française and other theatres, and was worshipped in the French provinces. She was as well known in England, too, as she was in France. She numbered among her friends George Sand, Victor Hugo, Alexander Dumas the younger, Louis Napoleon, Théophile Gautier and other personages of that era. She passed through the Commune of 1848 and the subsequent reconstruction of the government.

It was she who first appeared in Hugo's "Marion Delorme." The play was stopped, and the author was exiled after the first performance, but Mme. Judith so prevailed upon Louis Napoleon that the run of the play was ordered resumed. Unfortunately, the first night was the scene of a riot caused by Hugo's adherents, and Mme. Judith was thought to blame for asking the Prince-President to attend the play.

Mme. Judith published her memoirs about a year ago, and the last paragraph of her work reads: "I feel a little tired, and one of these days I shall rise from my orchestra seat to go away. And the comedy will keep right on."

## MRS. J. T. KILBRETH DIES.

### Sister of Gen. Felix Agnus in Her Seventy-ninth Year.

*Special to The New York Times.*

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Oct. 27.—Mrs. James T. Kilbreth died here this morning of pneumonia at the age of 78 years. She was born in Lyons, France, and came to this country as a young married woman with her first husband, Prof. Lucien Oudin, who died in 1868. She subsequently married the late James T. Kilbreth, who was at the time of his death in 1897 Collector of the Port of New York and who had been a Police Magistrate of the city for nineteen years.

He and Mrs. Kilbreth were among the earliest of the Summer colonists in Southampton, having first come here in 1875. Mrs. Kilbreth is survived by her brother, Gen. Felix Agnus, publisher of the Baltimore American and by her sons, Lucien Oudin and Joseph A. Oudin of New York and Charles P. Oudin of Schenectady, children of her first marriage, and James T. Kilbreth. The late Eugene Oudin, the singer, was her son.

## HERMAN GRAU DIES.

### For Forty Years an Operatic Impresario—Uncle of Maurice.

Herman Grau, manager for forty years of operatic productions, died yesterday at his home, 601 West 142d Street, from heart disease. He was 87 years old.

Mr. Grau was born in Austria and came to this country fifty years ago to engage in the management of operatic productions with his brother, Jacob Grau. He was the first manager to produce "Lohengrin" in America. He produced grand opera at Terrace Garden, took charge of the Metropolitan Opera Company, and later founded the Grau Opera Company. Mr. Grau was an uncle of Maurice Grau, the operatic impresario.

### Mrs. George V. De Forest.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Mrs. George V. De Forest, Chairman of the Young Women's Christian Association of Chicago, died here to-day at the residence of her son, F. B. De Forest. She had been the head of the Y. W. C. A. for six years. Mrs. De Forest is survived by two sisters and a brother, Mrs. John W. Hoagland, Mrs. E. M. Peck, and M. L. De Forest, all of New York.

### Brig. Gen. Charles Morris.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 27.—Brig. Gen. Charles Morris, U. S. A., retired, died at his home here to-night, aged 69 years. He was in command of the Presidio at San Francisco at the time of the earthquake in 1906, and was second in command to Gen. Funston of the troops stationed in the city after the disaster. One of his sons, Charles Morris, Jr., is a Paymaster in the navy.


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## THEATREFEDERATION TURNS TO FINANCING

### Incorporates an Auxiliary Company to Provide Funds for Its Productions.

### SUNDAY PLAYS HELD UP

### Rosenfeld, Arrested After First Performance, Gets Hearing on Wednesday—Next Play in December.

The National Federation of Theatre Clubs, an organization formed last Summer for the purpose of presenting new plays at special performances, has now a duly incorporated auxiliary in the form of the Federation Theatre Company. This new organization is to be the financial arm of the more altruistic federation; is to supply companies, productions and theatres for the audiences and plays that are to be provided by the original body.

The Federation Theatre Company was incorporated in Albany a short time ago, with J. R. Silliman, Edward Lauterbach, Sydney Rosenfeld, Horace Tupper, and Jessie Fara named as Directors. A meeting will be held Saturday for the election of a permanent Board of Directors, and it is probable that Mr. Lauterbach will be the President and Mr. Rosenfeld the manager.

The idea of incorporating such a company was broached at a meeting of the federation about two months ago. It was decided that the capital stock would be $25,000, divided into 1,000 shares at $25 each. At present about one-tenth of the shares have been subscribed for, and among the stockholders, besides the Directors, are Mrs. H. C. DeMille, Mrs. Benedictus Bamberg, G. E. Northrop, J. I. C. Clarke, R. C. Snow, Lillian Johnson, and G. H. Rosenfeld.

The first play has already been produced by the federation, "The Higher Court," by Henry Irving Dodge, which was presented at Maxine Elliott's Theatre on a Sunday night, and repeated at the Lyric Theatre for two special matinées. Because of the Sunday performance Sydney Rosenfeld was arrested on the charge of violating the law regarding Sunday entertainments. His hearing will take place in Special Sessions on Wednesday. Until this case has been decided the federation will not attempt to carry out its programme of producing a new play each month.

"If we find that we cannot give private performances to the members on Sunday nights," said Sydney Rosenfeld yesterday, "we shall either rent a theatre for a week or produce our plays at matinées. Matinée productions are unsatisfactory because we cannot get the right sort of audiences. The rent is, of course, high.

"The plan of the Federation Theatre Company is this: Plays will be selected by the Reading Committee of the federation, and the Reading Committee will be changed after each new production. The federation will also make the trial performance, using a stock company of actors provided by the financial organization. The latter will have an option on the plays produced, and when they prove attractive, will send them on tour, paying royalties to the federation. The actors will always be on call for the needs of the federation. It is the purpose of both bodies to establish as fine a company of players as possible.

"The next trial performance will be given in December, on a Sunday night if we are permitted, but it will be given. Out of some 100 manuscripts received five have been chosen as worthy of production. Probably twenty of the whole lot were possible, but only five were considered up to the standard to which we aspire. Our membership has grown from 40 at the first meeting last May, to 1,000. The nominal annual dues entitle the members to attend all meetings and entertainments of the federation."

### Dr. Paul Segond.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—Dr. Paul Segond, a noted surgeon, died to-day from syncope following uraemia. Dr. Segond was Professor of the Surgical Clinic of the Faculty of medicine of the University of Paris and Surgeon in Chief of the Salpêtrière.

### Obituary Notes.

Miss MARY H. HOWARD of 629 Elmore Place, Brooklyn, died yesterday of heart disease. She was 68 years old.

JAMES A. TOPPS, a former steward at the Empire Hotel, died on Saturday in Jersey City from typhoid fever. He was 50 years old.

EDWARD VITALIS FARGIS, 87 years old, a retired salesman, living at 153 West Twenty-second Street, died last night at his home after a long illness.

THOMAS B. MOORE, 67 years old, a retired merchant of Philadelphia, who has been living for the last ten years in New York, died yesterday at his home, 440 Riverside Drive. He leaves a widow, Mrs. Martha Newins Moore.

THOMAS H. MALLON, for forty years a resident of the Bedford District, Brooklyn, died on Saturday at his home, 728 Lafayette Avenue, of blood poisoning resulting from injuries he received in a fall several weeks ago. He had recently acquired the Stella Park property at North Beach, valued at more than $100,000. He was 70 years old.

Mother MARY SEBASTIAN, Provincial of the Eastern Province of the Sisters of Notre Dame, and a close friend of Cardinal Gibbons, died on Saturday night at the headquarters of the order in Baltimore. She was 64 years old, and was Miss Margaret Heitzman. Mother Sebastian's jurisdiction embraced the States of Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Massachusetts.

JAMES WILCOX, formerly a Representative in the Connecticut Legislature, died on Friday at his home in Plainfield, Conn., in his ninety-third year.

FRANK BEDELL of New Canaan, Conn., died on Saturday of heart disease in a hospital at Stamford, Conn. He was 32 years old.

FRANK E. HATCH, formerly editor of The Concord (N. H.) Monitor, and later of The Lowell Times, died on Saturday in Boston in his sixty-eighth year.

THOMAS TILLINGWORTH STAINES, for many years a tea, coffee, and spice merchant, died on Friday after a short illness at his home, 723 Clifton Avenue, Newark. He was 88 years old.

SEAMAN FRANK, a real estate operator and formerly well known among race track men, died of Bright's disease on Saturday, at his home, 23 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn. He was 49 years old.

Mrs. JANE CONLIN, one of the oldest residents of Sea Cliff, L. I., died at her home there on Wednesday. She was born in Ireland seventy years ago.

R. V. BAKER, a well-known New York commission merchant, died at his Summer home in Nichols, N. Y., yesterday. Mr. Baker was 60 years old. He controlled several butter and egg houses in the metropolitan district. He is survived by a son, R. B. Baker, a daughter, Mrs. R. Irwin, and a niece, Mrs. Fred Russell, all of New York.

Capt. HUGH DONNELLY, a former Clerk of the Supreme Court of New York, died at his home here, in Springfield, Mass., yesterday, after an illness. He was a civil war veteran. He practiced law here and in New York for many years.

The Rev. DAVID R. GOODWILLIE, aged 85 years, pastor emeritus of the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Fort Huron, Mich., died suddenly yesterday. His death is attributed to heart disease. He was born in New Bedford, Penn., and at one time was Professor of Natural Science in Westminster College, at New Wilmington, Penn.

*Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.*

## Born.

ABRAMS.—Oct. 26, 1,107 Hoe Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Abrams, a son.

BAUM.—Oct. 25, Far Rockaway, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Baum, a son.

BROWN.—Oct. 26, 250 West 94th St., to Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Brown, a son.

GINSBERG.—Oct. 24, 144 Hooper St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Ginsberg, a son.

KOENIG.—Oct. 20, 503 West 170th St., to Mr. and Mrs. Koenig, a son.

MILTENBERG.—Oct. 25, 969 Tiffany St., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Miltenberg, a daughter.

SEGAL.—Oct. 21, 72 East 96th St., to Mr. and Mrs. L. Segal, a son.

STIEGLITZ.—Oct. 21, 902 West 137th St., to Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Stieglitz, a son.

WEISS.—Oct. 26, 598 West 177th St., to Mr. and Mrs. B. Weiss, a daughter.

ZWISOHN.—Oct. 25, 535 West 151st St., to Mr. and Mrs. I. Zwisohn, a son.

## Engaged.

HISCOX—NEMETH.—Announcement is made of the betrothal of Miss Beatrice Hiscox, daughter of Mrs. Katherine Hiscox, residing at 130 West 122d St., New York City, to John Nemeth, Jr., oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. John Nemeth, 1,464 52d St., Borough Park, Brooklyn, N. Y. Miss Hiscox has attended St. Francis Xavier Academy of Brooklyn, and Mr. Nemeth is junior member in the [illegible] Publishing House at 38 Park Row.


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## Married.

JULIER—SILL.—On Saturday, Oct. 26, in the chapel of Kent School, Kent, Conn., by the Rev. James B. Sill, assisted by the Rev. Frederick H. Sill, Mary Mulinor Sill and Arnett Vaillant Julier.

OLNEY—CRUGER.—On Oct. 26, 1912, at Annandale-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., Peter B. Olney, Jr., and Amy Cruger.

FISCHER—WEINHAUSEN.—Oct. 23, Clara Weinhausen to Samuel Fischer.

GEIGER—HART.—Oct. 25, Viola A. Hart to George J. Geiger.

HARRIS—MICHEL.—Oct. 24, Miriam Michel to George Harris.

JAMME—DEERY.—Oct. 22, Florence S. Deery to Paul Jamme.

KOENIGSBERG—SPITZER.—Oct. 20, Lillian Spitzer to Max Koenigsberg.

MORRIS—COHN.—Oct. 20, Theresa Cohn to Charles Morris.

REANY—SLATTERY.—Oct. 23, Gertrude C. Slattery to George H. Reany.

SMITH—MACNEILL.—Oct. 24, Helen R. MacNeill to Frederick G. Smith.

SWEENEY—MOSEMAN.—Oct. 22, Edna Moseman to Charles T. Sweeney.

TEMPLETON—MURPHY.—Oct. 20, Marie Murphy to George Templeton.

**Brooklyn.**

DE WITT—PORTER.—Oct. 26, Agnes B. Porter to Walter M. De Witt.

SMITH—FURMAN.—Oct. 26, Estelle Furman to Raymond A. Smith.

**Long Island.**

PEARL—ROTHSCHILD.—Oct. 22, Rockaway Park, Sadye Rothschild to Albert L. Pearl.

**Westchester County.**

HOLME—WHITE.—Oct. 26, Yonkers, Josephine H. White to Horace Holme.

## Died.

ASHLEY.—At The Homestead, Fanwood, N. J., Friday, Oct. 25, 1912, Lucien Seymour Ashley, in his 86th year. Funeral at The Homestead, Fanwood, N. J., Monday afternoon, Oct. 28, arrival of train leaving New York, foot of Liberty St., at 2:30 o'clock. Interment Trinity Cemetery Tuesday morning, 11 o'clock.

CLARKE.—On Oct. 26, 1912, Caroline Beaumont, widow of Lemuel C. Clarke, formerly

**City of Boston**

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# THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Events in the stock market last week fall within the category of those market movements which, so far from challenging an explanation, rather cause surprise only by reason of the tardiness of their appearance. Had the breaks which occurred last week taken place when Europe was liquidating American stocks to an aggregate of a number of hundreds of thousands of shares this selling would have offered itself as the adequate explanation of the market's weakness. As it happened, however, the European selling had practically run its course before our own market showed signs of unsettlement. Prices, it is true, had been yielding but it was not until last week, after Europe had, on a small scale, turned buyer of Americans that violent breaks in quotations occurred. None the less was the selling of our stocks by England, France and Germany, and, to a lesser extent by some of the other Continental markets the real cause of the wave of liquidation which last week swept over the New York Stock Exchange to the accompaniment of a succession of decided downward movements. The larger buyers of stocks in this market had withstood valiantly the inrush of stocks from Europe in the belief, perhaps, that the selling would not prevent the continuance of the rise in prices here in New York, or perhaps because the unsettlement of the European markets and the selling of American stocks which it prompted found these leaders of the market with so large a volume of stocks on their hands that they felt that the safer course lay in giving the market vigorous support against the selling from abroad. Be the motive what it may have been, the fact remains the striking evidence of the underlying strength of the American situation was furnished by the ability of the market to absorb so great an addition to the floating supply of stocks. It was almost inevitable, however, notwithstanding the sustaining strength of bumper crops and of big and growing business, that this European selling should react on prices in New York, and last week witnessed the appearance of this very natural sequel to the market events of the preceding three weeks.

But if the market very naturally yielded under the influence of the secondary liquidation of a volume of stocks, quite possibly amounting to 500,000 shares, the underlying strength of the situation nevertheless exerted itself to check the decline in prices and to bring recoveries of increasing vigor after each fresh break. It became apparent too, in the later days of last week that the proportion of short selling on each successive selling movement was increasing. The market seemed thus to be gaining a position in which, in the absence of renewed heavy selling from abroad it would be in good position to resist further adverse influences of temporary effect, such as the stiffening of money indicated by the rise in the call rate on Friday last to a figure a little above 6 per cent.

The Stock Exchange has yet some ordeals to encounter in connection with the European liquidation of American securities for the actual arrival here of stocks which have been sold from abroad, but which have not yet been shipped to this side, may add to the inconvenience of having to carry so many more stocks in this market. But, superficially at least, the market toward the close of last week indicated that this European selling was losing force as an immediate factor in this market. The volume of that selling is not subject to exact determination, but it was undoubtedly large enough to have caused a considerably more violent break in prices here than actually occurred had it not been for the general confidence in the American security market engendered by the established facts of bumper crops and of rising volume of trade and increasing trade profits, and by the belief that the improvement in industry and commerce which is now so marked will almost inevitably make the coming year one of great business activity. There are those, it is true, who fear the effect upon business of the tariff revision, which will certainly be undertaken in the event of Democratic success at the polls a week from to-morrow. But if there is merit in the country-wide demand for tariff revision it must be true that the country at large will profit by a modification of the existing tariff. That is a consideration which will go far toward outweighing the influence of the uncertainty which must prevail during the time when the changes in the tariff are under discussion.

The near approach of election may have been an influence in last week's market but it was a minor one at most. Some regarded the break as due to the effect of an election scare, but this represented rather recognition of time-honored tradition than a calm judgment of the factors actually responsible for the depression of stock prices. Others again argued that apprehension over the results of the election was merely postponed until those results should become known and until in the very probable event of the election of Mr. Wilson the time was at hand for fulfilling the party's pledge for revision of the tariff. This view might be accepted were it not for the likelihood that it will become increasingly plain as the days go by that radical revision of the tariff is improbable, and that hasty revision is not likely to be attempted.

Emphasis should not be laid upon the possible disturbing influence of tariff revision to the exclusion from consideration of other facts which may prove of adverse market import. Decision by the Supreme Court is awaited, which may or may not prove in keeping with the hopes of the stock market, and there are matters before the Commerce Commision, the decision of which may have decided, even though possibly restricted, influence upon security prices. The award of the Railroad Wage Arbitration Board moreover has yet to be announced. And there remains above all these the possibility of money scarcity should any further considerable tax be put upon the credit facilities of the country. There is not one among those factors, however, granting that they all take adverse shape, whose influence upon security values can be as great as that exerted by the growth in business and not all of them together, whatever their immediate influence, could, in the long run, outweigh the stimulus which bumper crops give to the commercial activities of the country.

There are, besides, some large problems looming up of which the future will demand a solution. But these hardly have to do with the immediate outlook. These or some of them have to do with the relations between labor and capital, with the problem of the high cost of living with its many ramifications, with the need of cufrency reform, and with the further regulation of great corporate undertakings. There are those in the financial district who take a gloomy view of the working out of some of these problems, and it is not without a touch of cynicism that some of the leaders of financial opinion are discussing these days, on the eve of a great National election, the hoplessness, as they conceive it, of attempting to maintain business prosperity in the face of constant political interference. Leaders of Wall Street affairs are confronted with the underhand practices to which some of those seeking political contributions would resort to obtain from Wall Street contributions which those who solicit them would fear to publicly avow. Possibly Wall Street has traveled further on the road of reform than have some of the politicians, for these suggestions are being spurned. Only slowly, however, are corporate interests coming to recognize the wisdom of meeting the tendencies of the times open-mindedly and in a spirit, not of obstruction, but of sincere co-operation. The railroads systematically fought against regulation to no purpose unless it be to bring upon themselves an excess of regulation. Where the road is still open the same mistake should not be repeated.

# THE MARKETS OF EUROPE

## SOME LONDON FEARS GONE.

### Mining Carry-Over Passes Without Trouble, Inspiring New Hope.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The fears prevalent on Friday that a Turkish defeat would add to the stock market's troubles were dispelled when, despite the fact that it was carrying-over day in the mining markets, the news of the Bulgarian victory at Kirk-Kilisseh not ony caused no panic, but actually resulted in a recovery, which, although small, was none the less significant.

There was considerable anxiety lest the Turkish defeat would lead to further liquidation from Glasgow, which on Wednesday unloaded a large amount of stocks on London.. As nothing of the kind took place and the mining carry-over passed without disclosing any serious trouble, the belief became general that the Balkan war had spent its force financially, and a rise in stocks was predicted.

But, although the financial situation has improved and the undertone of the markets is distinctly better, it will not be known until the settlement is completed how far trouble has been avoided. A good feature of the outlook is the elaborate preparations made by the Stock Exchange firms and others against eventualities. Brokers and dealers have been taking a careful survey of the situation and providing against possible trouble.

## SAGGING PRICES IN BERLIN.

### Close Is Firm, However, on Talk of Powers Intervening.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 27.—Realizations were the prominent feature of the week's market, owing to the continued uncertainty as to the effect of the Balkan war on the general European situation.

Even the continuation of excellent reports from the domestic steel and iron trade failed to induce the market to abandon its reserve. The approach of the monthly statement, with a certain amount of fear as to how the market would emerge from it, caused stagnation.

The Reichsbank's action in increasing the rate only half of 1 per cent. made a good impression.

The week ended comparatively firm on the possibility of the intervention of the powers, following the fall of Kirk-Kilisseh, but prices closed several points lower than a week ago.

## PARIS MARKET IS WAITING.

### News of Turkish Defeats Has Comparatively Small Influence.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—Indecision was the prevailing feature of the Bourse last week and the volume of business was smaller than for some time past.

Contrary to expectations, the news of the Turkish defeats had little influence on the market. The greatest deterrent factor is the approaching October settlement, which operators foresee will be a hard one, perhaps involving some firms in difficulties, as the result of the recent war slump.

Although the markets were weak at the beginning of the week, prices hardened later on news of Russia's intentions to localize the Balkan conflict.

The raising of the discount rate by the Imperial Bank of Germany had no effect.

The copper market provided the most cheerful feature. Rios closed firm.

On the whole, the present policy of operators is to await developments. No renewal of activity is foreseen for the near future.


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DUE FEBRUARY 1ST, 1947

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**Oregon Short Line R. R. Consolidated First Mortgage 5s**

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# CITY BUDGET FOR 1913 FOOTS UP $194,000,000

**Net Increase In Fixed Charges $6,381,172, and Total Net Increase $11,411,683.**

**EDUCATION $1,816,000 MORE**

**Cut from $200,000,000 Made by Disallowing Requests for $6,000,000 Increase In Salaries.**

A public hearing will be held in the Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, at 10:30 this morning on the proposed city budget for 1913, as prepared by the Budget Committee of the Board of Estimate. Borough President McAneny, Chairman of the committee, with a number of assistants, spent all day yesterday reviewing the 1,020-page tentative budget and in organizing the proposed expenditures, with their relative increases and decreases from this year's budget, under the various departmental heads. The total amount of money asked for is only $6,000,000 less than $200,000,000, and this $6,000,000, Mr. McAneny explained last night, was shaved off by a rejection of applications for increased salaries to that amount. This is a draft of the committee's report, as Mr. McAneny gave it out last night:

**Figures for the City.**

| Fixed Charges— | Allowance for 1913. | Increase Over 1912. |
|---|---|---|
| City debt; interest and redemption | $54,977,381 | $3,722,853 |
| Deficiency in taxes of prior years deemed uncollectable | 2,300,000 | *987,366 |
| Direct State tax | 7,947,081 | 3,645,686 |
| Total | $65,224,418 | †$6,381,172 |
| Central City Department— | | |
| The Mayoralty | $219,957 | $1,580 |
| Board of Estimate | 260,370 | 56,520 |
| Board of Aldermen and City Clerk | 301,808 | 5,748 |
| Total | $782,186 | $63,829 |
| Finance Department | $1,857,150 | $28,000 |
| Education— | | |
| Public schools | $35,668,539 | $1,816,689 |
| City College | 666,184 | 12,159 |
| Normal College | 479,251 | 78,221 |
| Brooklyn Disciplinary School | 53,423 | *139 |
| Permanent Census Board | 81,738 | 44,641 |
| Bridges | 933,255 | *5,691 |
| Docks and ferries | 2,955,838 | *17,068 |
| Health | 3,375,369 | 224,072 |
| Charities | 3,584,294 | 264,131 |
| Correction | 1,265,813 | *44,773 |
| Bellevue and Allied Hospitals | 1,360,672 | 62,326 |
| Tenements | 809,275 | 2,948 |
| Street Cleaning | 7,714,076 | 211,288 |
| Parks, including institutions | 3,594,691 | *16,490 |
| Law Department | 892,440 | 54,030 |
| Other city departments | 8,067,320 | 579,681 |
| Other city departments | ..... | *80,169 |
| Total | $68,493,757 | †$2,722,489 |
| Borough Presidents— | | |
| Manhattan | $2,650,644 | *$181,218 |
| Brooklyn | 2,159,274 | *117,584 |
| The Bronx | 1,161,026 | 28,693 |
| Queens | 1,831,008 | 47,564 |
| Richmond | 817,336 | 25,498 |
| Total | $8,619,809 | †$147,026 |

*Decrease. †Net.

**Allowances for the Boroughs.**

| County Courts and offices— | Allowance For 1913. | Increase Over 1912. |
|---|---|---|
| New York | $3,723,321 | $58,596 |
| Kings | 1,704,089 | 22,535 |
| Queens | 423,290 | 128,357 |
| Richmond | 125,324 | 12,444 |
| Total | $5,975,997 | $221,934 |
| Payments to charitable institutions (city and counties) | $5,223,935 | $247,840 |
| Rents | 1,122,192 | 1,872 |
| Grand total | $193,950,952 | $11,618,709 |
| Decrease | | 147,026 |
| Net increase | | $11,471,683 |

The committee explains that while, in the haste of final preparation, some minor errors may have occurred in the tabulations, these figures are substantially correct.

The budget for 1913 will therefore be $193,950,952. The increase of $11,471,683 over this year's budget and revenue bond additions is analyzed by the committee as follows:

**Where the Money Goes.**

FIRST—Positively mandatory increases, such as for interest and redemption installments on the city debt, State and county taxes, &c., amounting to $7,001,000, made up as follows:

Net increase in fixed charges, as shown in table ..... $6,881,172
Courts and county offices ..... 222,000
Bronx Parkway Commission ..... 18,000
Deficiencies in pension funds ..... 380,000

SECOND—To meet the increasing needs of the public schools, including further automatic increases of salary under the Teachers Equal Pay bill, $1,816,000.

THIRD.—Increases that are practically, though not legally, mandatory, $1,158,900, as follows:

$250,000 for force, supplies, &c., for the new Sea View Hospital; $224,000 for extension of the work of the Health Department, including medical inspection of children of the parochial schools, on the same basis as the present inspection work in the public schools; $350,000 to man the forty-two new fire houses that will be ready during the year; $62,000 for the increasing needs of Bellevue Hospital; $28,000 for the extension of the probation system attaching to the Children's Court; $78,000 for the equalization of salaries for teachers in the Normal College upon the basis already established for the high schools; $12,000 to equalize salaries in the City College; $42,900 to meet the greatly increased work of the Civil Service Commission; $43,000 for strengthening the budget working force of the Finance Department; $46,000 to provide a bureau of budget making and efficiency work under the Board of Estimate.

**Needed for Extension Work.**

FOURTH—To meet other needs and extension work that, in the judgment of the committee, the city should meet this year, $1,316,400, as follows:

$291,000 to provide for 500 new patrolmen in the Police Department, to be appointed at intervals during the year, on an average basis of seven months' service.

$140,000 for increasing the pay of first and second grade patrolmen from the present figures of $800 and $900 to a new minimum of $1,000, thus placing newly appointed policemen on the same basis as the lowest grade firemen.

$22,000 to provide for a system of finger-print identification in the City Magistrates' Courts.

$17,000 for the Public Recreation Commission for additional gymnasia and outdoor playgrounds.

$50,000 to increase the force of the Bureau of Fire Prevention; this amount, however, being appropriated tentatively and subject to exact distribution by the committee at a later date.

$224,000 for Water Department, including provision for extensive addition to the street lighting service.

$212,000 for extension of the Street Cleaning Department, including an item of $50,000 for continuing the department's experimental work with machine cleaning.

$250,000 for the further support of city dependents in private charitable institutions.

$47,000 for improving the work of the President of the Borough of Queens.

$29,000 for the President of the Bronx and $25,000 for Richmond, to be used chiefly in increasing the minimum pay of laborers in the outlying boroughs.

$9,400 for the Queens Park System, the Park Departments in each of the other boroughs showing decreases.

The committee had before it requests for increases of salaries amounting to about $6,000,000. It has taken the position, however, that until the Board of Estimate has succeeded in establishing salary schedules upon a basis of proper standardization, increases should be allowed only in exceptional cases.

Except the increase of pay for the lowest grade patrolmen, the change of rate for laborers in the Bronx and Richmond, and other changes required by law it has allowed only $55,572 for immediate increases in the entire budget.

The application of the firemen for more pay the committee has referred to the full Board of Estimate, which is expected to consider it to-day.

## SPECIAL PARCELS STAMPS.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27. — Postmaster General Hitchcock has sent a warning to Postmasters, which will be communicated to the public, that parcels post packages will not be accepted for mailing unless they bear the distinctive postage stamps now being prepared and have attached to them the return card of the sender.

In this connection Mr. Hitchcock announced to-day that enough of the stamps would be ready in time to inaugurate the [illegible] on Jan. 1. If parcels


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# NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

SALES OF STOCKS IN THE WEEK ENDED OCT. 26. TOTAL WEEK'S SALES, 3,489,512.

| Range for Year 1911. High. | Low. | Range for Year 1912. High. | Date. | Low. | Date. | Closing Saturday, Oct. 26. Bid | Ask. | Week's Change. | STOCKS. | Par Value. | Amount Capital Stock Listed. | Last Dividend Paid. Date. | Per Cent | Period. | Range for Week Ended Oct. 26. First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Closing a Year Ago. | Sales Week Ended Oct. 26, '12. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 245 | 235 | 205 | Apr. 3 | 102 | Oct. 16 | 180 | 190 | .. | ADAMS EXPRESS CO. | 100 | $12,000,000 | Sep. 2, '12 | 3 | Q | 180½ | 180½ | 180¼ | 180½ | .. | 1,300 |
| .. | .. | 3¼ | Oct. 19 | 2¼ | Oct. 17 | 2⅝ | 2¾ | .. | Allis-Chalmers Co., 2d ass't paid | 100 | 17,151,100 | ..... | .. | .. | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¼ | 2¼ | .. | 200 |
| .. | .. | 8½ | Oct. 18 | 7½ | Oct. 18 | 7½ | 8 | .. | Allis-Chalmers Co. pf., 2d ass't paid | 100 | 14,034,700 | ..... | .. | .. | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8 | 8 | .. | 200 |
| 71¾ | 44⅞ | 92¾ | Oct. 4 | 60 | Feb. 1 | 85 | 85½ | — ⅜ | Amalgamated Copper Co. | 100 | 18,330,900 | Oct. 15, '12 | 1 | Q | 90½ | 90¾ | 85⅝ | 85½ | 49 | 226,700 |
| 63⅜ | 46 | 65⅝ | Mar. 22 | 57½ | Sep. 16 | 58 | 59½ | — 1½ | American Agricultural Chemical Co. | 100 | 15,000,000 | Aug. 15, '12 | 1¼ | Q | 59⅜ | 59⅜ | 57⅝ | 57⅝ | 10 | 1,050 |
| 59⅝ | 39⅜ | 77 | Sep. 19 | 53 | Feb. 26 | 70½ | 70⅝ | — ¾ | American Beat Sugar Co. | 100 | 41,283,300 | ..... | .. | .. | 70⅜ | 71⅝ | 68¾ | 70¼ | 57⅜ | 20,150 |
| 12½ | 8⅞ | 47⅜ | Oct. 11 | 11¼ | Feb. 1 | 42½ | 42⅝ | — 2⅛ | American Can Co. | 100 | 41,235,300 | Oct. 1, '12 | 1¼ | Q | 45 | 46¼ | 41½ | 42½ | 10 | 80,100 |
| 93⅛ | 77 | 126¼ | Sep. 19 | 90⅜ | Feb. 1 | 122 | 123 | .. | American Can Co. pf. | 100 | 80,000,000 | Oct. 1, '12 | 1¾ | Q | 124⅝ | 124⅜ | 121 | 122½ | 84½ | 4,647 |
| 58¼ | 42⅜ | 63⅜ | Sep. 25 | 40⅜ | Feb. 1 | 59½ | 60 | — ½ | American Car & Foundry Co. | 100 | 30,000,000 | ..... | .. | .. | 61½ | 62⅜ | 59 | 59⅜ | 47 | 7,300 |
| 120 | 115 | 120 | May 24 | 115 | Feb. 14 | 118 | 120 | .. | American Car & Foundry Co. pf. | 100 | 30,000,000 | Oct. 1, '12 | 1¾ | Q | 119 | 120 | 119 | 119¾ | 114 | 650 |
| .. | .. | 34½ | Oct. 25 | 30⅜ | Oct. 8 | 34½ | 35 | + 2⅝ | American Cities | 100 | 20,553,500 | ..... | .. | .. | 32 | 34½ | 32 | 34½ | .. | 2,450 |
| .. | .. | 83⅛ | June 20 | 75½ | Aug. 6 | 78⅝ | 80 | + 2½ | American Cities pf. | 100 | 20,237,100 | July 1, '12 | 1⅜ | SA | 77 | 79 | 77 | 79 | .. | 328 |
| 62⅜ | 41⅝ | 59½ | Oct. 21 | 45½ | Jan. 19 | 57½ | 58 | — ⅝ | American Cotton Oil Co. | 100 | 11,274,100 | June 1, '11 | 2½ | .. | 58¼ | 59⅛ | 58⅜ | 58 | 44½ | 19,100 |
| 5 | 3½ | 7¾ | Sep. 25 | 3 | Feb. 19 | 6 | 6¾ | — ⅛ | American Hide & Leather Co. | 100 | 12,548,300 | ..... | .. | .. | 6 | 6¼ | 6 | 6¼ | .. | 600 |
| 26¾ | 18 | 34 | Sep. 25 | 20 | Feb. 26 | 29¼ | 30¼ | — 1½ | American Hide & Leather Co. pf. | 100 | 19,045,100 | July 20, '07 | 1¾ | .. | 21¾ | 21¾ | 15 | 15½ | 8½ | 400 |
| 25¾ | 16½ | 30¾ | May 24 | 18 | Jan. 2 | 20 | 20½ | — 1½ | American Ice Securities Co. | 100 | 16,750,000 | ..... | .. | .. | 17 | 17 | 15 | 15½ | 8½ | 5,500 |
| 12⅝ | 8 | 17¾ | Apr. 23 | 9¼ | Mar. 6 | 15¼ | 15½ | — 1½ | American Linseed Co. | 100 | 16,750,000 | Sep. 1, '00 | 1¾ | .. | 40¾ | 40¾ | 38 | 38¾ | 26¼ | 5,020 |
| 34½ | 26¼ | 43 | Apr. 23 | 30 | Feb. 20 | 35⅝ | 39½ | — 2½ | American Linseed Co. pf. | 100 | 25,000,000 | Aug. 28, '08 | 1¼ | Q | 44¾ | 44¾ | 42 | 42¾ | 32½ | 220 |
| 43¼ | 32⅝ | 46⅝ | Aug. 17 | 31⅜ | Feb. 27 | 42½ | 43 | — 1½ | American Locomotive Co. | 100 | 25,000,000 | Oct. 21, '12 | 1¾ | Q | 107¼ | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ | 103 | 1,100 |
| 110¾ | 102 | 110½ | Aug. 14 | 103 | Jan. 9 | 107 | 108 | — ⅝ | American Locomotive Co. pf. | 100 | 6,732,900 | ..... | .. | .. | 15¼ | 15¾ | 14½ | 14½ | 4 | 1,200 |
| 5⅝ | 8 | 19½ | Aug. 5 | 4¾ | Jan. 10 | 14 | 15 | — ¾ | American Malt Corporation | 100 | 8,724,900 | May 2, '12 | 2 | Q | 62⅞ | 63¼ | 61½ | 61¾ | 40 | 1,200 |
| 43¾ | 31¼ | 49¾ | Aug. 14 | 42 | Jan. 6 | 61 | 63 | — 1⅜ | American Malt Corporation pf. | 100 | 5,732,900 | May 2, '12 | 2 | SA | 82⅝ | 86¼ | 81½ | 83¼ | 63⅛ | 46,900 |
| 88¾ | 56⅝ | 91 | Sep. 26 | 67⅝ | Feb. 1 | 83 | 83¼ | — 3½ | American Smelting & Refining Co. | 100 | 50,000,000 | Sep. 16, '12 | 1¾ | Q | 86¼ | 86¼ | 85¼ | 85¼ | .. | 400 |
| 108½ | 98⅜ | 109⅝ | Sep. 26 | 102⅜ | Jan. 2 | 107½ | 108 | — ½ | American Smelting & Refining Co. pf. | 100 | 50,000,000 | Sep. 1, '12 | 1¼ | Q | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107½ | 107½ | 101 | 1,125 |
| 325 | 225 | 109 | Oct. 18 | 123 | Mar. 6 | 192 | 196 | — 4½ | American Snuff Co. | 100 | 6,732,700 | Oct. 1, '12 | 1½ | Q | 194 | 197 | 192 | 193½ | .. | 100 |
| .. | .. | 105 | Aug. 13 | 99 | Feb. 9 | 104 | 105 | + ⅝ | American Snuff Co. pf., new | 100 | 16,218,000 | May 15, '11 | 1¼ | .. | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | .. | 400 |
| 52½ | 25 | 44⅜ | Oct. 8 | 26 | Jan. 19 | 42½ | 43 | .. | American Steel Foundries | 100 | 45,000,000 | Oct. 2, '12 | 1¾ | Q | 42¾ | 43½ | 42 | 43 | 28 | 6,050 |
| 122½ | 112¼ | 133⅓ | May 13 | 114⅜ | Jan. 12 | 124¼ | 125 | — 2¼ | American Sugar Refining Co. | 100 | 45,000,000 | Oct. 2, '12 | 2 | Q | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 115 | 100 |
| 119½ | 111 | 124 | Sep. 27 | 115¾ | Jan. 5 | 121½ | 123 | .. | American Sugar Refining Co. pf. | 100 | 45,000,000 | Oct. 2, '12 | 2 | Q | 143⅜ | 143⅞ | 142⅜ | 143 | 134½ | 4,700 |
| 153¼ | 131⅛ | 149¼ | Mar. 25 | 137⅝ | Jan. 2 | 142⅜ | 143 | — ¾ | American Telephone & Telegraph Co. | 100 | 334,712,300 | Oct. 15, '12 | 2½ | Q | 279 | 280½ | 273 | 278½ | .. | 900 |
| .. | .. | 324½ | July 1 | 241⅛ | Jan. 11 | 278¼ | 278⅝ | — 2½ | American Tobacco Co. | 100 | 49,314,700 | Sep. 3, '12 | 1½ | Q | 105 | 105⅜ | 105 | 105 | 94½ | 136 |
| .. | .. | 106⅜ | Jan. 19 | 101⅛ | Jan. 11 | 104½ | 105 | .. | American Tobacco Co. pf., new | 100 | 51,394,900 | Oct. 1, '12 | 1½ | Q | 88⅞ | 88⅞ | 88¼ | 88⅞ | 85¼ | 1,650 |
| 96¼ | 85¼ | 94½ | Mar. 21 | 86 | Feb. 7 | 87 | 88½ | — ⅝ | American Woolen Co. | 100 | 40,000,000 | Oct. 15, '12 | 1¾ | Q | 87¾ | 87¾ | 83½ | 85 | 26¼ | 35,900 |
| 34½ | 24½ | 41⅝ | May 2 | 25½ | Jan. 23 | 34⅝ | 35½ | — 2⅛ | American Writing Paper pf. | 25 | 12,500,000 | ..... | .. | .. | 45¾ | 45½ | 42½ | 43⅝ | 33½ | 240 |
| 41½ | 29 | 48 | Oct. 2 | 34 | Feb. 1 | 43¾ | 43½ | — 2 | Anaconda Copper Mining Co. | 100 | 108,312,500 | Oct. 16, '12 | 75c | Q | 124 | 124 | 124 | 124 | .. | 1,800 |
| 108 | 106¼ | 127½ | Oct. 8 | 105½ | Feb. 1 | 123¼ | 125 | — 2½ | Assets Realization Co. | 100 | 9,967,600 | Oct. 1, '07 | 1.50 | Q | 45¼ | 47 | 44 | 44 | .. | 28,800 |
| 68 | 44½ | 47 | Oct. 23 | 41½ | Oct. 18 | 41 | 50 | — ⅞ | Associated Oil Co. | 100 | 40,000,000 | Mar. 1, '12 | 1½ | Q | 109¾ | 109¾ | 107¾ | 108 | 105½ | 880 |
| 116¾ | 90⅞ | 111⅞ | Oct. 4 | 103¼ | Feb. 1 | 107⅞ | 108¼ | — 1½ | Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. | 100 | 172,246,000 | Sep. 2, '12 | 2½ | SA | 102½ | 102½ | 101⅞ | 101⅞ | 103¾ | 2,390 |
| 105¼ | 100¾ | 104¼ | Feb. 10 | 101⅜ | Jan. 2 | 101⅞ | 102 | — ⅝ | Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf. | 100 | 114,199,500 | Aug. 1, '12 | 2½ | SA | 140¼ | 140¼ | 138 | 139½ | 125⅜ | 1,000 |
| 139¼ | 117 | 148⅜ | Aug. 12 | 133⅛ | Jan. 10 | 139 | 140 | — ¾ | Atlantic Coast Line | 100 | 59,224,200 | July 10, '12 | 3½ | Q | 140¼ | 140¼ | 138 | 139½ | .. | 950 |
| .. | .. | 60⅜ | Aug. 30 | 53⅜ | June 18 | 57½ | 58 | — 1⅛ | BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS | 100 | 20,000,000 | July 1, '12 | 1 | SA | 58 | 58¼ | 56¼ | 57 | .. | 18,350 |
| 107 | 106¼ | 108¼ | June 17 | 102⅜ | Feb. 2 | 106⅝ | 108 | + ½ | Baldwin Locomotive Works pf. | 100 | 20,000,000 | July 1, '12 | 3½ | SA | 107 | 107¼ | 106⅜ | 107¼ | .. | .. |
| 109⅜ | 98¼ | 111⅞ | Apr. 30 | 101¼ | Feb. 1 | 105½ | 106¼ | — ⅝ | Baltimore & Ohio | 100 | 152,314,800 | Sep. 3, '12 | 2 | SA | 106⅝ | 107 | 103 | 106¼ | 96½ | 20 |
| 91 | 85½ | 91 | Jan. 23 | 86¼ | Aug. 13 | 86 | 87¾ | .. | Baltimore & Ohio pf. | 100 | 60,000,000 | Sep. 3, '12 | 2 | SA | 87¼ | 87¼ | 87¼ | 87¼ | 88½ | 100 |
| .. | .. | 24¼ | Apr. 16 | 2⅞ | Mar. 23 | .. | 1⅛ | .. | Batopilas Mining | 20 | 8,961,980 | Dec. 31, '07 | 12½c | .. | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 28¾ | 16,400 |
| 24½ | 16⅝ | 30¾ | Sep. 25 | 23⅛ | Feb. 14 | 27 | 27½ | — 4⅜ | Bethlehem Steel Corporation | 100 | 14,882,000 | ..... | .. | .. | 49½ | 50¼ | 45 | 47 | .. | 2,600 |
| 42½ | 21¾ | 27½ | Sep. 23 | 18½ | July 24 | 25 | 26½ | + 2 | Bethlehem Steel Corporation pf. | 100 | 14,908,000 | Feb. 1, '07 | ⅜ | .. | 77 | 77 | 75¼ | 76 | 56 | 7,950 |
| 152¼ | 124¾ | 154½ | Aug. 12 | 129 | Feb. 3 | 140 | 141 | — 2⅝ | Bethlehem Steel Corporation pf. | 100 | 45,000,000 | Oct. 1, '12 | 1¼ | Q | 91 | 91 | 89⅜ | 89¾ | 74 | 7,550 |
| 160 | 145¾ | 158 | Aug. 17 | 147¼ | Feb. 1 | 150 | 155 | — 4 | Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. | 100 | 7,000,000 | ..... | .. | .. | 9 | 9¾ | 9 | 9¾ | .. | 78,920 |
| 38½ | 27 | 31⅝ | Mar. 20 | 27⅝ | July 13 | 28 | 28½ | — ⅞ | Brunswick T. & Ry. Securities Co. | 100 | 9,072,900 | ..... | .. | .. | 9 | 9¼ | 8⅞ | 9 | + ¼ | 5,500 |
| 70 | 62¾ | 66 | Apr. 17 | 57⅝ | May 29 | 62 | 63 | — ⅝ | CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM | 100 | 10,000,000 | ..... | .. | .. | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¼ | 9¼ | .. | 67,200 |
| 63 | 33½ | 47⅜ | Mar. 27 | 35 | July 13 | 43¼ | 43⅝ | — 1⅝ | California Petroleum pf. | 100 | 10,000,000 | Oct. 1, '12 | 2½ | Q | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ | 22¾ | 200 |
| 143⅜ | 117¼ | 161 | Apr. 30 | 129½ | July 26 | 131 | 132¼ | — 1 | Canadian Pacific | 100 | 180,000,000 | Oct. 1, '12 | 2½ | Q | 249 | 260 | 259 | 260 | 205 | 150 |
| 130 | 124 | 131 | June 19 | 122¼ | Oct. 25 | 122 | 125½ | — ⅞ | Canadian Pacific sub. ctfs. full paid | 100 | 11,289,500 | Oct. 1, '12 | 1¾ | Q | 100⅞ | 100⅞ | 100⅞ | 100⅞ | .. | 10 |
| 22 | 12½ | 26 | Oct. 15 | 12¼ | Feb. 29 | 20½ | 21¾ | — 2⅝ | Case (J. I.) Threshing Machine pf. | 100 | 29,582,500 | ..... | .. | .. | 33⅞ | 33⅞ | 31½ | 32 | 19¾ | 1,600 |
| 100¾ | 85 | 95½ | Jan. 2 | 88 | Feb. 27 | 90 | 93½ | .. | Central Leather Co. | 100 | 33,277,800 | Oct. 1, '12 | 1½ | Q | 100 | 100¼ | 99 | 99⅝ | 92½ | 1,000 |
| 59 | 42½ | 68¼ | Oct. 7 | 51½ | Jan. 8 | 64 | 64½ | — ⅝ | Central Leather Co. pf. | 100 | 10,000,000 | Oct. 1, '12 | 1¾ | Q | 114 | 114 | 114 | 114 | .. | 10 |
| 72¾ | 60 | 71 | Jan. 4 | 62⅛ | Oct. 7 | 65 | 66 | — ⅛ | Central & South American Telegraph | 100 | 62,765,700 | Sep. 30, '12 | 1¼ | Q | 82¾ | 82⅝ | 80⅝ | 81½ | .. | 14,800 |
| 38⅝ | 25⅞ | 38⅞ | Jan. 29 | 26⅝ | Oct. 18 | 36½ | 37 | — ⅝ | Chesapeake & Ohio | 100 | 45,149,200 | ..... | .. | .. | 18½ | 20⅜ | 18 | 19⅜ | 18 | 16,900 |
| 24¼ | 15⅛ | 24⅜ | Oct. 26 | 19⅜ | July 12 | 19¾ | 20 | + 1⅛ | Chicago Great Western | 100 | 40,996,300 | ..... | .. | .. | 37⅜ | 38⅜ | 33⅜ | 37 | 37⅛ | 9,400 |
| 49¼ | 35⅞ | 39½ | Apr. 8 | 31⅜ | Sep. 18 | 37 | 37½ | + 2 | Chicago Great Western pf. | 100 | 116,348,200 | Sep. 3, '12 | 2½ | SA | 111⅞ | 112¼ | 108½ | 109⅝ | 107⅛ | 23,012 |
| 133½ | 105⅝ | 114 | Oct. 7 | 99⅝ | July 13 | 109¾ | 110¼ | — 2⅝ | Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul | 100 | 116,274,900 | Sep. 5, '12 | 3½ | SA | 141 | 141 | 141 | 141 | 147 | 150 |
| 155½ | 141 | 146 | Jan. 2 | 140 | July 15 | 140 | 142 | .. | Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf. | 100 | 130,121,700 | Oct. 1, '12 | 1¾ | Q | 141¼ | 141¼ | 138⅝ | 139 | 144 | 1,850 |
| 150½ | 138¼ | 145 | Apr. 28 | 134½ | July 12 | 139 | 140 | — 2 | Chicago & Northwestern | 100 | 8,523,000 | ..... | .. | .. | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | .. | 100 |
| 3⅝ | 1⅝ | 3⅝ | Apr. 18 | 1⅝ | Jan. 2 | 2¾ | 3 | — ⅜ | Chicago Union Traction trust rcts. | 5 | 4,571,700 | ..... | .. | .. | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | .. | 100 |
| 15 | 1⅝ | 10¾ | Apr. 18 | 4 | Mar. 21 | 5 | 7 | — 2¼ | Chicago Union Traction pf. trust rcts. | 5 | 3,850,340 | ..... | .. | .. | 43 | 49½ | 44¼ | 47 | 20 | 19,100 |
| 71¾ | 44¾ | 70¾ | Apr. 18 | 4 | Mar. 21 | 5 | 7 | + 1⅝ | Chino Copper | 100 | 47,056,300 | Sep. 1, '10 | 2 | .. | 58 | 58 | 54 | 54 | 59½ | 850 |
| 27½ | 16½ | 49½ | Oct. 23 | 23 | Jan. 15 | 46¾ | 47 | + 2⅛ | Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis | 100 | 54,235,500 | Apr. 15, '02 | 1¾ | .. | 41½ | 41½ | 35¼ | 37 | 25½ | 18,900 |
| 66 | 48½ | 62½ | Apr. 23 | 54 | Oct. 26 | 54 | 56 | — 6 | Colorado Fuel & Iron | 100 | 8,500,000 | Oct. 1, '12 | 2 | SA | 73½ | 73¾ | 73½ | 73½ | 44¾ | 100 |
| 39⅜ | 25 | 43¾ | Sep. 26 | 23½ | Feb. 28 | 37 | 37½ | — 4⅝ | Colorado Southern 1st pf. | 100 | 99,738,400 | Sep. 16, '12 | 1½ | Q | 145¾ | 145¾ | 142 | 143¾ | 136⅜ | 8,300 |
| 82 | 70 | 78⅝ | Jan. 19 | 73½ | Oct. 25 | 72 | 73½ | — 2⅝ | Consolidated Gas Co. | 100 | 49,777,300 | ..... | .. | .. | 21¼ | 21¾ | 18⅝ | 19¾ | 65,840 |
| 148½ | 128¾ | 149½ | Aug. 12 | 138¼ | Feb. 27 | 143¾ | 143⅝ | — 2⅝ | Corn Products Refining Co. | 100 | 12,548,300 | ..... | .. | .. | 88¼ | 88¾ | 86 | 87¼ | 71 | 2,000 |
| 16¾ | 9⅝ | 22½ | Oct. 19 | 10 | Jan. 16 | 19⅜ | 19¾ | — 2¾ | Corn Products Refining Co. pf. | 100 | 29,826,900 | Oct. 15, '12 | 1¼ | Q | 81¼ | 81¼ | 81¼ | 81¼ | .. | 2 |
| 85 | 73 | 89½ | Oct. 18 | 76¼ | Jan. 3 | 83 | 88 | — 1¼ | Crex Carpet Co. | 100 | 2,995,400 | June 15, '12 | 3 | SA | 32 | 34½ | 32 | 34½ | .. | 328 |
| 75 | 60 | 86 | June 15 | 70 | Apr. 3 | .. | .. | .. | DELAWARE & HUDSON | 100 | 42,503,000 | Sep. 20, '12 | 2¼ | Q | 169¾ | 169¾ | 168 | 168 | 164 | 700 |
| 174⅞ | 159¼ | 175½ | Feb. 6 | 166 | July 8 | 167½ | 169½ | — 1¼ | Denver & Rio Grande | 100 | 28,000,000 | ..... | .. | .. | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21 | 21 | 23 | 700 |
| 35 | 17⅜ | 24 | Mar. 27 | 18½ | July 12 | 20½ | 21 | — 1 | Denver & Rio Grande pf. | 100 | 49,778,400 | ..... | .. | .. | 39½ | 39½ | 38 | 38 | 47⅛ | 1,000 |
| 74 | 36⅝ | 46¾ | Jan. 24 | 34½ | June 10 | 38 | 39 | — 2 | Distillers' Securities Corporation | 100 | 30,812,500 | July 31, '12 | ½ | Q | 30 | 30 | 25⅞ | 27 | 20½ | 11,700 |
| 38¼ | 29 | 36¼ | Aug. 21 | 25⅞ | Oct. 25 | 27 | 27½ | — 3 | Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic | 100 | 12,000,000 | ..... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 200 |
| 15⅝ | 9 | 11⅝ | May 16 | 8 | Sep. 9 | 9½ | 10 | + ¼ | ERIE | 100 | 112,378,900 | ..... | .. | .. | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9½ | 9½ | .. | 200 |
| 38¾ | 27¼ | 39¼ | Apr. 8 | 30¼ | Jan. 11 | 34⅛ | 34⅜ | — 1⅝ | Erie 1st pf. | 100 | 47,892,400 | Feb. 20, '07 | 2 | .. | 35⅞ | 35⅞ | 33½ | 34⅜ | 31⅝ | 30,200 |
| 61¼ | 45⅝ | 57⅞ | Apr. 11 | 50⅛ | Feb. 3 | 51⅞ | 52¾ | — 2 | Erie 2d pf. | 100 | 16,000,000 | Apr. 9, '07 | 2 | .. | 53 | 53 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 5,125 |
| 49⅝ | 35 | 48 | Apr. 11 | 40 | Feb. 3 | 42¾ | 43 | — ½ | FEDERAL MINING & SMELTING | 100 | 6,000,000 | Jan. 15, '09 | 1½ | .. | 44 | 44 | 43 | 43½ | 42 | 900 |
| 36 | 13 | 21⅝ | Sep. 23 | 11¼ | Feb. 23 | 12 | 20 | + 1½ | Federal Mining & Smelting pf. | 100 | 12,000,000 | Sep. 15, '12 | 1½ | Q | 20¾ | 20⅝ | 20¼ | 20⅝ | 15½ | 200 |
| 66½ | 37 | 62⅜ | Sep. 26 | 37½ | Jan. 23 | 45½ | 47 | — 2¾ | GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. | 100 | 47,475,700 | ..... | .. | .. | 47¼ | 47¾ | 46½ | 46½ | 40 | 1,200 |
| 168¾ | 142 | 188½ | July 25 | 155 | Jan. 2 | 180½ | 181 | — 1¼ | General Motors | 100 | 77,734,200 | Oct. 15, '12 | 2 | Q | 182¼ | 182¼ | 179 | 181 | 147¼ | 2,930 |
| 51⅜ | 35 | 42⅞ | Sep. 3 | 30 | Feb. 26 | 34 | 35½ | — 2⅜ | General Motors pf. | 100 | 15,541,300 | ..... | .. | .. | 37 | 37 | 35 | 35 | 39 | 400 |
| 86⅜ | 74½ | 82⅜ | Sep. 3 | 70¼ | May 3 | 76 | 77¾ | — 1⅜ | General Motors | 100 | 13,915,500 | May 1, '12 | 4 1-12 | .. | 78½ | 78½ | 77¼ | 77¾ | 71¾ | 820 |
| 7⅞ | 3½ | 5 | Mar. 18 | 2⅜ | Oct. 9 | 2⅝ | 2¾ | + ⅛ | Goldfield Consolidated Mines | 10 | 35,591,480 | July 31, '12 | 30c | Q | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2½ | 2⅝ | 4½ | 3,200 |
| .. | .. | 81 | Sep. 9 | 72½ | Oct. 15 | 72½ | 75 | .. | Goodrich (B. F.) Co. | 100 | 60,000,000 | Aug. 15, '12 | 1 | Q | 73¾ | 74 | 72¾ | 72⅝ | .. | 1,700 |
| .. | .. | 109½ | Sep. 16 | 106 | Sep. 26 | 107 | 107½ | + ¼ | Goodrich (B. F.) Co. pf. | 100 | 30,000,000 | Oct. 1, '12 | 1¾ | Q | 106½ | 107¼ | 106½ | 107 | .. | 1,200 |
| 140 | 119 | 145⅜ | Aug. 16 | 126 | Jan. 31 | 136⅜ | 137 | — 2¼ | Great Northern pf. | 100 | 209,990,100 | Aug. 1, '12 | 1¾ | Q | 139¾ | 139¾ | 135¼ | 137 | 124 | 4,980 |
| 63¾ | 33¾ | 53 | Sep. 20 | 36 | Jan. 31 | 46½ | 47½ | — 1⅜ | Great Northern ctfs. for ore prop. | 25 | 1,500,000 | Mar. 1, '11 | 50c | .. | 48¾ | 48¾ | 44½ | 47 | 42 | 6,300 |
| .. | .. | 62⅜ | June 14 | 53 | July 11 | 55½ | 56 | — 3⅞ | Guggenheim Exploration | 100 | 18,061,400 | Oct. 1, '12 | 62½c | Q | 57¾ | 58 | 56¾ | 57¾ | .. | 700 |
| 147 | 132 | 141¾ | Jan. 23 | 120⅝ | May 9 | 128 | 129 | — 1 | ILLINOIS CENTRAL | 100 | 109,296,000 | Aug. 3, '12 | 3½ | SA | 128½ | 129 | 128 | 128 | 138 | 700 |
| .. | .. | 21½ | Oct. 10 | 18⅛ | Sep. 16 | 19¼ | 19½ | — 1⅝ | Inspiration Consolidated Copper | 20 | 14,458,840 | ..... | .. | .. | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 19¼ | 19¼ | .. | 5,300 |
| .. | .. | 22 | July 2 | 16⅝ | Jan. 3 | 20½ | 20¾ | — ⅞ | Interborough-Metropolitan vot. tr. ctfs. | 100 | 60,418,500 | ..... | .. | .. | 21½ | 20¾ | 19⅝ | 20¼ | 14½ | 17,176 |
| 56⅜ | 39⅝ | 67⅜ | Oct. 15 | 55⅜ | Jan. 3 | 64⅝ | 64½ | — 2¼ | Interborough-Metropolitan pf. | 100 | 16,985,900 | ..... | .. | .. | 66⅞ | 66⅞ | 62½ | 64½ | 43⅜ | 34,510 |
| 129¾ | 99⅞ | 126⅞ | Sep. 10 | 103¼ | Feb. 1 | 121½ | 122 | — 1⅛ | International Harvester | 100 | 79,999,700 | Oct. 15, '12 | 1¼ | Q | 123 | 123 | 120¾ | 121½ | 104 | 4,300 |
| 13⅝ | 9 | 19⅜ | May 22 | 9⅝ | Jan. 17 | 10¾ | 10⅝ | — ⅜ | International Paper Co. | 100 | 17,442,900 | ..... | .. | .. | 16¾ | 17½ | 15⅝ | 16⅜ | 10 | 5,058 |
| 60⅜ | 44⅝ | 62⅝ | May 22 | 45⅞ | Jan. 3 | 53¾ | 58½ | — ⅜ | International Paper Co. pf. | 100 | 22,539,700 | Oct. 15, '12 | ½ | Q | 58 | 58½ | 56¾ | 58½ | 45⅞ | 1,900 |
| 44 | 23 | 34 | Jan. 2 | 24½ | June 3 | 27 | 28 | — 1⅞ | International Steam Pump Co. | 100 | 17,762,500 | Apr. 1, '05 | ½ | Q | 29½ | 29½ | 27⅞ | 27⅞ | 26 | 1,000 |
| 90½ | 80 | 84⅝ | Apr. 8 | 79 | Feb. 1 | 80 | 81½ | — ¼ | International Steam Pump Co. pf. | 100 | 11,350,000 | Aug. 1, '12 | 1½ | Q | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 82 | 100 |
| 87⅜ | 25¼ | 31¾ | Sep. 30 | 22½ | May 29 | 28¼ | 28⅝ | — 1⅝ | KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN | 100 | 30,000,000 | ..... | .. | .. | 29¼ | 29¼ | 27⅞ | 28¼ | 29 | 8,200 |
| 69⅝ | 61½ | 65⅝ | Mar. 25 | 56 | May 29 | 62 | 62¾ | .. | Kansas City Southern pf. | 100 | 21,000,000 | Oct. 15, '12 | 1 | .. | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 65 | 200 |
| .. | .. | 95⅜ | Oct. 24 | 95 | Oct. 25 | 93 | 95½ | .. | Kayser (J.) & Co. | 100 | 6,000,000 | Oct. 1, '12 | 1¼ | Q | 95¾ | 95¾ | 95 | 95 | .. | 300 |
| .. | .. | 109 | Oct. 24 | 109 | Oct. 24 | 108 | 110 | .. | Kayser (J.) & Co. pf. | 100 | 2,960,000 | Aug. 1, '12 | 1¾ | Q | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | .. | 100 |
| .. | .. | 91 | Sep. 25 | 71 | Sep. 25 | 76½ | 79½ | — 1 | Kresge (S. S.) Co. | 100 | 4,860,100 | ..... | .. | .. | 81½ | 81½ | 81 | 81 | .. | 400 |
| .. | .. | 89½ | Oct. 2 | 71 | Sep. 25 | 77 | 79½ | — 1½ | Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf. | 100 | 1,751,200 | ..... | .. | .. | 101 | 101 | 100¼ | 100¼ | .. | 400 |
| .. | .. | 102½ | Oct. 25 | 100¼ | June 20 | 100¼ | 101½ | — 1⅝ | LAKE ERIE & WESTERN | 100 | 11,840,000 | ..... | .. | .. | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | 15 | 120 |
| 17 | 10 | 18 | Apr. 24 | 11¾ | Mar. 11 | 14 | 16 | — ⅝ | LAKE ERIE & WESTERN pf. | 50 | 60,501,700 | July 13, '12 | 5 | SA | 176¼ | 176¾ | 171¾ | 173½ | 164⅝ | 72,225 |
| 186⅞ | 151 | 188⅝ | Jan. 15 | 135⅞ | Feb. 5 | 173⅜ | 173½ | — 2 | Lehigh Valley | 100 | 21,496,400 | ..... | .. | .. | 221⅜ | 222⅝ | 216 | 218¼ | .. | 2,900 |
| .. | .. | 225 | Oct. 18 | 156⅞ | Jan. 15 | 217 | 219 | — 4⅞ | Liggett & Myers | 100 | 15,066,700 | Oct. 1, '12 | 1¾ | Q | 115¾ | 115¾ | 115¾ | 115¾ | .. | 100 |
| .. | .. | 118 | Aug. 29 | 105½ | Jan. 12 

ENGINEERS.

**Projected Enterprises**

We are glad to confer or correspond with Bankers and Investors having meritorious projected enterprises involving Engineering, Construction and Finance.

Our New Business Department is exceptionally well qualified for making preliminary office examinations.

J. G. WHITE & COMPANY, Inc.
NEW YORK

W. S. BARSTOW & CO.
INCORPORATED
CONSULTING and CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERS
PUBLIC SERVICE PROPERTIES
FINANCED and MANAGED
50 Pine Street New York

H. M. BYLLESBY & COMPANY
INCORPORATED
ENGINEERS
CHICAGO NEW YORK

FINANCIAL REPORTS
S. R. SCHAFF
ENGINEER
5 Beekman St. New York City

County Trust Company of New York
Capital & Surplus, $30,000,000
Resources, over $210,000,000

The Washington Trust Co.
of the City of New York.
253 BROADWAY
Allows Interest on Deposits, Guardian, Executor, Trustee, Administrator.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
of the City of New York
49 Wall Street
Transacts banking and trust business

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the Stockholders of the STRAIGHT FILAMENT LAMP COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 125 West Forty-second Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eleventh day of November, 1912, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing seven Directors for the ensuing year and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. The polls will remain open one hour. In accordance with the By-Laws of the Corporation, no stock may be voted upon which has been transferred on the stock book of the Company within ten days next preceding the day of election.
New York, October 28th, 1912.
JNO. GRIBBEL, President.
WM. H. ROBERTS, Jr., Secretary.

**POSITION WANTED AS CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY**

By an alert, energetic, and experienced business man, expert accountant and correspondent; more than the average executive ability; is fitted by long training and practice for a position of trust and confidence. Highest references.
For interview address A 28 Times.

**Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company & Central Terminal Railway Company.**
Coupons due November 1, 1912, from First Mortgage Chicago Terminal 4% 30-year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Agency, Bank of Montreal, New York.
C. W. GARDNER, Comptroller.

ENGLISH syndicate with exceptional resources for European financing of American industrial, mining, and railway undertakings invites correspondence. International Vendors' Syndicate, 5 and 6 Great Winchester St., London, England. Cable address, Exigencies, London.

**MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.**

**THE CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.**
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 9th, 1912.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the principal office of the company in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 20th day of October, 1912, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of electing Directors, authorizing the guaranty by this company of the payment of the principal and interest of not to exceed $5,000,000 of the first mortgage bonds of the Evansville, Mt. Carmel & Northern Railway Company, and for the transaction of any other business which may be brought before the meeting.
DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

**VIRGINIA RAILWAY & POWER CO.**
165 Broadway, New York, Oct. 28th, 1912.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Virginia Railway and Power Company will be held at the general office of the company, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Wednesday, November 20th, 1912, at 12 o'clock M.
The transfer books will be closed on Thursday, October 31, 1912, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Thursday, November 21, 1912, at 10 o'clock A. M.
GUY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of the SALAMANCA GAS COMPANY will be held at Room 1,209, No. 26 Broadway, New York City, N. Y., on the thirty-first day of October, 1912, at 11:00 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the SALAMANCA GAS COMPANY be forthwith dissolved, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.
Dated New York, N. Y., Oct. 8th, 1912.
SALAMANCA GAS COMPANY.
By L. B. DRYER, Secretary.

**NORTHERN SECURITIES COMPANY.**
Hoboken, N. J., October 19th, 1912.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the NORTHERN SECURITIES COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 81 Newark Street, Hoboken, N. J., at twelve o'clock noon, on Monday, November 11th, 1912, for the purpose of electing Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
[illegible]

**THE CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.**
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 9th, 1912.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the principal office of the company in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 20th day of October, 1912, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of electing Directors, authorizing the guaranty by this company of the payment of the principal and interest of not to exceed $5,000,000 of the first mortgage bonds of the Evansville, Mt. Carmel & Northern Railway Company, and for the transaction of any other business which may be brought before the meeting.
DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

# Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokers or houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

**STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.**

| SECURITIES. | Amount Outstanding. | Dividend Per C't. | Dividend Period | Dividend Date. | Quotation Oct. 26, 1912. Bid. | Quotation Oct. 26, 1912. Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adirond. El. P.. | $9,500,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 24¼ | 25 |
| Do preferred | 2,500,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 67½ | 68½ |
| Albany So. 5s.. | 1,302,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 95 | 99 |
| A. G. & E. ($50) | 2,500,000 | 1¾ | Q | Nov 1, 12 | 89 | 91 |
| Do pf. ($50).. | 1,537,500 | 1½ | Q | Nov 1, 12 | 48 | 50 |
| Am. Pow. & Lt.. | 5,631,400 | .. | .. | ..... | 69 | 70 |
| Do 6% cum.pf | 5,631,400 | 1¼ | Q | Oct. 1, 12 | 85¾ | 86 |
| Do opt. warr. | 1,004,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 13 | 15 |
| Do 6% notes,'21 | 2,190,100 | 3 | S | F. & A. | 97½ | 99½ |
| Appalach. Pow. | 6,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 25¼ | 26 |
| Do preferred | 2,180,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 74½ | 75½ |
| Ariz. Power.... | 3,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 10 | 15 |
| Do preferred | 850,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 50 | 55 |
| Asheville L. & P 1st s. f. 5s, '42 | 1,100,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 93 | 96 |
| Atl. & Syr. El. R. R., tax ex. | 1,460,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 98½ | 100½ |
| Aug.-Alk. R. & E. s. f. 5s, '35. | 2,588,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 90 | 95 |
| Do pf. stock | 1,000,000 | 1½ | Q | Jan. 1, 12 | 75 | 85 |
| Do common.. | 2,250,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 25 | 35 |
| Aug. Ry. & El. 1st 5s of '40... | 967,000 | 5 | S | J. & D. | 100 | .. |
| Au., E. & C. R. R. 1st 5s, '41. | 3,000,000 | 5 | S | A. & O. | 93 | 95 |
| Balt. Co. Water & Elec. 5s, '46 | 908,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 95½ | 97½ |
| Ben. Har.-St. J. 1st 5s, '35.... | 810,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 93 | 95 |
| Birmingham R., L. & P. Co.4½s | 8,720,000 | 2¼ | S | A. & O. | 90½ | 92 |
| Do ref.ex.6s,'57 | 2,000,000 | 3 | S | M. & N. | 104 | 104½ |
| Buf. Cr'n Isl'ds | 2,914,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 103 | 104 |
| Buff. Gen. El.5s | 2,375,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 102 | 102¾ |
| Buff. & Lacka. 1st 5s of '28.... | 1,000,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 90 | 96 |
| B. & L. E.5s,'36 | 7,000,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 62 | 67 |
| B. & Lockp. 5s. | 500,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 99 | 100 |
| B. & N. Falls El. L.& P.1st5s, '42 | 500,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 99 | 100 |
| Butte E.& P.Co. | 4,037,000 | 1¾ | Q | Oct. 1, 12 | 175 | 176 |
| Do preferred | 1,000,000 | 1¼ | Q | Nov 1, 12 | 83 | 85 |
| Do 1st 5s, '51 | 4,283,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 95 | 97¼ |
| Cal. Elec. Gen. Co. pf..... | 600,000 | 1½ | Q | Oct. 1, 12 | 79 | 80½ |
| Capital Trac.. | 12,000,000 | 1½ | Q | Oct. 1, 12 | 123 | 123¾ |
| Do 1st 5s, '47 | 4,000,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 110¼ | 110½ |
| Cent. Ark. & E. 1st 5s, '40..... | 1,085,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 96 | 97½ |
| Central Maine Power 1st 5s.. | 1,923,000 | 5 | S | M. & N. | 97 | 99 |
| Cent. Mex. L. & P. pf. ..... | 1,250,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 65 | .. |
| Do 6s, 1940.. | 1,800,000 | 5 | S | J. & J. | 89 | 93½ |
| Chas. City Ry. 5s, 1923..... | 750,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 103 | 104 |
| Chi.-Terre H. & S. E 1st 5s... | 3,100,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | .. | 98 |
| Citz. Ltl.& P.5s | 1,000,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 99 | 101 |
| Clev. El.R 5s,'13 | 4,651,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 99¾ | 100½ |
| Cleveland Ry. 1st 5s, '31 ..... | 5,849,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 101 | 102 |
| Col. Spgs. El.1st 5s, '20 ..... | ..... | .. | .. | ..... | 97 | 100 |
| Col. Spgs. L. & P. 1st 5s, '19... | ..... | .. | .. | ..... | 97 | 100 |
| Colum. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36.. | 2,454,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 94 | 95 |
| Do common.. | 2,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 60 | .. |
| Do preferred | 840,000 | 1½ | Q | Mar 1, 12 | 85 | 93 |
| Conn. R. & L. 1st 4½s, 1951, st. red'm'ble.. | 10,682,000 | 2¼ | S | J. & J. | 101 | 101½ |
| Do unstamp.. | 1,400,000 | 2¼ | S | J. & J. | 101 | 102 |
| Con. Gas, E.L.& P. (Balt.) 4½s | 11,564,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 88¼ | 88¾ |
| Con. Tr. of N.J. | 15,000,000 | 2 | S | Jul 15, 12 | 76 | 76½ |
| Do 1st 5s, '33. | 15,000,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 104 | 104½ |
| Consum. El. & P. 5s, '36..... | 1,481,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 100 | .. |
| Consum. Power (Mich.) 5s, '36 | 8,407,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 96 | 98 |
| C. Pow. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29..... | 9,528,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 89½ | 92 |
| Dallas El. Corp. 5s, '22 ..... | 3,659,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 95 | 98 |
| El. B. & S. pf.. | 3,500,000 | 1½ | Q | Feb 1, 12 | 100b | 100b |
| E.St.L. & Sub.pf | 7,000,000 | 1¾ | Q | F,M,A,N | .. | .. |
| Do coll.tr.5s, '32 | 8,000,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | .. | 96 |
| Economy L.&P. 1st mtg. 5s,'56 | 1,889,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 97½ | 100 |
| Elec. Util. Cor. | 2,500,000 | 2 | S | J. & J. | 84 | 87 |
| Do preferred | 1,000,000 | 1¼ | Q | Oct 15, 12 | 84 | 87 |
| El Paso E.5s,'32 | 1,000,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 97 | 100 |
| Emp. Dis. El.5s | 1,925,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 87 | 88 |
| Erie & Sub. Ry. 5s, '41 ..... | 970,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 85 | 90 |
| Fed. L. & T. Co. | 4,700,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 37 | 37½ |
| Do preferred | 2,000,000 | 1½ | Q | Sep. 1, 12 | 84 | 85 |
| Ft. Smith L. & T. pf..... | 1,410,000 | 1¾ | Q | Oct 15, 12 | 92½b | 95b |
| Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s..... | 1,500,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 96½ | 98 |
| Gas & El.Sec.Co | 1,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 150 | 165 |
| Do preferred | 1,000,000 | 7 | A | Monthly | 95 | 96 |
| Ga.Lt.,P. & Rys | 6,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | .. | .. |
| Do 1st 5s, '41 | 2,335,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | .. | 83½ |
| Guanaj.P. & E. | 3,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 30 | 33 |
| Do preferred | 1,500,000 | 1½ | Q | Nov 1, 12 | 70 | 75 |
| Do 6s, '32.... | 1,425,000 | 3 | S | A. & O. | 92½ | 95 |
| Hamburg Ry. 4s of '26 ..... | 650,000 | 2 | S | M. & N. | 83 | 86 |
| Harwood El. 5s, '39 ..... | 1,000,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 100¾ | 102 |
| Ind. Un. Trac. 1st 5s ..... | 1,620,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 83 | 86 |
| Int. Ry. of Buf.: Buf. Div.5s, '31 | 4,706,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 104 | 105 |
| Do deb.6s,'17 | 1,000,000 | 3 | S | M. & S. | 104½ | .. |
| L.&O. Div.1st5s | 800,000 | 3 | S | M. & S. | 98 | 100 |
| B.&L. Div.1st5s | 500,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 99 | 100 |
| B.&N.FD.1st5s | 750,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 103½ | 105 |
| Int. Trac 4s,'49 receipts ..... | 18,315,000 | 2 | S | J. & J. | 69 | 69¾ |
| J. C., H. & P.4s | 14,061,000 | 2 | S | M. & N. | 78 | 78¾ |
| Joplin & Pit.Ry. 5s, 1930 ..... | 1,750,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 95½ | 97½ |
| Kan. C. R. & L. | 9,543,080 | .. | .. | ..... | 23 | 24 |
| Do preferred | 9,407,500 | 1½ | Q | Mar 1, 11 | 40 | 41 |
| Do 1st r. 5s | 10,200,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 90½ | 91 |
| Do cv. 6s, '12 | 5,478,000 | 3 | S | M. & N. | 90 | 93 |
| K. C. Belt L. 6s | 2,000,000 | 3 | S | J. & J. | 105 | 105¼ |
| K. C. Elv. 4s,'22 | 2,000,000 | 2 | S | J. & J. | 76 | 78 |
| Kan. C. West.5s | 1,600,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 84 | 85 |
| K. C. Met. St.Ry. con.ex.1st 5s, '51 | 7,243,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 94 | 95 |
| K. C. & Westpt. 1st 5s, 1926.... | 500,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 92 | 93 |
| Kan. G. & E. pf. | 1,500,000 | 1¾ | Q | Oct. 1, 12 | 97½b | 100b |
| Do 5s of '22.. | 2,049,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 95 | 98 |
| Leav'nw'h L.,H. & P. 5s..... | 675,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 92 | 96 |
| Lit. Rock Ry. & El. 1st 5s, '33 | 1,959,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 104 | .. |
| L. Rock H. S. & W. R.R. 4s,'39 | 1,140,000 | 4 | S | J. & J. | 83¾ | .. |
| Lockport G. & E. 5s of '20... | 300,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 97 | 100 |
| Do L., H. & P. 5s, '38... | 409,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 91 | 95 |
| Los A.G. & E.5s | 4,693,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 97 | 99 |
| Met. El. (Reading) 5s of '39. | 2,000,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 98½ | 100 |
| Min.St.Ry.6s.'13 | 600,000 | 3 | S | M. & N. | 103½ | 104¾ |
| Mobile Elec. pf | 852,000 | 1¾ | Q | Aug 15,12 | 92½b | 95b |
| Do 1st 6s, '46. | 1,696,000 | 2 | S | M. & N. | 90 | 92½ |
| Muskogee G. & E. pf. ..... | 1,438,500 | 1¾ | Q | Sep 10, 12 | 95b | 97½b |
| Do 1st 5s, '26 | 1,058,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 99 | 101 |
| Nat. L. H. & P. 1st col. tr. 5s,'19 | 500,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 97¾ | 100 |
| Nat. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s,'20 | 455,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 97¼ | 99 |
| N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. 1st 5s... | 2,350,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 100 | 101½ |
| N. Am. Co. 5s, notes, 1912.... | 1,922,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 100 | .. |
| N. F. Pow.5s,'32 | 10,000,000 | 2½ | S | Jul 15, 12 | 101¼ | 102 |
| Niag., L. & O.P. 5s, '54 ..... | 4,850,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 90 | 94 |
| N.Y. & Westch'r Ltg. 5s, 1950 | 10,000,000 | 2 | S | J. & J. | 82 | 86 |
| N.Hud.Co Ry.5s | 1,291,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 100 | .. |
| N. I. & Mont. P. | 4,000,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 9 | 9½ |
| Do preferred | 2,500,000 | 1½ | Q | Oct 15, 12 | 50 | 52 |
| Do 1st 6s, '31 | 10,000,000 | 3 | S | F. & A. | 89 | 92 |
| N. Ont. L. & P. | 3,085,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 20 | 25 |
| Do preferred | 1,800,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 60 | 65 |
| Do 1st 6s, '31 | 2,700,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 90 | 92½ |
| Nor. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, 1948... | 15,000,000 | 2 | S | M. & N. | 79 | 80 |
| N. O. Ry. & Lt. 4½s of '35..... | 17,544,000 | 2¼ | S | J. & J. | 86 | 87½ |
| Nor. St. Power.. | 5,975,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 29 | 30 |
| Do preferred | 8,386,700 | 1¾ | Q | Oct 15, 12 | 88 | 90b |
| Nor. Tex. Tr. 5s | 2,000,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 100½ | 102 |
| Okla. Ry. 5s.... | 2,630,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 92½ | 94½ |
| Om. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st 5s, '28 | 7,362,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 97 | 99 |
| Ont. Power Stock... | 8,509,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 70 | .. |
| Ontario Pow. 5s | 8,566,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 94½ | 94¾ |
| Do deb. 6s,'21 | 3,000,000 | 3 | S | J. & J. | 94½ | 95½ |
| Ont. Transmis. 1st 5s, 1945... | 1,838,000 | 2½ | S | J. & N. | 91½ | 92½ |
| O. & C. B. Ry. & B. 1st 5s, '28 | 1,729,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 97 | 99 |
| Oreg. Elec. Ry. | 2,000,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 99 | .. |
| Ottum. R.& L.pf | 850,000 | 1¾ | Q | Oct 15, 12 | 92½ | 95 |
| Do 1st 5s, '24 | 1,044,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 90 | 92½ |
| Pac. L. & P. 5s, '51 ..... | 10,000,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 96 | 100 |
| Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st 5s, '30 | 8,523,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 101 | 101½ |
| Port. R. L. & P. 5% notes,'14 | 4,273,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 99 | 99¼ |
| Port. Gen. El.5s | 8,000,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 100¼ | 102½ |
| Prescott G. & E. 1st 6s, '40..... | 250,000 | 3 | S | J. & J. | 90 | 96 |
| Pub. S. Cor.ctfs | 19,970,440 | 1½ | Q | Sep 30, 12 | 103¼ | 109 |
| Pub U Cor.($50) | 1,000,000 | 1½ | Q | Oct. 1, 12 | $50 | .. |
| Do pf. ($50).. | 500,000 | 1½ | Q | Oct. 1, 12 | $47½ | $50 |
| Queens Boro. G. & E. 5s of '52 | 1,600,000 | 5 | S | J. & J. | 97 | 100 |
| Rep. R. & L. Co | 5,200,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 27 | 28 |
| Do preferred | 6,380,000 | 1½ | Q | Oct 15, 12 | 82¼ | 82¾ |
| Rich. L., H. & P. 5s of '14... | 200,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 98 | 100 |
| Roanoke R.& E 5s '53 ..... | V | 5 | S | J. & S. | 96 | 98 |
| Roanoke T. & L 5s, '58 ..... | 1,400,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 92 | 95 |
| Roch Ry. & L.5s tax ex'pt N.Y. | 9,401,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 101 | 101½ |
| Roch., Syr. & E. 5s of '45... | 5,000,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 82 | 85 |
| Rockid.L.& P.5s | 605,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 98 | 100 |
| Rockf'd (Ill.) El. 5s of '39..... | 1,504,000 | 5 | S | M. & S. | 96½ | 98 |
| Rutland R. R. ..... | 1,000,000 | 4 | S | M. & S. | 93 | .. |

**STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.**

| SECURITIES. | Amount Outstanding. | Dividend Per C't. | Dividend Period | Dividend Date. | Quotation Oct. 26, 1912. Bid. | Quotation Oct. 26, 1912. Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis R. R. (B'way Cable) 4½s, 1920 .... | 1,948 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 97 | 97½ |
| Sagn Val. Tr.5s | 813,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 96 | 98 |
| Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s ..... | 1,150,000 | .. | S | F. & A. | 96 | 98 |
| San Diego Con. G.& E. 1st 5s,'39 | 3,175,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 96½ | 98½ |
| Scioto Val. Tr. 1st 5s, '23.... | 1,600,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 97 | 99 |
| Scranton El. 5s | 2,951,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 101 | 102½ |
| Scran. Ry. ($50) | 2,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 60 | .. |
| Do pf., ($50) | 1,500,000 | 1½ | Q | Oct. 1, 12 | 62½ | 70 |
| Do con.5s,'32 | 1,100,000 | 1½ | Q | Oct 15, 12 | 100 | 101¼ |
| Seattle Elec. Co con. 5s, '29.... | 7,417,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 98 | 100 |
| Seattle Ltg. 5s, | 3,701,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 94½ | 96½ |
| Sierra & San F. Pow. 1st 5s... | 6,500,000 | 2½ | S | F. & A. | 98 | 99 |
| So. Cal. Ed'n Co | 9,975,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 96 | 98 |
| South'n Pow. 5s | 4,000,000 | 2½ | S | M. & S. | 100 | 101 |
| Spokane & Inland Emp. 5s. | 4,057,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 98 | 100 |
| Spgfld. (Mo.) R. & L.F.L.5s,'26 | 2,000,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 94½ | 96 |
| Superior W.,L.& P. 1st 4s, 1931. | 1,600,000 | 2 | S | M. & N. | 82 | 84 |
| Stan G & E ($50) | 9,343,150 | .. | .. | ..... | $23 | $24 |
| Do pf. ($50).. | 10,977,950 | 2 | Q | Dec 15,12 | $50½ | $51 |
| Tampa El.1st 5s | 1,200,500 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 99 | .. |
| Tenn. R., L.&P. | 20,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 24¼ | 24¾ |
| Do preferred | 10,250,000 | 1½ | Q | Sept. 1912 | 78¼ | 79 |
| Tex. Tr. 1st 5s. | 2,000,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 94 | 96 |
| Tri-City R. & L. | 9,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 57 | 60 |
| Do preferred | 2,836,200 | 1½ | Q | Oct. 1, 12 | 93 | 95 |
| Do 5s of '23.. | 8,207,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 97¾ | .. |
| Unit. Elec. N.J. 4s, '49..... | 18,617,500 | 2 | S | J. & D. | 82½ | 83½ |
| Unit. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s.... | 4,428,000 | 2¼ | S | M. & N. | 92 | 94 |
| U. Ry. & Elec. (Balt.) inc. 4s. | 14,000,000 | 2 | S | J. & D. | 64¼ | 64½ |
| U. Ry. & El. 4½s,'41 | 2,268,000 | 4½ | S | M. & S. | 95½ | 97 |
| Va. Ry. & P. 5s | 10,345,000 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 95½ | 96 |
| Wash. R. & El. | 6,500,000 | 1 | Q | Sep. 1, 12 | 90 | 90 |
| Do preferred | 8,500,000 | 2½ | S | June 1, 12 | 90½ | 91 |
| Do con. 4s,'51 | 10,244,000 | 2 | S | M. & S. | 83½ | 84 |
| Wash.-Va. Ry.. | 1,378,000 | 1½ | S | Nov 1, 12 | 45 | .. |
| Do preferred | 1,000,000 | 2 | S | Nov 1, 12 | 73 | .. |
| W. Cit. G.& E.pf | 500,000 | 1¾ | Q | Jan. 1, 12 | 90b | 92½b |
| West'n Power.. | 14,670,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 26½ | 28¼ |
| Do 6% cum.pf | 6,000,000 | 6 | .. | ..... | 56½ | 59 |
| West Penn. Rys 5s of '31..... | V | 5 | S | A. & O. | 101 | 101 |
| West. St. G.& E. | 8,503,000 | 4 | .. | ..... | 58 | 60 |
| Do preferred | 1,800,000 | 1¾ | Q | Oct 15, 12 | 95b | 100b |
| Do 1st & ref. 5s, '41 ..... | 8,400,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 92½ | 95 |
| Wheel. El. 5s,'41 | 877,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 94 | 96 |
| Y'gst'n & O. R. 1st 5s, '35.... | 1,000,000 | 2½ | S | A. & O. | 98 | 100 |

b—And dividends or interest accrued.

**INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Bank Note Co. ($50)..... | $5,000,000 | 1 | Q | Nov 15,12 | 53 | 55 |
| Do pf. ($50). | 5,000,000 | 1½ | Q | Oct. 1, 12 | 53 | 55 |
| Amer. Chicle... | 6,000,000 | 1 | M | Nov 15,12 | 215 | 220 |
| Do preferred | 3,000,000 | 1¼ | Q | Oct. 1, 12 | 101 | 103 |
| Am. Glue Co... | 800,000 | 2 | S | Nov 1, 12 | 106 | 110 |
| Do preferred | 1,600,000 | 4 | S | Sep. 1, 12 | 144 | 147½ |
| Am. Graphoph.. | 1,500,000 | 3¾ | .. | 1907 | 43 | 46 |
| Do preferred | 1,500,000 | 7 | Q | Nov 15,12 | 73 | 78 |
| Am Screw..... | 3,000,000 | 2½ | Q | Sep 30, 12 | 157 | 159 |
| Am. Steel F. 6s. | 2,455,000 | 3 | S | A. & O. | 100 | 100½ |
| Am. Typef'ders. | 4,000,000 | 1 | Q | Oct 15, 12 | 48 | 50 |
| Do preferred | 2,000,000 | 1¾ | Q | Oct 15, 12 | 101½ | 103 |
| Am Writ. Pap. | 9,500,000 | .. | S | Oct. 1 | 3½ | 4 |
| Ast. V'neer Mis. & Dock 6s, '41 | 490,000 | 6 | S | J. & J. | 100 | 105 |
| Arlington Mills | 8,000,000 | 8 | S | J. & J. | 119 | 121 |
| Bab. & Wilcox. | 15,000,000 | 7 | Q | J,A,J,O | 103½ | 107½ |
| Bliss, E. W., Co. | 1,250,000 | 2½ | Q | Apr. 1, 11 | 82 | 90 |
| Do preferred | 1,250,000 | 2 | S | Oct. 1, 12 | 120 | 126 |
| Bord. C. Milk.. | 21,250,000 | 4 | S | Aug 15,12 | 118½ | 119 |
| Do preferred | 7,500,000 | 1½ | Q | Sep 15, 12 | 103 | 110½ |
| Brit.-Am. Tob.. | 11,000,000 | y6 | y | Sep 30, 12 | 23 | 23½ |
| Brad. Copper... | 6,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| Do 6s ..... | 4,000,000 | 3 | S | M. & N. | 148 | 150 |
| Do 7s, new.. | 2,000,000 | 3½ | S | J. & D. | 148 | 150 |
| B.R.T. 5% notes | ..... | .. | .. | ..... | 96⅝ | 96¾ |
| Case, J. I., pf... | 8,000,000 | 1¾ | Q | Oct. 1, 12 | 100 | 101 |
| Celluloid ..... | 5,925,000 | 1½ | Q | Sep 30, 12 | 139 | 140½ |
| Cen. Fireworks. | 1,406,800 | 1 | .. | 1907 | 1½ | 3 |
| Do preferred | 1,267,200 | 3½ | A | ..... | 23 | 25 |
| Chesebr'gh Mfg | 500,000 | $10 | Q | Sep. 2, 12 | 725 | 775 |
| Consol. Coal ref s. f. 4½s, '34.. | 4,983,000 | 2¼ | S | M. & N. | 92 | 93 |
| 1st s. f. 5s,'50 | 13,596,000 | 2 | S | J. & D. | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| Con. Rub. Tire. | 4,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 10 | 15 |
| Do preferred | 1,149,500 | .. | .. | ..... | 50 | 60 |
| Crocker-Wheeler. | 1,700,000 | 1½ | Q | Oct 15, 12 | 86 | 88 |
| Do preferred | 1,500,000 | 1¾ | Q | Oct 15, 12 | 105 | 107 |
| Hav. Tobacco... | 29,790,700 | .. | .. | ..... | 4 | 7 |
| Hav. Tob. pf.... | 4,703,800 | .. | .. | ..... | 8 | 10 |
| Houston Oil.... | 20,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 21¼ | 21⅝ |
| Do preferred | ..... | .. | .. | ..... | 68 | 69 |
| Int. Nickel..... | 38,000,000 | 2 | .. | Dec. 2, 12 | 130 | 131 |
| Do preferred | 9,000,000 | 1½ | Q | Nov 1, 12 | 106 | 106½ |
| Interoc Tel. & Tel. 1st 5s, '33 | 2,000,000 | 5 | S | J. & J. | 72 | 73 |
| K. C. Stocky'ds | 8,250,000 | 1½ | Q | Nov 1, 12 | 97½ | 98 |
| Do cv. 5s, '13 | 619,000 | 2½ | S | M. & N. | 99½ | 101 |
| Lanston Mono.. | 6,000,000 | 1½ | Q | Sep 30, 12 | 91¾ | 92¾ |
| L. V. Coal Sales | 6,060,800 | 2½ | .. | Oct 21, 12 | 235 | 245 |
| Man. Sht. W.... | 5,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 71 | 73 |
| Do preferred | 3,000,000 | 1¾ | Q | Oct. 1, 12 | 101¾ | 102¼ |
| Marconi of Am. (new) ..... | 10,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 6¾ | 7 |
| Mays Oil ($1).. | 875,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 32 | 34 |
| McAndrew & F. | V | 2½ | Q | Oct 15, 12 | 195 | 205 |
| Merg. Linotype | 12,797,800 | 2½ | Q | Sep 30, 12 | 224¾ | 226 |
| Monon Coal 1st 5s, '36 | 2,500,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 93 | 94 |
| Mtn. St. T. & T. | 22,656,900 | 1¾ | Q | Jul 15, 12 | 108½ | 109¼ |
| Otis Elevator... | 6,371,500 | 1 | Q | Oct 15, 12 | 73½ | 76 |
| Do preferred | 6,451,100 | 1½ | Q | Oct 15, 12 | 101 | 103½ |
| Pack'd Mto. Car 5% notes, '16.. | 2,000,000 | 2½ | S | J. & D. | 97¾ | 98¼ |
| Park & Tilf. 6s | 2,840,000 | 3 | S | J. & J. | 95 | 97 |
| Penn. Textile... | 1,575,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 25½ | 25¾ |
| Pett. Mull..... | 7,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 33 | 34 |
| Do preferred | 2,250,000 | 1¾ | Q | ..... | 99 | 101 |
| Poc. Con. Col. 1st 5s, '57.... | 4,628,300 | 2½ | S | J. & J. | 86 | 88½ |
| Proc. & Gamble | 12,000,000 | 3 | Q | Nov 15,12 | 415 | 430 |
| Do preferred | 2,250,000 | 3 | Q | Oct 15, 12 | 190 | 192 |
| Royal Bak. P.. | 10,000,000 | 3 | Q | Sep 30, 12 | 214 | 218 |
| Do. 6% cum.pf | 10,000,000 | 1½ | Q | Sep 30, 12 | 106¼ | 108½ |
| Saf. C., H. & L. | 10,000,000 | 2 | Q | Oct. 1, 12 | 116 | 118 |
| Singer Mfg..... | 90,000,000 | 3 | Q | Oct. 1, 12 | 286 | 289 |
| Stand. Coupler. | 1,200,000 | 2 | S | Jun 29, 12 | 35 | 40 |
| Do preferred | 300,000 | 4 | S | Jun 29, 12 | 106 | 110 |
| Stand. Oil, N. J. | 100,000,000 | $5 | Q | Sep 16, 12 | 397 | 399 |
| Stern Bros. pf.. | 3,000,000 | 1¾ | Q | Sep. 2, 12 | 80 | 85 |
| Studebaker Cor. | 30,000,000 | .. | .. | ..... | 43 | 44 |
| Do preferred | 13,500,000 | 1¾ | Q | Sep. 3, 12 | 94 | 95½ |
| Temple Iron 4s. | 2,500,000 | 6 | A | J. & J. | 104¾ | 105½ |
| Un. Typewriter | 10,000,000 | .. | .

# WHEAT TRADE DULL AT HIGHER LEVELS

### European Money Marts a Ruling Factor—Argentine Crop Prospects Are Brilliant.

### COARSE GRAIN PRICES HOLD

### Cotton Trends Upward, Although Frost Peril Is All but Past—Pork in Greater Supply.

The net change in the wheat market during the week has been very slight. Prices have gained a little, and the average of values at the close of the week was about 1c a bushel higher than at the close of the previous week. The volume of business has not been large. Prices have been influenced by uneasiness over the conditions in Southeastern Europe, and also on account of the statistical development and the distribution of wheat.

The foreign conditions have been very prominently before the market, and the situation on the other side is a matter of material concern to the grain trade. Uncertainty as to the final outcome of the war in Turkey will be an influence in the trade so long as there is a possibility of complications which will be of serious character. The hardening of the money market abroad has proved both a bullish and a bearish influence. The actual advance in money naturally influences demand to some extend, while fear that the advance means graver situations in political conditions offsets the higher rate.

Possibility that the movement of grain from Southeastern Europe will be interrupted creates considerable uneasiness. The shipments of wheat from Southeastern Europe have not been as large this season as expected. The Russian movement has increased, but not commensurate with the increase in the estimated Russian crops. The Russian shipments from Aug. 1 to Oct. 19 were in round numbers 34,000,000 bushels, against 19,000,000 bushels last year and 61,000,000 bushels two years ago. The Danubian exports of wheat were for the same time 20,000,000 bushels, against 27,000,000 bushels last year and 36,000,000 bushels two years ago. While the supply from Southeastern Europe has been 8,000,000 bushels net more than last year, it has been 43,000,000 bushels less than two years ago. Any complication which would interrupt the flow of wheat or rye from Southeastern Europe would be an important influence, while the interruption of shipments of oats or barley would be a very material factor in the feed stuffs markets of Western Europe. Reports have not indicated a very free movement of the new Russian wheat crop to market, which has been reflected in the actual exports and in the reports of small stocks. Recent weather conditions have been reported less favorable in Russia. There have also been some complaints of unsatisfactory weather in India and Australia, but, on the other hand, Argentine conditions are reported very favorable.

A factor which is of material importance in the European market at present is the enormous distribution this year. World's exports up to Oct. 19 from Aug. 1 have been 145,000,000 bushels, against 115,000,000 bushels a year ago and 145,000,000 bushels two years ago. Notwithstanding this increase in world's exports of 30,000,000 bushels over last year, the wheat has been absorbed for actual consumption. The European demand this year has been almost as phenomenal as the demand in America. With world's exports of 145,000,000 bushels since Aug. 1, the European visible supply has increased only 9,000,000 bushels, in and afloat for Europe, showing a total absorption of 134,000,000 bushels. Last year, with exports of 115,000,000 bushels, the visible supply increased 13,000,000 bushels, showing a European absorption of 102,000,000 bushels, and two years ago, with exports of 145,000,000 bushels, the same as this year, the European visible increased 45,000,000 bushels, indfeating an absorption of only 100,000,000 bushels. These conditions naturally attract attention as the demand keeps up, and the present European visible supply of 82,000,000 bushels is 3,000,000 bushels less than last year and 29,000,000 bushels less than two years ago.

When the domestic distribution is considered, the consumption is even more surprising than in Europe. Ignoring the receipts and shipments the last week, the receipts since July 1 at interior points have been 140,000,000 bushels, against 110,000,000 bushels last year. During that time the United States visible supply of domestic wheat has increased only 14,000,000 bushels, against an increase last year of 38,000,000 bushels. The apparent distribution, based on the primary movement and the gain in the visible has this year been 126,000,000 bushels, against 72,000,000 bushels last year, an apparent increase of 54,000,000 bushels in the distribution. During that time the Atlantic exports have increased 15,000,000 bushels, compared with last year, quite a portion of which has been Canadian wheat. Even if all the increase in the exports were domestic wheat, it would make the increase in three and a half months in the domestic consumption about 40,000,000 bushels. This, plus the increase in two and a half months in European consumption of 32,000,000 bushels, goes a long way toward absorbing the increase in the world's supply of wheat this year. Already the increase in the domestic consumption and the increase in the American exports have taken care of fully half of the increase in the American crop over last year.

### OTHER GRAINS.

CORN.—The feature in the corn market is the remarkable steadiness in view of the increasing confidence in a very large crop probably in excess of the last month's Government estimate and also the very favorable weather for curing the new grain. The movement of old corn is small and it is expected that the reserves in farm hands, Nov. 1, of old corn will be unusually small. This in a moderate way will offset a little of the increase in the total crop production. The weather so far in October has been almost ideal for drying out the crop. Reports indicate that husking has made quite good progress and the report so far points out to an outturn in excess of condition figures. Practically the expert advices are in line with this idea. A report on the seven surplus States of the Central West, issued during the week, claim an outturn of 120,000,000 bushels in excess of the last month's report by the same authorities. A factor which is of importance in the market is the enormous demand for other feeding grain, the very pronounced steadiness of price and belief that the new corn when it is ready to move will find an enormous demand waiting. Some of the most conservative authorities believe that the quicker the corn is dried out and the better the quality the greater will be the demand and that the good weather is a bullish, rather than a bearish, feature. European demand has so far been conservative on the new corn due to the enormous shipments of the Argentine crop. The Argentine continues to ship at record figures and this corn is proving a sufficient supply to make the European buying cautious.

OATS.—The distribution of oats is in some respect fully as important in the market as the distribution in wheat. The movement of oats so far this season has been 18,000,000 bushels more than last year. The reason for this rather limited increase was due to the very small movement of oats at the beginning of the season, although recently the receipts have been far in excess of last year. During the past week the receipts were 7,400,000 bushels, or 2,000,000 bushels over the preceding week and 4,300,000 bushels over last year. The increase in the visible supply during the period in question has been 6,000,000 bushels less than last year, showing an apparent increase in the distribution of 24,000,000 bushels. Part of this increase in the distribution is accounted for in the increase in exports. Up to the beginning of the past week the exports were 12,000,000 bushels in excess of last year, and the shipments the past week were nearly 2,000,000 bushels more than a year ago. The interior shipments of oats were 5,500,000 bushels for the week, and the shipments exceeded the total receipts of a year ago by 2,200,000 bushels. How long this enormous movement of oats into distribution can continue is somewhat of a problem.

ing prices, and if the market declines the export movement will be only limited by the difficulty of getting the grain moved forward to the ports for export, or the difficulty of getting steamship room. Some steamship lines are so filled up with forward engagements that they are not quoting additional room for grain earlier than February. During the past week the shipments of heavy grain from New York were large. There were shipments on twenty-one European vessels during the week, several of which were full cargos.

### PROVISIONS.

The provision market was dull and weaker, showing on Saturday the lowest quotations for the week. The downward tendency was ascribed to the increasing movement of hogs at the interior, and the better quality of the hogs. The hog market weakened under the larger movement, while the demand from packers was rather quiet and the demand for cash provisions was not very aggressive. Although the packing for the season is very much behind last year, there is evidence of growing confidence that the hog movement will increase during the balance of the Winter over the movement the early part of the Fall. It is thought that the total supply of hogs in the country, as indicated by Government returns, will not prove as large as last year, but the supply is expected to be of fair Winter proportions. The scarcity of cattle, however, and the very high price for cattle and for beef brings a condition into the food market which complicates the question of probable values of hog products, even with a larger movement of hogs.

### COTTONSEED OIL.

It is now more generally conceded that the future of cottonseed oil values will depend largely upon its consumption, the production having been virtually disposed of as a factor. A crop of about 14,000,000 bales of seed cotton seems to be the basis of calculation. This would represent an outturn of approximately 1,500,000 bales under last season, and would be equivalent nominally to about 350,000 barrels of refined oil, allowing 50 gallons to a barrel.

Many in the trade contend, however, that this apparent smaller available supply will be altered by the larger crush of seed this season than last, when low prices resulted in only 70 per cent. of the seed crop passing to the mills. Moreover, it is believed that refining losses will be smaller than those which occurred during the 1911-1912 season. Consequently, assertions are made in these quarters that the oil production this year will approximate within 200,000 barrels of the record quantity of a year ago.

This would suggest a probable refined oil crop in prospect of about 3,400,000 barrels. Not a few venture the opinion that export business this season will fall materially behind that of the preceding year unless there is a decided and sustained improvement in the near future. The futility of estimates is well recognized at this time, but the guess has been risked that the deficiency in the oil production will be about offset by the diminution in shipments to foreign points. Due recognition is being given to the smaller olive oil crop on the other side, but against this are the unsettled political conditions, the high freight rates and the levels of cottonseed oil which thus far this season have all contributed toward the smaller volume of export business.

The compound lard trade is a redeeming feature and packing interests are admitted to have taken very freely of cottonseed oil, more so than last year. It remains to be seen whether demand from this source will counterbalance the indifferent inquiry for the lower grades of oil. Values have reacted substantially during the last week, however, and premiums on the near positions have disappeared, so that a betterment in the consumptive trade as lower levels are recorded would not seem impossible. It is well realized that consumers have pursued a very conservative policy, having been obsessed with bearish ideas, so that it is only fair to assume that stocks have been depleted. Whether or not the aggregate demand will be sufficient to care for the volume of crude offerings is a matter of conjecture, but the consensus of opinion is that liquidation by the South will limit the advances for the time being.

### COTTON.

As the weather prospects over Sunday were not indicative of a departure from the favorable conditions which have recently prevailed, the tendency at the close of last week was to relegate the possibility of frost almost entirely from the cotton situation. Incidentally, values were at a slightly higher level than those which were presented just a week ago, but it was conceded that the frequent advances which occurred could not be attributed to any revision in crop ideas toward a reduced quantity. The most plausible explanation of the advance seemed to be contained in the statements that certain interests were desirous to convert "paper profits" into "actual" and it was admitted in most quarters that the enhancement of values was partly at the expense of the technical position of the market.

More attention was centred upon Southern spot markets, especialy as the reports from the South aided in the recovery of the price list at intervals. Recognition was extended to the numerous assertions of the better grades of cotton already showing scarcity, but there was not much anxiety shown in accepting these statements without reservation. It was pointed out that considerable of the demand may have been inspired by the fulfilling of October engagements, which buying had been postponed on different occasions, due to the favorable progress of the crop and the bearish sentiment which permeated many quarters. The belief was also entertained by several interests that farmrs were relinquishing their holdings of lower grades at first and holding the better descriptions.

If it should develop that the demand for spot cotton shows little or no dimmution in the next month the stability of values may become more pronounced, but at this time the trade seems to be anticipating freer selling from first hands on the upturns of importance. There have been less than 4,000,000 bales brought into sight, and with current crop estimates centreing around 14,000,000 bales, exclusive of linters, the tendency to distribute holdings when opportunity affords itself would seem consistent. In the event of the crop having been over-estimated or the consumptive requirements understated, views may be altered.

The week has been extremely favorable over most parts of the belt for the maturing and gathering of the crop, also for the movement. Nearly all sections have been free of precipitation, and, while light frosts have occurred at scattered localities, the temperatures were not considered as injurious. Only a negligible area is now thought to be susceptible to important deterioration. Under the circumstances, it was not surprising that there was more optimism in the opinions expressed as to the crop probabilities, even though there are still many indisposed to venture guesses until a later date.

The unreliability of ginning figures in forming conclusions as to a crop is well recognized, so that it was only natural for the census figures promulgated during the week to receive various interpretations. There were 6,838,000 bales ginned to Oct. 18, according to the report, against 7,759,000 last year. The striking feature of the statistics was that Texas has ginned 3,214,000 bales, as compared with 2,700,000 last season, while Georgia has been credited with but 789,000 bales, against 1,553,000 a year ago. To Oct. 18 last there had been 49.9 per cent. of the crop ginned, and, inasmuch as the eastern belt has been repeatedly stated to be from two to three weeks behind last season, the central belt not quite as late, and only parts of Texas as early as last year, it seems logical for most authorities to consider the official figures of last week as representing a smaller percentage of cotton ginned than those of last year.

But little change has occurred in the trade situation. The proximity of the Presidential election has been reflected in a lull at some centres, while expectations of cheaper raw material have also actuated caution among some of the consumers. This latter feature has not been without effect in foreign circles, while in addition the Balkan affairs are still a factor, but withal hopeful opinions still dominate as to the outlook for a good consumptive year. Spinners' takings of American cotton to date amount to approximately 1,813,000 bales, against 1,888,000 last year, with total spinners' takings since the season began of 2,166,000 bales, as compared with 2,383,000 a year ago. It is probable that these smaller takings are partly accounted for by the larger stocks among spinners, but it is this feature, with the [illegible] thought possible earlier in the season in conjunction with the large [illegible]

# NEW WIRELESS PLANT TO COVER THE WORLD

### Naval Station, Soon to be in Operation on the Banks of the Potomac, Will Have a Radius of 3,000 Miles.

### SHIPS ALWAYS WITHIN RANGE

### Through Stations Now Built or Provided For, Washington Will Be in Touch with All Our Possessions.

The new naval wireless station at Fort Myer, Va., which, when it is completed, will be one of the most powerful in the world, is expected to be ready for use in a short time. When it is in operation, those who have designed it hope to be in direct wireless communication with London, Berlin, Paris, and other important European cities. Aside from this, though, its chief value to the Government will be the fact that it will be in direct touch with another great wireless station to be erected in Panama, and, by virtue of its powerful apparatus, will make possible communication with our warships, no matter in what part of the North Atlantic they may be. The radius of the new station will be some 3,000 miles.

As soon as the new station is ready for use, experiments will be conducted in overland wireless telegraphy. It is hoped to relay transcontinental messages through the great army station at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and through this and other relay stations, to bring the Navy Department in touch with wireless posts in all parts of the world.

The new station has been built on a beautiful site overlooking the Potomac River. It is not far from Washington, and it is within a mile of the army drill grounds at Fort Myer, Va. There are three towers, the principal one 600 feet, and the other two 450 feet high. The base of the highest tower is 150 feet square, and of the two smaller ones 120 feet. Three artistic brick buildings are attached to the post. One will be used by the officer in command of the station, the second will be the receiving station, and the third will be the transmission building. There will be six or eight operators, in addition to a chief electrician and some twenty students to be appointed from the Naval Service.

The Army and Navy Register contains this account of the new station:

The Arlington station will have a 500-cycle transformer. The instruments at this station are guaranteed to work 3,000 miles, regardless of atmospheric conditions. The apparatus was tested some time ago between the station at Brant Rock, Mass., and the scout ships Birmingham and Salem while 600 miles at sea. The experiment was considered entirely satisfactory, as the antenna at Brant Rock is only 450 feet high, and the ship sets were not of high power.

The erection of the Arlington station is the first step of the navy toward the establishment of a great chain of high-power wireless stations. The navy appropriation law recently enacted contains an appropriation of $1,000,000 for the construction of additional wireless stations. Of this amount the law provides that $400,000 shall be immediately available. As a result six large stations in different parts of the world will be established at once. This guarantees constant and instantaneous intercommunications between the Navy Department and the naval stations of the United States and her possessions and the ships plying the seas, whether they be on the coast of Greenland or off the Falkland Islands, in the Mediterranean, or in the mid-Pacific.

These proposed stations will be located, one on the Pacific Coast, one in the Canal Zone, one in Hawaii, one in Samoa, one on the Island of Guam, and one in the Philippines. The Pacific Coast station will probably be located at the Mare Island Navy Yard. There is already a station there, but one of much higher power will probably be installed. It is planned to establish a regular wireless service between this station and a proposed one at Pearl Harbor. At present there is a small station at Honolulu, but its range is short.

Modern sets are now being installed at nearly all the stations of the United States to replace the instruments which have become antiquated by the rapid development of science. The Navy Department has under consideration the relocation of the Panama station. It is now located at Colon, where it is possible to cover only Atlantic waters. It is intended to change the site inland some distance, so that the range will cover both the Pacific and Atlantic Coasts. This move will make the Panama station one of the most important in the world.

When the extensive programme has become a reality the sea will no longer be a great wilderness for the vessels of our navy, and Hawaii, Panama, the Philippines, Guam, Samoa, and the United States will be as one, no longer separated, but even in talking distance.

Rear Admiral Cone, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering in the Navy Department, has general supervision of all radio work for the navy. Lieut. Commander David W. Todd is in immediate charge of this department, and Lieut. E. B. Woodworth is in command of the new station at Fort Myer.

# LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

### Lock Washers of Steel Are "Washers"—Decision on Hunting Knives.

The Board of United States General Appraisers has taken favorable action on a protest filed by the Szel Importing Company regarding the classification of lock washers of steel. They were returned for duty at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of metal not specially provided for. It was contended by the importers that the merchandise should be admitted as "washers," with duty at three-quarters of 1 cent a pound, under Paragraph 162. Judge Fischer reverses the Collector and orders a reliquidation on the basis of the lower duty.

The board has sustained a protest by A. Kastor & Brothers relating to hunting knives with fixed blades and decorated handles. Duty was assessed on the articles under the present law at the rate of 10 cents each and 40 per cent. ad valorem of Paragraph 152. It was alleged by the importers that the knives should be allowed to enter under Paragraph 154 at the rate of 40 per cent. ad valorem. The Collector is reversed accordingly.

A protest by Frank A. Tasker has been sustained. The merchandise consisted of wire drawers' plates which have been advanced in their completed state by essentially forging processes. They were assessed under the present tariff as manufactures of metal, with duty at the rate of 45 per cent. Judge Fischer upholds the claim that the goods are "forgings," and as such entitled to enter at 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Several protests affecting the classification of iron drums used as containers for various kinds of merchandise have been decided by the board adversely to the claims of the importers. It was contended that the drums were "usual" coverings, and as such entitled to free entry. The customs authorities held that they were unusual, and hence dutiable, under the act of 1909, at the rate of 30 per cent. All of the claims are overruled by the board. The firms affected include Marx & Rawolle, the Illinois Central Railroad Company, the Harshaur, Fuller & Goodwin Company, C. H. Morgan, Innis, Speidler & Co., and the Stone & Downer Company.

# STEEL CAR HAS ITS FAULTS.

### Introduces Troubles Which Are Not Yet Solved, Says President Mellen.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 27.—President Mellen of the New Haven Railroad declared in a statement made to-day that steel cars are no an unmixed blessing. He said:

"The policy of the road is no different from that pursued by the Pennsylvania, New York Central, and other large railroad systems. They all have to secure and control a business sufficient to support them or they would not be the efficient transportation agencies they now are. The steel car is hot in Summer and cold in Winter, and uncomfortable to a degree, and introduces troubles and trials of its own, which are [illegible] scarcely less than those [illegible]

# THE BUSINESS WORLD

## WHOLESALE PRICE CHANGES.

### Last Week's List Shows Declining Quotations on Foodstuffs.

Sixty-nine changes were shown in Dun's list of minimum wholesale prices quoted in the New York and nearby markets last week, the largest number in some time. Of these fluctuations, forty-four were advances and twenty-five declines. Twenty changes had direct bearing on foodstuffs, and for the first time in several weeks the number of declines was greater than the number of advances. Eleven edible commodities showed lower levels, against nine advances. Twenty-six changes occurred in the market for drugs, chemicals and oils, sixteen of which were advances. The only other field to show more than three changes either way was the metal market, in which there were eight, all advances. The number of commodities that showed levels lower than those of last year was also large, fourteen of the declines and seven advances having had this distinction.

The changes last week, with comparative prices for the previous week and last year, follow:

ADVANCES.

| | Last Week. | Prev. Week. | Last Year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beans, marrow, choice.. | $5.70 | $5.65 | $4.90 |
| Burlap, 10½-oz., 40-inch | .08½ | .08 | .053 |
| Burlap, 8-oz., 40-inch... | .06¾ | .066 | .041 |
| Coffee, No. 7 Rio..... | .15 | .14¾ | .15¾ |
| Butter, creamery extras. | .31¼ | .31 | .33 |
| Eggs, near by, fancy.... | .50 | .46 | .47 |
| Milk, 40-qt. can, net to shipper ..... | 1.60 | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| Acid, oxalic ..... | .08 | .07½ | .07¼ |
| Arsenic, white ..... | .05½ | .05 | .02¾ |
| Balsam, fir, Canada.. | 5.10 | 4.90 | 4.10 |
| Balsam, Peru ..... | 1.55 | 1.45 | 1.55 |
| Cantharides, Chinese, white ..... | .37 | .35 | .38 |
| Ergot, Russian ..... | 1.25 | 1.10 | 1.20 |
| Gelatine, silver ..... | .25 | .22½ | .21 |
| Gum, benzoin, Sumatra. | .32 | .31 | .32 |
| Gum, Gamboge, pipe.... | .66 | .65 | .60 |
| Gum, mastic ..... | .62 | .56 | .55 |
| Gum, Kuuri, No. 1..... | .40 | .33 | .39 |
| Nitrate silver, crystals.. | .46½ | .40½ | .35 |
| Flour, Spring patent, new crop ..... | 4.80 | 4.70 | 5.50 |
| Wheat, No. 2 red, new crop ..... | 1.06 | 1.05½ | 1.02¾ |
| Corn, No. 2 mixed ..... | .73 | .71 | .81 |
| Oats, No. 2 white..... | .41 | .38½ | .33½ |
| Hemp, Manila, cur. spot. | .05¾ | .05¾ | .05½ |
| Hides, branded cows.... | .17½ | .17¼ | .13¾ |
| Hides, No. 1 kip..... | .18 | .17¾ | .14½ |
| Jute, spot, old crop.... | .0575 | .056 | .047 |
| Hemlock, Penn., base price 1,000 feet..... | 23.00 | 22.50 | 21.00 |
| Cypress, shop, one inch. | 26.50 | 26.00 | 26.00 |
| Pig iron, foundry, No. 2, Philadelphia ..... | 18.00 | 17.75 | 15.00 |
| Pig iron, basic, val. fur. | 16.15 | 16.00 | 12.50 |
| Billets, steel, Pittsburgh. | 27.00 | 26.00 | 20.00 |
| Billets, forging, Pitts... | 34.00 | 33.00 | 24.00 |
| Coke, furnace, prompt shipment ..... | 3.75 | 3.50 | 1.50 |
| Coke, foundry, prompt shipment ..... | 4.00 | 3.75 | 1.80 |
| Antimony, Hallet ..... | .09¾ | .095 | .077 |
| Tin, New York ..... | .504 | .498 7½ | .4205 |
| Oil, cocoanut, Cochin.... | .11 | .10¾ | .10 |
| Oil, lard, prime, city.... | .88 | .85 | .82½ |
| Oil, lard, extra No. 1... | .63 | .61 | .60 |
| Oil, palm, red ..... | .06¾ | .0615 | .07¼ |
| Short ribs, sides, loose, Chicago ..... | 10.50 | 10.10 | 7.87½ |
| Cloves, Zanzibar ..... | .17¾ | .17½ | .16 |
| Nutmegs, 105s-110s .... | .16½ | .16⅝ | .14¾ |

DECLINES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alkali, 48 per cent..... | .70 | .75 | .80 |
| Balsam Tolu ..... | 1.20 | 1.40 | .40 |
| Bi-cromate potash, domestic .. ..... | .06¾ | .07¾ | .07¾ |
| Camphor, refined, barrel lots..... | .44 | .46 | .46 |
| Gum, Guaiac ..... | .20 | .25 | .35 |
| Opium, jobbing lots.... | 7.05 | 7.15 | 8.05 |
| Bones, ground, steamed. | 20.00 | 21.00 | 21.00 |
| Hay, prime timothy.... | 1.15 | 1.25 | 1.30 |
| Spruce, 2x4, 14 feet..... | 22.00 | 22.50 | 22.00 |
| Basswood, 4x4, firsts... | 40.00 | 50.00 | 40.00 |
| Oil, corn ..... | .05¾ | .0593 | .063 |
| Oil, cottonseed, Summer, white ..... | .06 | .063 | .069 |
| Oil, linseed, city, raw.. | .60 | .64 | .90 |
| Beef, live, Chicago..... | 5.40 | 5.50 | 4.55 |
| Hogs, live, Chicago..... | 7.95 | 8.55 | 5.70 |
| Lard, prime steamed, Chicago .. ..... | 11.22½ | 11.75 | 8.87½ |
| Pork, mess, Chicago... | 17.12½ | 17.50 | 15.62½ |
| Sheep, live, Chicago.... | 3.50 | 3.60 | 2.25 |
| Rubber, up-river, fine.. | 1.06 | 1.09 | 1.03 |
| Mace ..... | .54 | .54½ | .55 |
| Pepper, Singapore, black | .11¼ | .11¾ | .11¼ |
| Pepper, Singapore, white | .18 | .18¼ | .16 |
| Sugar, raw, Muscovado. | 3.55 | 3.61 | 5.23½ |
| Sugar, standard, granulated, net ..... | 4.85 | 5.00 | 6.75 |
| Turnips, rutabagas .... | .50 | .75 | 1.00 |

# FEARS SHORT POTATO CROP.

### Railroad Instructor Says the West Will Not Furnish Full Quota.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Oct. 26.—That the country will face another potato shortage this Winter is the opinion of Eugene H. Grubb, one of the best-known potato growers in the country, who has been employed by the Oregon Short Line to instruct Western farmers in this crop. He has recently made a tour of the intermountain States for the railway, and has found that optimistic reports on this subject are not well founded.

"I have been making a general observation all over the country, and am convinced that the potato crop has been vastly overestimated," he says. "A drought affected the crop in the Atlantic States, and they generally overestimate the crop, anyway. Maine always reports 83 per cent. more than the crop actually turns out. The potato crop in Colorado is not more than 50 per cent. of the normal. The crops in Idaho were cut down from what they might have been by late frosts, and two or three growers near Idaho Falls told me that their crops would not exceed ninety sacks to the acre.

"The big trouble with the potato grower in the West is that he isn't prepared to keep his crop, but has to rush it to the market at a loss. If he would prepare potato cellars or warehouses so that he could hold his crop for six or eight months he could harvest it quicker and more safely and would be in no danger of losing on account of a car shortage. As it is now, the railroads are expected to handle the crops in about a month.

"In co-operation with members of the instructing staffs of the agricultural colleges of Utah and Idaho I expect to make a tour of Idaho and Utah for the purpose of educating the farmers. We will go through the potato districts of the two States and show the farmers how to build their potato cellars and explain the good that they will derive from them. Another object of our trip through the two States will be to explain the nature of different potato diseases, how much damage they can do if allowed to get started, and how to prevent them."

## KNIT GOODS DEMAND BETTER.

### Duplicate Orders for Spring Hosiery Are Coming In Well.

More liberal duplicating of Spring merchandise by jobbers than was usual for this time of the year featured last week in the hosiery end of the New York knit goods market. Wholesalers' salesmen now out with Spring lines are booking excellent orders in most cases, and to guard against a possible shortage later in the season, as a result of the present sold-up condition of many of the mills, the jobbers were reported to be making early bids for filling in merchandise.

The rapidly increasing popularity of silk hose and the effect of the upward trend of raw silk prices were reflected during the week in advances ranging from 15 to 25 cents a dozen on several leading lines. The latter figure applied to colored hose and the former to blacks. Both affected chiefly lines retailing at or around 50 cents per pair.

Duplication of Spring merchandise in the underwear end of the market was not so liberal, from all accounts. Stocks of these goods in the hands of retailers are not so depleted as hosiery, and the memory of the slow development of the retail Spring season last year keeps many buyers from committing themselves very freely. Consequently, demands on the jobbers' stocks are not so great. The attention of primary sellers in this market is largely focused on the opening of the Fall (1913) season, which, it is believed, will take place shortly after election.

## CANNED GOODS FEATURELESS

### Vegetable Market Fairly Active, Fish Firmer, and Fruit Quiet.

There were no developments of importance in the vegetable end of the local canned goods market last week. Jobbers were busy on staple lines, but, having largely supplied the demands on them from stock due on previous orders, were not interested to any extent in the present offerings of the packers.

Standard No. 3 tomatoes were to be had at 87½ cents, f. o. b. Baltimore, with some lots available at 85 cents. These figures showed little variation from the quotations of the previous week. No. 10s ruled steady around $3.25, but were not in great demand. A fairly active demand for fancy corn, particularly Maine stock, was in evidence, but business was limited by the requests of buyers for concessions that sellers refused to entertain. Peas and string beans were scarce and firm, with business in them limited by the smallness of available stocks.

A stronger feeling in pink salmon, due to reports from the Coast indicative of an improved export demand, was about the only feature in the week's business in canned fish. Domestic sardines were firmer, and there were rumors that higher prices were coming as a result of a sub-normal pack this year. Lobster and crab meat were held high, which was largely responsible for an improved call for shrimp. Little new business was reported from the fruit end of the market, but the general tone was firm.

## CRUDE RUBBER PRICES DOWN.

### Market Shows Effect of Light Buying and Lower Prices in London.

Under continued inactivity on the part of important manufacturing interests and in sympathy with the weakness developed at the fortnightly auction sale in London, prices in the local crude rubber market underwent a general downward revision last week. There were more changes shown at the close than for some time, and they ranged anywhere from 1 to 9 cents a pound.

Whether this downward trend was the natural result of the law of supply and demand, or whether it was the result of selling pressure exerted by some prominent trader worried by the continued holding off of buyers, could not be ascertained. It was evident, however, that the contention of certain traders that prices of the preceding week were close to bottom was at fault.

With this latest weakness it was believed that buyers would come into the market more readily, and that the increased demand would soon bring prices back to levels offerings satisfactory from a seller's standpoint. On the other hand, however, it was argued that most consumers were well covered for some little time, and that, in view of the accumulated stock in this market, there was little at the moment on which to base an upward revision of prices.

Sales of several hundred tons of plantation grades at London and a fair-sized lot of Congos and plantations at Antwerp featured the week in the foreign markets. While buyers were reported fairly eager to obtain levels offerings, a distinctly weaker tone was developed at both sales.

## P. R. R. ORDERS 4,000 CARS.

### Will Spend $4,000,000 to Increase Its Freight Equipment.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 27.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has placed with the Pressed Steel Car Company an order for 4,000 freight cars for immediate delivery. The contract involves $4,000,000, and it will require six months to complete the work.

Since June 1 the Pennsylvania Railroad has placed orders for 10,000 cars with various companies. This was done to combat the car shortage that is handicapping the railroads. Since the first of the year 18,000 freight cars have been ordered by the Pennsylvania, and more than $20,000,000 has been spent for equipment.

All the other big railway systems are likewise busy in the purchase of cars and general equipment, made necessary by the present industrial boom.

## MORROS PROSPER GREATLY.

### Though Still Savage, They Are Growing Rich Under American Rule.

The general prosperity of the Philippine Islands at this time, when many other districts in the Far East are experiencing more or less industrial and commercial depression is, according to United States Consul General George E. Anderson, stationed at Hongkong, one of the notable trade features of this year.

The most significant development in some respects, Mr. Anderson says, is to be noted in the Moro country, in the Province of Mindanao, of which Zamboanga is the capital. Until within the last few years most of this province was more or less controlled by savages—tribes of wild men known as the strongest, bravest, and most warlike of those in the Philippines. Mr. Anderson adds that 85 per cent of the population is still savage or semi-civilized, without the least idea of popular government.

"The policy of the American administration in Mindanao, however," continues Mr. Anderson, "has been gradually to show the people the advantages of peace and order, to teach them to cultivate their land and to husband their resources, and to advance as far and as rapidly along the paths of civilization as may be possible for themselves, and particularly to advance the next generation.

"To do this the provincial authorities have established agricultural experiment stations, agricultural schools, model farms, and the like; have taught the people trades and aided their industries; have introduced improved farming machines and implements where possible, and improved varieties of plants and seeds; and have given encouragement and assistance to the industrial, agricultural, and commercial advancement of the people in every way possible.

"Dissatisfied with the manner in which these people were being exploited by local dealers, the Government has instituted a system of selling foreign supplies to the people at cost and has at the same time encouraged them to produce products for sale by providing a ready market for their surplus at prices corresponding with those received for such goods in other portions of the Philippines and elsewhere. The annual report of the Governor of Mindanao indicates in a striking manner the result of this policy. The exports of the province, reported by the Governor, are stated here:

| Towns. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Baganga ..... | $33,289 | $16,883 | $31,284 |
| Caraga ..... | 8,565 | 18,184 | 34,836 |
| Cateel ..... | 14,790 | 12,640 | 21,362 |
| Cotabato ..... | 23,424 | 69,446 | 36,321 |
| Dapitan ..... | 34,557 | 47,859 | 29,385 |
| Davao ..... | 295,538 | 453,206 | 448,089 |
| Iligan ..... | 55,016 | 41,156 | 32,482 |
| Jolo ..... | 317,337 | 168,675 | 477,728 |
| Mati ..... | 24,287 | 35,957 | 30,300 |
| Zamboanga ... | 260,910 | 541,340 | 942,865 |
| Total .....| $1,067,693 | $1,705,356 | $2,094,477 |

"The development indicated and the administrative work responsible for much of the advance are in some respects typical of the entire situation in the Philippines. There are many districts in the islands capable of even more rapid development than the Moro country. Of this region itself much may be said. Hemp, cocoanuts, rice, and tobacco are the principal lowland products; but there are unlimited possibilities at various altitudes for coffee, cotton, sisal, rubber, fruits, forage, and cereal plants. All tropical and semi-tropical fruits do especially well in this province. Some of those actually grown are the mango, banana, pineapple, cocoanut, orange, lemon, mangosteen, citron, cacao, pomelo, papaya, lime, fig, breadfruit, litchi, guava, and durian. All garden vegetables are successfully cultivated.

## WEEK'S CURB TRANSACTIONS.

INDUSTRIALS.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Chge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8,700 | Allied Sec. Co.. | 91 | 87 | 88 | — 3 |
| 200 | Am. Wat. W. G. Co. pf.... | 97½ | 97¾ | 97¾ | — 1⅝ |
| 11,900 | B.-Am. Tob.... | 23½ | 22½ | 23¾ | — ⅞ |
| 2,250 | Emerson-B .... | 75½ | 74½ | 74¾ | — ⅞ |
| 2,101 | Emerson-B. pf. | 101½ | 99¾ | 100¾ | — 1¼ |
| 6,950 | Houston Oil ... | 24½ | 20¼ | 21¾ | — 1⅞ |
| 1,050 | Man. S. Co. w.i | 74 | 71¾ | 72¾ | — 1⅜ |
| 500 | Man. Shirt Co. pf., w. i..... | 102¼ | 102 | 102¼ | + ¼ |
| 3,200 | M. of Am., new. | 7½ | 6¾ | 7 | — ½ |
| 23,100 | *Mays Oil ..... | 34 | 27 | 33 | + 6 |
| 200 | Pettibone-M .... | 35⅞ | 33½ | 33⅞ | + 1 |
| 200 | Pet.-M. pf..... | 100 | 99 | 100 | + ¼ |
| 777 | S. Oil of N. J.. | 400 | 395 | 398 | — 2 |
| 30,800 | U. Cigar Stores, w. i ..... | 108⅞ | 104½ | 107¾ | — 3½ |
| 1,050 | U. Cigar Stores pf., w. i..... | 121½ | 119½ | 120 | — 1¾ |
| 7,625 | U. S. Motor.... | 2¾ | 1⅝ | 1¾ | — 1⅛ |
| 2,175 | U. S. Motor pf.. | 5 | 3½ | 3½ | — 2⅝ |
| 780 | U. S. Light & H., new ..... | 14½ | 13 | 13¼ | — 8⅝ |
| 52 | U. S. Light & H. pf., new.. | 82½ | 82 | 82½ | — 1½ |
| RAILROAD. | | | | | |
| 2,980 | Man. Transit... | 2 | 1¾ | 2 | +1-16 |
| MINING. | | | | | |
| 2,660 | Alaska G. M... | 9 | 8¾ | 8½ | — ¾ |
| 9,100 | *Beaver Con .... | 42 | 40 | 41 | — 4 |
| 8,600 | *Big Four ..... | 48 | 45 | 45 | — 4 |
| 4,200 | Braden Copper.. | 6⅞ | 6¾ | 6¾ | — ⅛ |
| 1,950 | Brit. Col. Cop.. | 4½ | 4 | 4 | — ⅝ |
| 5,400 | Buf. Mines .... | 2¼ | 2 | 2¼ | + ⅛ |
| 2,400 | Butte & N. Y.... | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | .. |
| 2,500 | *C. Q. D. Cons. | 9 | 8 | 8 | — 1 |
| 1,200 | Con. A. S., new | 5⅝ | 9-16 | 9-16 | —1-16 |
| 3,875 | El Paso, new.. | 6 | 5½ | 5¾ | .. |
| 500 | Davis-Daly Cop | 2¾ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | — ½ |
| 1,300 | Dia. Daisy .... | 7 | 6 | 7 | .. |
| 7,000 | *Dia. Bl. Butte | 6½ | 5 | 5 | — 1 |
| 100 | *Florence ..... | 77 | 77 | 77 | .. |
| 1,900 | Giroux Mining.. | 4⅞ | 4⅝ | 4¾ | — ⅛ |
| 14,000 | Goldfield Min... | 8 | 7½ | 8 | .. |
| 2,228 | Gr.-Can., new.. | 10½ | 9¾ | 10 | — ¼ |
| 1,700 | *G. Cop., M.&S. | 5 | 3 | 5 | + 1 |
| 100 | Kerr Lake.. | 2 11-16 | 2 11-16 | 2 11-16 | —1-16 |
| 2,400 | La Rose Con.... | 2⅝ | 2⅜ | 2 7-16 | — 1-16 |
| 1,200 | Mass. Val., new. | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12⅝ | .. |
| 5,700 | McKin.-Dar. | 1 15-16 | 1 13-16 | 1 13-16 | —3-16 |
| 400 | Mother Gold.. | 15-16 | 15-16 | 15-16 | .. |
| 7,800 | *Mut. Min. Co

## TAMPA LOCKING AHEAD.

**Expects Panama Trade — Cuban Cigarmakers Kept Amused.**

Harry B. Roberts, who is President of the local Cuban Society, and runs Roberts City, Fla., and is incidentally a cigar manufacturer of that place, is at the Imperial. Roberts City is a part of Tampa. About a year ago Tampa was in the midst of serious labor troubles, owing to the fact that several thousand Cuban gentlemen who roll cigars wanted bigger rolls from the pay window. To-day, according to Mr. Roberts, there are signs of a similar dissatisfaction, but it is likely to be confined to only a few factories.

"There have been rumors of trouble during the last two weeks," said Mr. Roberts yesterday, "but nothing like a general strike is anticipated by anybody. Everything is being done to make the men contented. Our Cuban society does a great deal toward furnishing entertainment for the workmen. We get the latest stunts, and even have artists come over from Havana. Whenever there is a Spanish singer doing anything big in Havana, we get him or her to pay us a visit. We have a good deal of local talent, and this, supplemented by good singers from Havana, frequently give musical plays almost as good as they are heard in New York. In fact, we gave a performance of "The Count of Luxembourg" last year before it had been done in New York. At present, all our factories are running on full time, and doing a great business.

"You may not know it, but Tampa's city government is about the only one in this country that owns a big hotel, and I am not speaking of free lodging houses or a workhouse. Henry B. Plant put up the Tampa Bay Hotel and fixed up the grounds, at a total cost of $3,000,000. The city bought the hotel from the Plant estate, paying only $125,000. Not enough is obtained for the rental to pay the interest on the investment, but we regard it as a great advertisement for the town to have it kept open all the year around.

"Tampa is greatly interested in the Panama Canal. Despite the claims of Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston, we are the nearest port on the Gulf littoral of the United States to Colon. The Government is spending $3,000,000 in improving the harbor and channel."

## SKATES ON ROLLERS AT 75.

Benjamin Mathes, despite his 75 years, is willing to match his speed at roller skating with any of his grand-children who are in their teens. College Point, where he lives at Third Avenue and Eighteenth Street, is inclined to wager on the venerable skater, if it ever comes to a contest, because every day recently thy have seen him show speed on roller skates and they have commented on his gracefulness.

"I can skate like a young fellow," he said yesterday. "I was in the roller skating business years ago in Boston."

Mathes, who has a fruit stand about a half mile from his home, makes daily trips to and from his stand on roller skates when the weather is good.

### Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The following is the forecast for Monday and Tuesday, as issued by the United States Weather Bureau, for the cotton and grain States:

North Carolina and South Carolina—Fair Monday and Tuesday; slightly warmer Tuesday; light to moderate northeast winds.

Georgia—Fair Monday and Tuesday; light to moderate northeast winds.

Florida—Fair Monday; warmer in extreme northeast portion. Tuesday, fair; moderate northeast winds.

Alabama—Fair Monday; slightly warmer in northern portion. Tuesday, fair; light to moderate northeast winds.

Mississippi—Fair Monday. Tuesday, fair in southern, increasing cloudiness in northern portion; light to moderate northeast and east winds.

Louisiana—Fair Monday and Tuesday; light to moderate easterly winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair Monday and Tuesday, except local rains and colder Tuesday in northwest portion; moderate east to south winds on the coast.

Western Texas—Fair Monday, except rain and colder Monday afternoon or night in the Panhandle. Tuesday, fair in western and southern, rain and colder in northeast portion.

Utah—Rain or snow and colder Monday. Tuesday, probably fair.

Oklahoma — Increasing cloudiness Monday, rain and colder at night or Tuesday.

Arkansas—Fair Monday. Tuesday, local rains; colder by night.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Fair Monday. Tuesday, fair in eastern, increasing cloudiness in western, portion with rain by night.

Ohio—Fair Monday. Tuesday, increasing cloudiness, probably rain at night; moderate southeast and south winds.

Indiana—Fair, warmer Monday. Tuesday, cloudy, probably rain; moderate southerly winds.

Illinois—Fair Monday. Tuesday, rain; east and southeast winds, increasing Monday night.

Lower Michigan—Fair Monday. Tuesday, rain; moderate variable winds, mostly northeast over northern portion.

Upper Michigan—Fair Monday. Tuesday, rain or snow; moderate winds, becoming northeast.

Wisconsin—Fair Monday. Tuesday, rain; moderate variable winds; mostly northeast over northern portion.

Minnesota—Cloudy Monday, probably local rains; colder by night in southern portion. Tuesday, rain or snow; colder in southern portion; moderate northeast and north winds.

Iowa and Missouri—Fair Monday. Tuesday, rain and colder.

North Dakota—Cloudy and colder Monday, probably local rains. Tuesday, fair.

South Dakota—Rain Monday; colder by night. Tuesday, cloudy.

Kansas—Rain and colder Monday afternoon or night. Tuesday, cloudy and colder, probably rain in eastern portion.

Nebraska—Rain and colder Monday in western and Monday night in eastern portion. Tuesday, colder and cloudy, probably rain in eastern portion.

# COURT CALENDARS.

**FEDERAL.**
**Court of Appeals Calendar.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, Oct. 26.—The Court of Appeals calendar for Monday: 270—Monnot and others v. Murphy, impleaded. 271—Cook and others, executors, v. Stockwell and others. 263—Campion, by guardian, v. Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. 235—Zeiser v. Cohn and another, impleaded. 259—Mercantile Trust Co., trustee, v. Glmbernat, impleaded, and another. 2359—Dunn v. New York Herald Co., a corporation. 274—Chase v. General Electric Co. 276—Gregorious v. City of Corning.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J. Jury calendar. 82—Kusnir v. Pressed Steel Car Co. 60—Nelson v. Penn R R. 96—Henney v. N Y C & H R R R. 102—Vizvari v. N Y, N H & H R R. 105—McCarthy v. Oceanic Steam Nav Co. 109—Kordilla v. Cent R R of N J. 58—Rivers v. Compagnie Generale Co. 113—Libbey v. Hyde Park Terrace Co. 115—U S v. 1 Valise, 16 Packages Lace. 39—Roach v. Oceanic Steam Nav Co. 41—Cullen v. Int Mercantile Marine Co. 48—Saul v. Great Atlantic & Pac Tea Co. 87—Iacono v. De Mayo Coalling Co. 74—Curran v. Lehigh Valley R R. 115—Gray v. H S Kerbaug, Inc. 121—Krantz Mfg Co v. Sibley. 123—Kerwick v. McQuade Stevedoring Co. 124—Cozzollo v. D, L & W R R. 19—Nashville v. Baraum. 8—U S v. Herbst. 33—Same v. J Mandelberg Co. 131—Moran v. Clarence L Smith Co. 27—Western Delevopment Co v. McKinnon. 137—Alexander v. M, K & T Ry. 138—Gleason v. Thaw. 142—Prepayment Car Sales Co v. Orange Co Tract Co. 120—Lichtenberg v. Luxemberg. 45—Republic Creosoting Co v. McDonald Cons Co. 16—U S v. Calogera. 112—Patterson v. Goldberg. 117—Grossman v. N Y, S & W R R. 94—Pioneer Trust Co v. Rae. 111—Lutz v. N Y Staats-Zeitung. 152—Snydacker v. H D Combs Co. 154—Mastronardi v. Boettger. 156—U S v. Atlantic Coast Co. 170—Hayes v. Wells Fargo Co. 172—Walcer v. Neufeld. 174—Burton v. Whitridge. 175—Same v. Joline. 114—Sofio v. Plymton. 52—Bird v. Coggey. 1—Baldwin v. Eidman. 122—Dobbs v. Jenks. 22—U S v. Basilea. 118—Gurrtin v. Mason-Seaman Transp Co. 145—McCreary, Wallin & Crouse v. Anglo So Am Bank. 165—Fill v. Cunard S S Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J. Bankruptcy calendar. Discharges. W D Sharp, E P Donahue, G Ketchum, H E Van Orden, L Koffler, J B Van Schaick, M Kohn, F Horn, J Krinsky, L Trenbaft, L Kurzman, J Klosok, J Jacoby, Grinberg & M, Winderman & K, Wallwolsky & W, S A Katz, Dann & P, R Adler, M A Fay, E Michaux, J Urdang, A Levy, T Smorodinsky, L & B Alexander, A Mintus, J Lichtenstein, J A & M Aronowitz. Under objections. G Watson, M I Morris, S Ornstein, L Grubman, A V Dutsch, Baccucci & B, Gilbert Iron & Steel Co, Lousheln & F. Adjourned cases. H Goodwin, J Dietrich, A Brody, G Hirschberg. Involuntary case. Petition — A Schwartz. Motions. — Albert, Jackson-Mack Mfg Co, I & J Renner, L Tannenbaum, Bauman Model Co, W S Kockey, I Levy, Kahan Bros, Levine & K, L & W J Kahn, Natl Gas & Elec Fix Co, (2.) Gladstone & R, H Gilmore Co, Saiwitz & K, D Reinharz, I & A Williams, M Kaplan, H Siegel, H Seltzein, Wornoff & E, A L Roeder, D Roaman, Knickerbocker Wall Paper Co, Electro Process Co, G F Comidino, S Goldstein. A Mintus, Renard Co, (3.) A B Solomon & Bro, Horwitz & R, J T Reinhardt, (9.) Perman & S, M Weiner, Wyckoff, Church & Ely, Silver Cigar Co, Nor Amsterdam Truck Co, Post Davis & Co, Lyric Rell Piano Co, B Wolff, J Weiner, H W Probst, Cantor Bros, J T Wood, A Brody, Patterson-Knapp Mfg Co, Lousteln & T.

### STATE.

**New York County.**

SUPREME COURT—Special Term — Part I.—Newburger, J. Litigation motions. T Coppleman v. Remsen Mfg Co. 2—Boghassian v. Somerset Inv Co. 3—Matter of East 190th St. 4—City of N Y v. Newcastle Water Co. 5—Dolinsky v. Interborough R T Co. 6—Matter of Dezell & Hellwig. 7—Carey v. Gundy. 8—Alsens v Americar. Portland. 9—Myers v. Weill. 10—Same. 11—McGinn v. Page & Co. 12—Lambe v. Dunbar Const Co. 13—Cohen v. Cohen. 14—De Hirsch Home for Working Girls v. Cohen. 15—Methner v. Methner. 16—Fuchs v. Fuchs. 17—Elsert v. Bowen. 18—Cudat v. McOnie. 19—Smith v. Marone. 20—Ungrich v. Ball. 21—Wolfson v. Malone. 22—Pletcher v. 416 W 33d St R Co. 23—Frankel v. Frankel. 24—Trimmer v. Trimmer. 25—Richardson v. Richardson. 26—City of N Y v. Mallon. 27—Mott v. Mott. 28—Cohen v. Salvini Elec Horn Mfg Co. 29—Bradley v. Barnett. 30—Butterick Pub Co v. New Home Sewing Machine Co. 31—Matter of Fernandez. 32—Rendall v. Reg Janvin Freres. 33—Same v. Dry Goods Pub Co. 34—Riddle v. Shea. 35—Druck v. Druck. 36—Mercantile Nat Bank v. Coyle. 37—Same v. same. 38—Gottlieb v. Schreiber. 39—Rodgers v. Rodgers. 40—Vanderpool v. Easch. 41—Flaum v. Schaffer. 42—Gillender v. Suhr. 43—Hadden v. Brown. 44—Von Stade v. Schwarz. 45—Nohn v. Wolf. 46—Wilkinson v. Wilkinson. 47—Cooper v. Waldo. 48—Flatav v. Sweigels. 49—Quinn v. Quinn. 50—Schuyler v. Hocking Valley Products Co. 51—Pokress v. Mass Bonding Co. 52—Stern v. Gough v. Same. 53—Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co v. Lippman. 54—Rohde v. Moore. 55—Kriger v. Ligham. 56—People v. Poole. 57—Flood v. Flood. 58—Bankers' Trust Co v. Herring. 59—Willetts v. Jenkins. 60—Springs v. Springs. 61—Carrie v. Potter. 62—Baer v. Potter. 63—Levy v. Potter. 64—Larmulesky v. Kaven Realty Co. 65—Public Bank v. Mayper. 66—Stout v. White. 67—City of N Y v. Quinn. 68—Karf v. Cotoba Realty and Const Co. 69—Wilbraham v. Wilbraham. 70—Same v. same. 71—Same v. same. 72—Matter of Radley. 73—Northern Bank v. Robin. 74—Shapiro v. Petrett. 75—Hall v. Eagle Ins Co. 76—People ex rel Klein v. Klein. 77—People ex rel Nichols v. Quicksilver Mining Co. 78—Matter of American Bank Note Co. 79—Brando v. Interborough R T Co. 80—Wheeler v. N Y Central Realty Co. 81—Carter v. N Y Central Realty Co. 82—Same v. same. 83—Same v. same. 84—Matter of Lamothe. 85—McKenna v. United Eng and Const Co. 86—Resnick v. Reichman. 87—Andrews v. Edw Gribbons's Sons. 88—Livermore v. Turner. 89—Matter of Tyson. 90—Wacker v. Wacker. 91—People ex rel Stark v. Rank. 92—White v. Shonts. 93—Murphy v. Ritz-Carlton Restaurant and Hotel Co. 94—Buckingham v. Clifton Spring and Sanitarium Co. 95—Same v. same. 96—Alexander v. Prentice. 97—Williams v. Mount Morris Storage Co 98—Taylor v. Demarest. 99—Gebeloff v. Lyons. 100—Gutterman v. Henry Bonnard Bronze Co. 101—Kaiser v. New Amsterdam Cas Co. 102—Kellar Co. v. Sigler. 103—Kolchinsky v. Wilson. 104—Miller v. U S Realty and Imp Co. 105—Mincer v. Lesser. 106—Stollwerck & Co v. Gebruder Stollwerck Aktien Gesellschaft. 107—Goetz v. Pelham Imp Co. 108—Darrin v. McLean. 110—Scott v. Harrison. 111—Same v. same. 112—Mudgett v. Browning. 113—Matter of Helier. 114—De Delectis v. Ciavolino. 115—Baxter v. City of N Y. 116—Hook v. Thompson-Starrett Co. 117—People v. Noblett. 118—Gross v. Gross. 119—Klein v. Pitts Con Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J.—Motions. Preferred causes: 859—Doerflinger v. Doerflinger. 881—Ruchruch v. Buchruch. 929—Karlan v. Buek Const Co. 1152—Lauber v. Haller. 1193—Sewell v. Teachers' College. 1109—Hallahan & Ahearn v. Mohican Realty Co. General calendar: Case on—512—Zerega v. Zerega. 276—Sanders v. Lewis. 388—Buchardt v. Huxley. 252—Bernhard v. Bernhard. 220—Olson v. Fogel. 368—Harris v. Snyder. 417—Rodd v. Potter. 119—Gage v. Siegel Cooper Co. 322—Am Blower Co v. Greenhut & Co. 337—Samareili v. Samareili. 217—Tepfer v. Rival Gas, &c., Co. 161—Danziger v. Gottlieb. 279—City of N Y v. Davies. 430—Cavagnaro v. Thompson. 352—Rubsamen v. Schultz. 278—Curran v. Beakey. 461—Dowling v. Dowling. 255—Byrne v. Byrne. 658—Same v. same. 116—Kanuzelle v. N Y, N H & H R R. 214—Kohn v. Kohn. 189—Goldberg v. Levine. 85—Kolb v. Mortimer. 422—Stokes v. Staples. 256—Van Haus v. Fuchs. 218—Laitman v. Montgomery. 97—Muller v. Muller. 203—Cole v. Cole. 134—Ranger v. Locke. 466—Gen Elec Co v. City of N Y. 453—Canavan Bros Co v. Hall. 468—Rockefeller v. Rockefeller. 475—Union Bank of Brklyn v. Rubinstein. 476—Same v. same. 477—Same v. same. 478—Same v. same. 501—Monolith Rlty Co v. Sweet & Co. 504—Nugent v. Nugent. 510—Kimball v. Senft. 521—Conterno v. Conterno. 246—Yardum v. Powers. 254—Levy v. Allison. 277—Pagenstrecher v. Carlson. 305—Miner v. Marion. 288—Adelmann v. Grod. 394—Richards v. Coffin. 395—Same v. same.

To be called at 2 P. M.: 289—Am Bridge Co v. Kranich. 290—Same v. same. 98—Belasco v. Washington Theatre. 814—Willard Co v. City of N Y. 419—Trus Mission Church v. Ridley. 148—Eltenman v. Hyman. 249—Rubin v. Rubin. 438—Waldmeyer v. Arkenburgh. 421—Showalter v. Savage. 450—Kehoe v. Lee. 505—Goodman v. Equit Trust Co. 506—Yorkville Coal Co v. Vulpi. 408—Beebe v. Robinson. 509—Salvin v. Salvin. 518—Hamilton v. Hamilton. 330—Fintoft, Flinn & Co v. Am Motor Truck Co. 527—Mattison, Jr., v. Mattison. 323—Steinberg v. Becker Distributing Co. 226—Ratowsky v. Bonn. 74—Dickinson v. Adler. 373—Carbone v. Martin. 136—Whitmore v. Billington. 428—Weinzweig v. Weinzweig. 406—Bump's Perfected Paper Fastener Co v. Iles. 142—Leslie v. Lee. 293—Ebling v. Monyham. 371—Friedman v. Katz. 491—Thomas Co v. Brigante. 165—Kalt Lumber Co v. Dupignac. 427—Dixon v. Equit Trust Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Terms—Part IV. Case on. Part V. Case on. Part VI. Case on. Part VII. Clear. Part VIII. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Delany, J. Certiorari case. 859—Baruch v. Purdy, &c. Werner v. same. State Franchise Case. 325—Cent Park, No. 2, v. State Bd of Tax Com. 327—Same v. same. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Goff, J. Criminal Term. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Blanchard, J. Criminal Term. 1—Geo A Fuller Co. 2—Eng Hinz, &c. 3—M Fisher. 4—L Katz. 5—L Barowitz.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II. Lehman, J. 381—Musco v. Ferrara. 1851—Silverthorne v. Silverthorne. 1852—Same v. same. 1070—Lee P Keating Co v. Illinois Surety Co. 2094—Shapo v. Shapo. 2436—Hall v. Shore. 2228—Essex County Nat Bank v. Riebe. 2009—Suburban Land Imp Co v. Bankers Surety Co. 2052—Reith v. Cuthbertson 2367—Melse v. Conlan. 2248—Meier v. Stegmeyer. 2093—Estrange v. Gaites. 2406—Meyer v. Cunningham. 2075—Adler v. Const Material & Coal Co. 2135—Cutler v. Const Material & Coal Co. 2383—First Nat Bank of Fleetwood, Penn, v. Gaynor. 1923—Norwalk Bros v. Levy. 2384—Second Nat Bank of Hoboken v. Le Fevre. 2348—Newman v. H Krantz Mfg Co. 2379—Commonwealth Trust Co v. Bryant Motor Car Co. 1927—Shover v. Royal Ins Co. 1804—Dahlgren v. Dahlgren. 2293—Mayer v. A Heinze. 2394—Mayer v. R Heinze. 2038—United Surety Co v. Gore. 1827—Kennard v. Ludwig. 2128—Jefferson Bank v. Freedman. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gerard, J.—472—Driscoll v. Cadillac Co. 263—Rush v. Koch. 264—Darnegl v. Koch. 184—Hoops v. Goetchius. 2004—Lovegli v. H Kelly & Sons. 497—Schwartzberg v. Ras. 638—Fawcett v. Hofstatter. 619—Romanofsky v. Goodstein. 373—Fedden v. Rosenheimer. 374—McCabe v. Rosenheimer. 580—Bloch v. Pastime Amusement Co. 524—Orshansky v. Saferson. 1—Steinberg Co. 31—Post v. Sharkey. 603—Meininger v. Cappell. 321—Stark v. Freel. 570—McInnis v. Braender. 572—A McInnis v. Braender. 495—Reddin v. Am Sugar Ref Co of N Y. 502—Isaacson v. Central Stamping Co. 578—Szelep v. Handelsman. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Benton, J.—810—Oswald v. Underpinning & Foundation Co. 825—Weiss v. 5th Av Coach Co. 213—Gulda v. Walker. 405—Nightingale v. Valvoline Oil Co. 832—Victor v. Mason. 952—Schaul v. Goldberg. 559—Klee v. Penn, Y & L I R R. 560—Maher v. Penn, Y & L I R R. 561—Lawler v. Penn, N Y & L I R R. 562—Abbott v. Penn, N Y & L I R R. 563—Collegiate Baptist Church v. Penn, N Y & L I R R. 1044—Moskowitz v. Rosens, welg. 905—Gilhausen v. Terry & Tench Co. 568—Golden v. City of N Y. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Hendrick, J. 571—Musinsky v. Koerner. 573—O'Donnell v. Hearn. 567—Madden v. Kayton Motor Car Garage Co. 556—Ross v. Cl Nat N Y. 3642—Ludwig v. Merrick. 275—Panama Realty Co v. City of N Y. 426—Block v. Eldridge. 582—Tynan v. Rex Baking Co. 631—Matson v. Budd. 434—Barbour v. Wanamaker. 508—Maloney v. Brown & Lapin Realty Co. 151—Chester Billings & Son v. Eidlitz. 283—Goglas v. City of N Y. 450—Roth v. Title Guar & Trust Co. 586—Doyle v. Lucas. 601—Monahan v. Snow. 197—Lessing v. Syrof. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Pendleton, J. Inquest, 304—Domian v. Cerucci. 954—Schenkman v. Nassau Elec R R. 149—Doszlal v. H G Cotten Co. 294—Williams v. Press Pub Co. 153—Vaughan v. Schenker. 856—Isendorf v. George Keller Const Co. 873—McFadden v. Fountain & Choate. 856—Tully v. Park Row Realty Co. 957—Singer v. Fifth Avenue Coach Co. 958—Lesser v. 5th Av Coach Co. 297—Minnie Mandle v. Zippert. 306—Max Mandle v. same. 248—Rice v. Levi Co. 257—Rice v. Kraus. 3280—Fearon v. N Y Life Ins Co. 585—Radoslovich v. Mallory SS. Co. 533—Reilly v. Fischer. 195—Rosenblatt v. Mitchell. 194—Dicker v. Saks. 205—Lynoff v. Pearson. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Amend, J. 888—Affner v. N Y C & H R R. 931—Smith v. City of N Y. 458—H Fuchs v. same. 459—E. Fuchs v. same. 700—L. Ehrich v. Mason-Seaman Trans Co. 701—H. Ehrich v. same. 887—Smyth v. Yorkshire Realty & Const Co. 895—Strauss v. Baum. 4085—Jurgoch v. McKeon Realty Co. 659—Sacco v. Simpson. 134—Donoghue v. Callahan. 278—Devereaux v. Curran. 675—Mitchell v. Snow, Jr. 39—Korn v. Altman. 628—L. Cousins v. City of N Y. 629—F Cousins v. same. 1844—Cerus v. Bernhard. 535—McCabe v. Gretch and Bernheim. 2854—Lachner v. City of N Y. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Bischoff, J. 711—Litschigli v. Bachi. 897—Smith v. Interborough R T Co. 714—H Ahearn v. O'Shea. 715—M Ahearn v. O'Shea. 902—Brown v. Bklyn Heights R R. 903—Scharaga v. Al Friedman Co. 904—Brown v. Bklyn Heights R R. 911—Hazel v. Hearn. 914—McNulty v. John T Brady & Co. 78—Addis v. N Y C & H R R R. 539—Regan v. Burr & Co. 713—Slazer v. Kolb. 540—M Cahill v. White Co. 541—Cahill v. White Co. 542—M Cahill v. White Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Cohalan, J. 617—Strauss v. Citron. 7.8—Roome v. Hennessy Realty Co. 576—Hawes v. Erickson. 919—Galbally v. Strauss. 140—Landers v. Elchberg. 1051—Harris v. Wagner. 923—Slavin v. Terry & Tench Co. 174—Case v. City of N Y. 322—Wortzmann v. Pelli. 577—Robb v. Everett. 510—Robb v. Lafsay. 384—Stewart v. N Y Times Co. 3416—Sadan v. B Crystal & Son. 76—Nammer v. Interborough R T Co. 599—Schermer v. Prentice. 202—Cohen v. N Y Times Co. 376—Shelin v. Garvin Mach Co. 827—Glanzman v. Steiner. 963—Price v. Imperial Auto Co. 454½—McBride v. Huhba. 585½—Cox v. Roberts. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J. 27—Bell v. Sun Print & Pub Co. 272—Bell v. Star Co. 268—Bell v. N Y Herald Co. 20—Sullivan v. Alton. 934—Gross v. Carpenter Co. 941—Maher v. Edison Elec Illum Co. 939—Hanzalek v. Lehmaier. 604—Walsh v. Buccollo. 264½—Bell v. Press Pub Co. 2417—Hollander v. Hudson. 388—Jacobs v. Staier. 35½—Weissnir v. Central Park, &c, R R. 4223—Capell v. N Y Transp Co. 234½—Davidson v. Sklarsky. 216½—McMahon v. M Fox Amus Co. 599—Cohen v. Cotheal. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Brown, J. 462—Wessel v. Schwarzler. 206—Wasserman v. Elterman Realty Co. 159—Rosenfeld v. L I R R. 332—Kramer v. Crocker. 998—Innes v. G A Fuller Co. 974—Schmeltz v. Phinny. 4248—Parke v. Fellman. 60½—Coneys v. Penn R R. 97—Bernstein v. Whitridge. 428—Metra v. Gerhrich. 203—Ritkowitch v. Nat Ice Co. 587—Murray v. T N Reid Co. 418—Elsenstein v. Cotton Dental Assn. 220—Blank v. Jorgensen. 221—Same v. same. 233—Steiner v. Hudson River Day Line. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Hotchkiss, J. Inquest, 696—Lifschitz v. Gordon. 886—Furness v. Shubert. 598—Leiglein v. Wright. 528—Thomas v. Belnord Auto Storage & Supply Co. 534—Rees v. Hilton. 1022—Von Lear v. Stanton. 992—Packard v. N Y Polychinic Medical School and Hospital. 167—Von Bayer v. Minigret Mills Co. 522—Dyer House Realty Co. v. Springer. 73—Reilly v. Steinhart. 498—Sinnott v. Healy. 117—South Am Co v. Chelsea Const Co. 189—Jones v. Beaver Nat Bank. 296—Onnes v. Winant, Inc. 423—McDonald v. McDonald. 52—Quinn v. Wolfe. 805—Spiller v. Dzdoba. 574—Merriman & Co v. Rafalsky. 519—Law v. Gramercy Park Const Co. 410—Anderson v. Illinois Surety Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—McCall, J. 145—Salomon v. Salomon. 1770—Junkin v. Schause. 831—Lerbro Co v. Smith. 610—Poel v. Hills. 611—Poel v. Hills. 612—Poel v. Hills. 613—Poel v. Hils. 329—Ireland v. Hall. 1043—Smith v. City of N Y. 69—Swift v. Penn, N Y & L I R R. 1026—David v. Einhorn. 1033—Crane v. Dyett. 1044—Hastings v. Kalchle. 1050—Handel v. Scrutton Fire Ins Co. 1049—Krulewitch v. Deutsch. 1050—Humphreys v. Pope Hartford Auto Co. 266—Rose v. Keen. 745—Met Trust Co v. Cheeney. 728—Hall v. French-Am Wine Co. 846—Harris v. Albus. 755—Bracken v. Morse. 1880—Hirschbotham v. Internat Trust Co. 132—Meyer v. Levy. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Page, J. 316—Spearin v. City of N Y. 984—Hennebique Const Co v. Hinrichs & Co. 848—Faucett v. O'Donnell. 958—Law Reporting Co v. W K Niver Coal Co. 843—McCue v. McCue. 859—Stockert v. Trainor. 861—Siegel v. Oppenheim. 972—Davis v. Wilson. 982—York Mfg Co v. Fried. 967—Wild v. Phillips. 962—Dell v. Bentley. 982—Northern Bank v. Mull N Y v. Mulligan. 283—Northern Bank v. Mulligan. 281—Northern Bank v. Mulligan. 367—Avery v. Logan. 444—Meyer v. Schulte. 326—Cosgrove v. Behan. 313—Ryan v. City of N Y. 100—Brigante v. Stabile. 588—Roberts v. Lowry. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Platzek, J. 878—Cobb v. Kissel. 636—Locke v. Cities Dev Co. 639—Saet v. Solomon. 626—Jones v. Marmac Const Co. 616—Wells & Newton Co v. A D Granger Co. 866—McSwegan v. M P Berglas Mfg Co. 939—Hildenberg v. Met Opera Co. 869—Tate v. Bishop. 436—Jensen v. Bowery Sav Bank. 54—Stemmerman v. Kelley. 94—Lehman v. Kulla. 358—Messmer v. H W Boettger Silk Finishing Co. 1705—Schaffel v. Peck. 91—Lyons v. Union Exchange Bank. 393—Keller v. Crombie. 245—Lowenstein v. Hargraves Mills. 100—Carlin v. City of N Y. 493—Wallace v. Federal Huber Co. 523—Horojuk v. Kedrowich. 234—Shoper v. Phoenix Knitting Works. 587—Taylor v. Varl Lace Mfg Co. 633—Townsley v. Bankers Life Ins Co of N Y. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Erlanger, J. 669—Wolf v. Wertheim. 685—Hawley v. Stollwerck Bros. 763—Milgrim v. Jacobson. 909—Fullen v. Sharp. 925—Cream of Wheat Co v. Pearson Pub Co, (No. 1.) 950—Same v. same. 782—Whitney v. Panama Utilities Corp. 2457—Cannon v. Cannon. 764—Northern Bank of N Y v. Mulligan. 691—Kalish v. Kalish. 907—Steinberg c. Steinberg. 901—Davis v. Baker. 646—Grosvenor v. Gen Chemical Co. 648—Van Emden v. Nat Distilling Co. 686—Clark v. Met Life Ins Co. 724—Oppenheim v. Coe. 732—Edelson v. Benenson Realty Co. 773—Von Pustan v. Shewan. 738—Samuel v. Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins, corp. 847—Katz v. J A Burns Co. 966—Title Guar & Surety Co v. McNally. 1014—Montague v. Goodwin. 500—Di Cesare v. Lentz. 677—White v. Jacob. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVIII.—Rudd, J. 734½—Rosenblum v. Korhauser. 717—Richards v. Coffin. 752—Nat Surety Co v. Borough Bank of Bklyn. 729—First Nat Bank v. Smith. 711—Hudson & Manhattan R R v. Humboldt Exploration Co. 322—Taylor v. Heft. 275½—Warrin v. Haverty. 262—Vitagraph Co of Am v. Imperial Film Exchange. 263—Edison Mfg Co v. Imperial Film Exch. 264—Essanay Film Mfg Co v. Imperial Film Exch. 265—Kleine v. Imperial Film Exch Co. 266—Selig Polyscope Co v. Imperial Film Exch. 267—Biograph Co v. Imperial Film Exch Co. 268—Pathe Freres v. Imperial Film Exch. 269—Lubin Mfg Co v. Imperial Film Exch. 270—Kalem Co v. Imperial Film Exch. 555—R J Donovan Co v. Stanley-Gollick Co. 550—Hunick v. Missionary Soc'y of the Most Holy Redeemer in the State of N Y. 564—Goodman v. Broser. 572—Costello v. Catholic Benevolent Legion. 573—Cogan v. Persion. 395—Rosenberg v. Levy. 553—Stitt, Jr, v. Raphael Tuck & Sons Co, Ltm. 812—Abberley v. Flanagan. 1029—Smith v. Pinney. 244—Cappel v. Kessler. Clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers — Cohalan, S. Wills for Probate. James Buchanan, Joseph J. Barnum, Sarah W. Williams, Henry C. Mortimer, Monroe B. Bryant, Max Oppenheimer.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fowler, S. Contested Will. 2889—Cornelius H. Van Ness.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—La Fetra, J.; Part III., Smith, J.; Part IV., Greene, J.; Part V., Donnelly, J.; Part VI., Lynch, J.; Part VII., Schmuck, J.; Part VIII., McAvoy, J. Calendar called in Trial Term, Part I. Room, at 2:45 A. M. 924—Calloway v. Fromme. 967—Preville v. Siegel. 877—Leclerc v. Sullivan. 819—Wiener v. Somerville Realty Co. 820—Littwak v. Somerville Realty Co. 821—Maronoff v. Somerville Realty Co. 822—Kurlitz v. Somerville Realty Co. 925—Manraff v. Somerville Realty Co. 926—Grabnehofer v. Singer. 634—La Fontaine v. Butterick Pub Co. 811—Wasserman v. Interborough R T Co. 388½—Black v. Patten. 829—Julians v. Carey Printing Co. 738—Schryver v. Bliss. 405—Harrison v. H Bainard Bronze Co. 1—Schich v. Manufacturers' Foreich v. Markowitz. 969—Lewis v. Fitzpatrick & Coombs. 982—Tullman v. Pearl. 984—Dean v. Standard Arch Co. 989—Aronowitz v. Rosenthal. 990—Cudahy Packing Co v. Hart. 992—Baldwin v. Interborough R T Co. 993—Muhlbaier v. Samella. 994—Perrone v. Packard Motor Car Co. 208—Casussa v. A Cuneo Co. 3992½—A C Field, Inc, v. Kieser. 1045—Greenberg v. Solomon. 517—Scharff v. Fidelity & Casualty Co. 919—Hirschbant v. Rafter. 451—Lehrer v. Elnhorn. 949—Carter v. Aiken Nightingale Const Co. 935—Reynolds v. Verdi. 768—Gerniger v. Friedman. 939—Prior v. Beaton. 546—Freres v. Brokaw. 541—Lewis v. Harris. 688—Kaufman v. Ullman. 718—Finck v. Union Transfer & Storage Co. 4536½—Erde v. Erde. 434—Kobitzisch v. Barnes. 4634½—F Presberg Co v. Kilgore Mfg Co. 881—Goodstat v. O'Hare. 901—Levy v. Capen. 902—Levy v. Capen. 908—Empire Cornice Works v. Hodden Const Co. 960—Kampel v. Jayburg. 854—Levine v. Joline. 534—Besser v. N Y Edison Co. 558—Rich v. Mulligan. 946—Hobson v. N Y Transp Co. 997—Keltz v. Stamler. 999—Gewisenheit v. Lauterbach. 1000—Gewisenheit v. Lauterbach. 1001—Appel v. Wilson. 1002—Plohn v. Columbia Amusement Co. 1004—Hellman v. Woolf. 1006—Rothe v. Barkus. 1007—Murphy v. Herkenbaum Amusement Co. 1009—Klein v. Star Co. 1010—Peck v. Uvalde Asphalt Co. 1011—Zeisler v. Central Park, &c, R R. 1012—Clark v. Galinger. 1014—Schimanski v. Goldberg. 1015—Tamezian v. Ross. 1016—Gowans v. Nat Surety Co. 1017—Reiffen v. Krauss. 1018—Colucci v. Interborough R T Co. 1020—Ferris v. Roberts. Clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III., clear; Part IV., clear; Part V., clear; Part VI., clear; Part VII., clear; Part VIII., clear on; Trial calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Finellite, J.—4828—Bonavista Stable Co v. Curtiss. 4769—Security Bank v. Hammer. 4862—Selznik v. Broadway, 51st and 52d Sts Co. 4903—Koplich v. Beekman. 4906—Mulcahy v. Gibson, Inc. 5—Coast Casualty Co. 4917—Meyer v. Schinger. 4921—Stutzman v. Rocke. 4605—Sanfino v. A H & F H Lippincott, Inc. 4713—McNulty v. Pickelman. 4528—Seneca Dried Fruit Co v. Fontano. 4815—Meyer v. Weill. 4779—Brown v. Krauss Co. 4738—Glick v. Vulvan Ins Co. 4825—Winter v. Jacoby. 4874—Fuller v. Queens Land & Title Co. 4878—Rafalo v. Edelstein. 4856—McDougall & Potter Co v. Man Chocolate & Con Co. 4876—Fader v. Hammer. 4760—Bounin v. Oppenheim. 4761—Birnbaum v. Rosenthal. 4740—Nassau Finance Co v. Levin. 4855—Senner v. Spranz. 4880—Brill v. Jefferson Bank. 4863—Foley v. N Y Sav Bank. 4890—Turner v. Bronx Real Estate Exchange Co. 4892—F W Woolworth Co v. Krellman. 4908—Markell v. Dietz. 4880—McHarg v. Stratton. 4927—Rosenberg v. Reich. 4813—Vanderb

# CITY CHURCHES JOIN TUBERCULOSIS FIGHT

### Hundreds of Ministers Urge Congregations to Aid Crusade Against Consumption.

### MORE HOSPITALS NEEDED

### Dr. Knopf in Favor of Individual Communion Cup—Letter of Cardinal Farley Read at Masses.

From hundreds of pulpits in the city a spiritual and educational impulse was given to the crusade against consumption yesterday, which has been designated as "Tuberculosis Day" by the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. Ministers here and elsewhere over the entire country outlined to their congregations some of the simple preventive measures and treatment methods, and shared their pulpits with men prepared to give more expert advice. Literature was distributed and men and women were asked to offer their silent prayers that the dread disease might be mitigated and finally exterminated. They were also urged to make contributions to assist in the fight against it.

At Calvary Episcopal Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, the Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, the rector, declared that tuberculosis was a social problem as well as a medical problem, and as such it deserved the fullest consideration of churches and laymen. He pointed out the great opportunity which social workers had of fighting the disease in tenement houses, where it flourished.

**The Death Rate Here.**

"In New York alone," he said, "10,000 die annually. This means 27 a day, or more than 1 every hour. And these deaths are from a preventable disease. Is it not a problem for Christians and churches? We can help in money and time in cleaning up the tenement districts. We can unite with the Charity Organization Society and give valuable service.

"We can also join our voices to the clamor for more tuberculosis hospitals. At present there are 3,200 beds for tuberculosis patients in New York, and yet there are 10,000 dying every year. How can the sick be segregated and get treatment with such inadequate accommodations? Also, we can join those petitioning the city for more open air schools for anaemic children. The results of the Bellevue and the Mott Street schools have proved the efficiency of such methods of prevention."

Even as he was preaching the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant told his congregation at the Church of the Ascension in Fifth Avenue that some one was dying every three minutes from tuberculosis in the United States. He showed the men and women of his congregation how they could apply their Christianity by helping in the fight against the disease and in decreasing the death rate. He declared that it was not God, but man, owning and renting pest-breeding tenement houses, who was responsible for fixing the death rate. He commended to each member the work of combating tuberculosis whereby each could prove himself a creative force.

In the Catholic churches, especially at the earlier masses, the letter of Cardinal Farley was read, asking that mass be celebrated, prayers be offered and words be spoken from the pulpit for the extinction of the disease. At later masses it was explained that other avenues of reaching the people would be used.

**Smallpox Mortal Disease Once.**

Cardinal Farley pointed out that smallpox had been a mortal disease many years ago, and he said that the same methods which had been employed successfully in its suppression could be used effectively in stamping out tuberculosis. He recounted the great activity that the Catholic Church had always taken in the matter of health and the care of the sick.

Mention was made of "Tuberculosis Day" in the forums last night. At the Manhattan Congregational Church Dr. Adolphus Knopf, who on former occasions has enlisted in the fight against the disease, said:

"With all due respect to religious conviction," said Dr. Knopf, "I believe in the individual community cup. Some churches are not well ventilated Carpets ought not to be used, or, if used, they should be frequently cleaned. Clergymen should encourage outdoor life of Sunday school pupils. We must begin the tuberculosis crusade at the right end.

"A word for the careful consumptive. Treat him kindly, and remember he is as safe to associate with as any other person. To treat him as an outcast is not only unjustifiable, but cruel. Those of you who employ domestic help should house them well, feed them well, and give them sufficient hours of rest. If sick, take care of them. Encourage thrift among them, and see to it that when they fall ill they are not dependent on others."

## IN J. P. FAURE'S MEMORY.

### Tributes to Late Commissioner of Charities at Church Service.

A memorial service was held last night for John P. Faure, Commissioner of Charities under Mayor Strong, in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, at West Eleventh Street and Waverley Place. Mr. Faure, who died last June, was one of the organizers of the St. John's Guild, which has for nearly forty years, conducted a floating hospital for women and children in the Summer. He was also President of the Industrial Alliance.

Memorial addresses were made last night by John W. Weed of St. John's Guild; the Rev. Gibson W. Harris of Trinity Church, Ossining, N. Y.; the Rev. Frederick Courtney of the Church Temperance Society, H. H. Pike of the Industrial Alliance, John W. Wood of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, Walter W. Davidge of the Laymen's Club, and the Rev. Robert B. Kimber of the New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society.

## FALLS FROM CAR, KILLED.

### Mrs. Twitchell Stumbles Leaving Trolley and Fractures Her Skull.

Mrs. Adelaide Twitchell was descending from a surface car in front of her home at 965 Lexington Avenue last evening and stumbled. Staggering a little as though in an effort to regain her balance, she fell, striking her head against the gas pipe running above ground there where the subway is under construction. Her skull was fractured by the fall and she died shortly after being carried into her house. The trolley car had passed on without any one recording its number, but Mrs. Twitchell's daughter, Mrs. William Bradner, said that the car had come to a halt and that neither conductor nor motorman was in any way to blame.

Mrs. Twitchell was born in Rochester, N. Y., sixty years ago. Her husband, Don Twitchell, is an inventor and draughtsman. She ran three boarding houses in that block of Lexinton Avenue between Seventieth and Seventy-first Streets.

## FIRE AT LAWRENCEVILLE.

### Starts After School Hallowe'en Party —Three Injured.

*Special to The New York Times.*

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 27.—Crossing of electric light wires caused a fire in the third floor of Griswold House at Lawrenceville school last night and Prof. Thomas B. Bronson, master of the Griswold House and Professor of Modern Languages, was severely burned. Frank B. Lane, assistant master, was overcome by smoke, while Grant Peacock, a graduate of the school, sustained severe contusions.

The entire building was threatened, and it was only after an hour of fighting the fire that the flames were subdued. The blaze was discovered in the third floor while about thirty of the students were having a Hallowe'en celebration on the first floor. The damage will probably be $5,000.

## GIRL STANDS BY BARZ.

### Denies She Aided Him in Escape Plot and Brings Him Money.

Officials of the Queens County Jail spent a fruitless hour yesterday in trying to persuade Lottie Smith, the young sweetheart of John Barz, to tell them who smuggled into the jail the three saws with which Barz tried to effect a jail delivery a week ago. The girl protested again and again that she did not know who had done it, and she backed up her protestations by pleading tearfully with Barz to reveal the whole plot.

She brought him a roll of bills that made his eyes glisten, put them in his hand and promised him that he should have the best lawyers to defend him when he was tried for highway robbery.

"Lottie, you're a true girl," the young prisoner declared, "but I am no squealer. I won't tell, but they'd better believe that you had nothing to do with it."

## SLAIN WOMAN NOT A SPY.

### Bridgeport Police Discredit Theory Regarding Buonomo's Victim.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 27.—Capt. Arnold of the Detective Bureau and State Policeman Virelli, who are endeavoring to fathom the mystery in the shooting of the woman known as Jennie Cavaglieri by Joe Buonomo near Startford, last week, discredit the theory of a Chicago Federal official that the murdered woman was a Government spy. They said the woman's record and her actions before and on the night of the murder would sufficiently prove that she was not in the Government employment.

Virelli returned from New York to-day, where he had been investigating. He said he had at last obtained the real name of the woman, which had already been given in four different ways. Her real name, he said, was Jennie Rotondo, and she was the widow of Achille Rotondo, who died in New York in September, 1911. Her maiden name was Elamellina. Her name was ascertained from her marriage license, which was issued in New York.

According to the police, Joe Buonomo, or "Chicago Joe," as he is more familiarly known, has confessed that he is the man who tried to shoot Chief Bromage of the Thompsonville police on Jan. 2 last.

## TRAMP ATTACKS MAGISTRATE

### About to Follow Demand for Money with a Blow When Arrested.

Keyran J. O'Connor, City Magistrate, appeared as complainant last night against a man who described himself as Philip Schwartz, 42 years old, of 72 Bowery, who was arraigned before Magistrate John J. Freschi in the Men's Night Court on a charge of soliciting alms in the street. Magistrate Freschi imposed a Workhouse sentence of three months on Schwartz.

Magistrate O'Connor was sitting in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. Following the adjournment at noon he walked west in Sixth Street. When he reached Tenth Avenue he was accosted by Schwartz.

"A dime—can you spare it?" inquired Schwartz.

Magistrate O'Connor ignored the man and passed on. The mendicant caught up with him and seized him by the shoulders.

"I want money—do you understand—money," cried Schwartz.

Magistrate O'Connor tried to shake off the man's grip on his shoulders.

"If you don't give me money I'll knock your head off," declared Schwartz, closing his fist menacingly.

Magistrate O'Connor is small of stature, but stockily built. Schwartz is large and very muscular. The Magistrate was unable to shake himself free.

"Now, give me some money. I won't ask you again," the man was saying, and swung his arm back to deliver a blow when the arm was seized by Officer Schauss.

## ARRESTS DISTRICT ATTORNEY

### Fach of Staten Island Thinks Hold-up for Speeding an Outrage.

After an exciting chase of more than a mile through various streets of Yonkers yesterday afternoon, Motor Cycle Patrolman Thomas Morrissey of the Yonkers police force overhauled a large red automobile in which were seated, in addition to the chauffeur, two men and two women. Morrissey informed the chauffeur that he was under arrest for exceeding the speed limit and ordered him to drive to the station house.

"Don't mind that cop; go ahead!" the policeman declares one of the men passengers in the machine ordered.

"If you do, you will do so at your peril," retorted Morrissey, unlimbering a revolver and preparing for action.

"Do you know who I am?" yelled the angry motorist. "I am District Attorney Fach of Staten Island."

"I don't care if you are the President of the United States," answered Morrissey, as the chauffeur obediently turned the automobile and drove slowly in the direction indicated.

At the police station it developed that the owner of the automobile was Alfred Thompson of Belleclaire Road, S. I., who was with the party. The names of the two women were not revealed. The chauffeur, John Daniels, of 52 Thompson Street, St. George, S. I., was admitted to bail by Lieut. Cahill in the sum of $100 for appearance in the Yonkers Police Court. District Attorney Fach protested against the arrest and declared it an "outrage." He left the police station threatening to sue the city of Yonkers for the "humiliation" which he and his friends had suffered.

## POLICE HORSE HURTS RIDER.

### Falls With and Mortally Injures Him While Both are Down.

Mounted Policeman Michael Barker, attached to the Flushing Station, was so badly injured while returning to the station just before dark last evening that he will probably not recover. He is in the Flushing Hospital suffering from internal injuries and a fractured right hip.

Barker, who is 25 years old and lives at 86 Randall Avenue, Corona, was riding Abdell, his police horse, on the way back to the station, where they were both to go off duty for the day. At Broadway, near Maine Avenue, in Douglaston, the horse stumbled and fell, rolling over on Barker and kicking him a number of times while trying to get up. Barker was unconscious when passers-by finally got him free from the horse. Abdell was so badly injured that it may be necessary to destroy him.

## SURROGATE CITATION.

HERRMANN, NATHAN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to David Herrmann, David Herrmann, (the second of that name), Julius Herrmann, Hermine Loewenthal, David Mayer, Gustav Mayer, Julius Mayer, Sophie Mayer, Karoline Stern, Hermine Landauer, Anna Spiegel, Siegfried Spiegel, Fanny Oettinger, Simon Herrmann, Josef Herrmann, Karoline Blumenfeld, Alice Schwab, Sophie Schwab, Frank S. Herrmann, David Gutmann, Siegfried Gutmann, Theodor Gutmann, Alfred Gutmann, Hedwig Mayer, Karoline Frankenbacher, Jette Gunzenhaeuser, Sophie Ullmann, Ricke Fromm, the heirs and next of kin of NATHAN HERRMANN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Louis B. Schram, Arnold Herrmann, and Sigmund Herrmann of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have certain instruments in writing, dated respectively Jan. 20th, 1897, Sept. 11th, 1910, and April 26th, 1912, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last Will and Testament and codicils of Nathan Herrmann, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 30th day October, one thousand nine hundred and twelve, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last Will and Testament and codicils thereto.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of our said County of New York at said County, the 4th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twelve.

[L. S.]

RAFAEL J. CORDOVA,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

# SNYDER IS TOUCHED BY A LION'S LOVE

### Zoo Inmate Sacrifices Her Sense of the Ridiculous to Amuse Her Lonesome Cub.

### BALDY NOW WEARS GLASSES

### Andy Smith Quits Park Zoological Conference, Fearing His Credulity May Not Stand the Strain.

Pompey, one of the three lion cubs born a few months ago in the Zoo in Central Park, has been put back in the cage with his mother, according to Bill Snyder, head keeper and original researcher into the marvelous in the animal kingdom. Snyder gave out this statement as one of the week's happenings in the Zoo. Bob Hurton, his assistant; Keeper Cunningham, Pat Keenan, in charge of the monkey house, and Andy Smith, the veteran policeman, knowing that there must be more to come, waiting patiently while the head keeper took his seat on a bale of hay in the hay house.

"It was a case of either putting them together or else sending the mother to the hospital," began Snyder. "It was a remarkable demonstration of mother love on the part of the lioness, and her affection was so strong that in manifesting it she had lost even the feminine dread of making herself ridiculous.

"It was decided some time ago that the cubs were able to shift for themselves, and so the mother was taken from the cage and put in the next one. The cubs did not appear to mind the change much at first, for they could see their mother through the iron bars which separated the two cages. After a while, though, Pompey seemed to want his mother. He would crawl over to the bars and watch the lioness, and he refused to play with his sister and brother.

"Then the lioness became aware that Pompey was grieving over his separation from her, and did her best to comfort him. She would push her muzzle through the bars and lick her cub. This did not seem to help matters much, though, for the cub still whimpered and refused to take an interest in life. I noticed this, but decided not to interfere, for I believed the lioness would find a way to conquer the situation. And she did. The whole trouble was that the cub wanted to be amused. The lioness proceeded to supply the remedy."

At this point Snyder paused.

"The whole thing is so surprising," he said, "that I hesitate to relate the result of my careful observations."

"Go on, Bill," cried his friends in chorus.

"As I said before, it was the lioness that first discovered the trouble with Pompey," continued Snyder after his friends had assured him that his reputation for veracity was proof against skepticism. "I shall never forget the shock I suffered when as I approached the cage after the crowd had departed from the lion house the other day and discovered the lioness, usually a most sedate animal, trying to stand on her head in a corner of her cage. With his little head pressed against the bars and standing erect on all four feet was Pompey in his cage, his teeth showing and looking for all the world like a happy youngster laughing at a clown.

"'Get down,' I commanded the mother, and as she scrambled to her feet Pompey began to whimper, just as though he was protesting at my interruption of the fun."

Andy Smith, the skeptic, laughed, but Cunningham, whose specialty is lions, nodded his head in understanding. Snyder shot an indignant glance at Smith, but he continued his story.

"I could not understand the object of the lioness at first," he said, "but after a little observation the whole thing was clear to me. That lioness was cutting up all sorts of undignified antics just to keep that cub from pining. At one time I saw her waltzing about to the great enjoyment of Pompey, and at another time I saw her walking on her hind legs and growling, while Pompey quivered all over with pure enjoyment. Every time the lioness would stop for any length of time Pompey would whimper and his mother would do some other stunt to amuse him. I figured it out that the lioness would wear herself out unless something was done, and so I put Pompey back with his mother. Now he is contented, and both are getting a rest."

Baldy, the special pet of Keeper Pat Keenan and the oldest inmate of the monkey house, now wears glasses, to the great amusement of the children who visit the Park. Baldy is a native of Java. He is thought to be 20 years old. He has been in the monkey house at Central Park for sixteen years. As it is unusual for a monkey to live more than six years in captivity, Baldy is considered a wonder. Keenan first noticed that Baldy's eyesight was falling some weeks ago. He noticed that the monkey would hold his food close to his eyes, and that he would grope about his cage in search of the water pan.

It dawned upon him that Baldy was getting near-sighted through old age. So he conferred with Snyder, and an optician was called in. As a result Baldy now looks out upon the world through a pair of horn-rimmed spectacles.

"At first Baldy did not want to wear glasses," Keenan explained, "but we insisted, and now the monkey not only knows the value of them but he carries a piece of cloth about with him upon which to polish them when they get cloudy."

Here Andy Smith climbed to his feet and knocked out his pipe.

"Where are you going, Andy?" the others asked.

"I want to get out of here while I have my reason," he said. "If I stayed here long enough you'd have me believing that they'd made the rhinoceros Captain of the Park Squad."

"It's too bad Andy doesn't take more interest in natural history," was Snyder's only comment as the policeman slammed the door of the hay house.

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

HOBSON, GEORGE G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. HOBSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Douglas B. Green, his attorney, No. 100 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of March, 1913, next.

Dated, New York, the 12th day of September, 1912.

JOHN E. SEMMES, JR.,
Administrator, C. T. A. D. B. N.

DOUGLAS B. GREEN, Attorney for Administrator, 100 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. ROBERT LUDLOW FOWLER, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSALIE DE GEDALIA DERENOIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of HORKHEIMER & COHEN, No. 19 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of December next.

Dated New York, the 29th day of May, 1912.

LUTHER H. CHAMBERS, Executor.

HORKHEIMER & COHEN, Attorneys for Executor, 19 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SELIGMAN, ALFRED L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED L. SELIGMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 3 South William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of March, 1913. Dated New York, the 10th day of September, 1912. GEORGE W. SELIGMAN, ISAAC N. SELIGMAN, EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN, HENRY WALTER, Executors. SELIGMAN & SELIGMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 3 South William Street, New York City.

SAKS, ANDREW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW SAKS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Kendall & Herzog, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1912. JENNIE R. SAKS, HORACE A. SAKS, ISADORE SAKS, WILLIAM A. SAKS, Executors. KENDALL & HERZOG, Attorneys for Executors, 27 William Street, New York City.


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SAVOY HOTEL
LONDON, ENGLAND.
THE FAVORITE RESORT OF ALL AMERICANS IN EUROPE.

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FORECLOSURE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE STANDARD TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Plaintiff, against THE UNITED STATES RESTAURANT AND REALTY COMPANY and others, Defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 23d day of September, 1912, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, on the 29th day of October, 1912, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, Auctioneer, the property directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: "One thousand shares of the capital stock of 'Murray's,' a domestic corporation, of the par value of $100 per share."—Dated New York, September 27th, 1912. GEORGE A. ELLIS, Referee. GUTHRIE, BANGS & VAN SINDEREN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, 44 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is seventy-six thousand six hundred and eighty dollars and thirty cents, ($76,680.30,) with interest thereon from the 25th day of September, 1912, together with costs and allowance amounting to two thousand one hundred and eighty-six dollars and forty-two cents, ($2,186.42,) with interest thereon from the 25th day of September, 1912, together with the expenses of the sale. Dated New York September 27th, 1912. GEORGE A. ELLIS, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

VAN RIPER, FANNY V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Fanny V. Van Riper, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Philip J. Britt, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April, 1913.
Dated New York, the 7th day of October, 1912.
WILLIAM D. VAN VLECK, JOSEPH VAN VLECK, Jr., Executors.
PHILIP J. BRITT, Attorney for Executors, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LOUTREL, ANNA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Anna L. Loutrel, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Simpson & Cardozo, No. 111 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next.
Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1912. ELIZA HART, Administratrix.
MAX JUST, Administrator.
SIMPSON & CARDOZO, Attorneys for Administratrix, 111 Broadway, New York City.

STEAMSHIPS. STEAMSHIPS.

**CUNARD**
The Fastest Steamers in the World

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|---|---|---|
| Mauretania | Nov. 27, 1 A. M. | Jan. 22 |
| | Dec. 17, 6 P. M. | Feb. 12 |
| Lusitania | Dec. 24, 3 P. M. | Feb. 5 |
| | Jan. 15, 1 A. M. | Feb. 26 |

CARMANIA — NOV. 2, 10 A. M. — DEC. 7, 10 A. M.
CARONIA — NOV. 16, 10 A. M. MAY 3. — DEC. 14, 10 A. M. MAY 31.
CAMPANIA — NOV. 20, 1 A. M. MAR. 19 — DEC. 31, 12 Noon. MAY 28.
LIVERPOOL, LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA
VIA QUEENSTOWN AND FISHGUARD.
Mauretania and Lusitania do not stop at Queenstown eastbound.
New York, Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Trieste, Fiume.
Write for Itinerary. Sailing hour noon.

| PANNONIA | ULTONIA | CARPATHIA |
|---|---|---|
| a b Nov. 16 | c Dec. 7 | a Mar. 22 |
| a b Jan. 11 | c Feb. 12 | |

a Omits Madeira. b Omits Genoa. c Calls at Naples, Trieste, and Fiume.
Quotations furnished for any Tours.
Agents for Peninsular & Oriental S. N. Co. in United States and Canada.
Winter Cruises — Riviera, Italy, Egypt
LACONIA NOV. 9 JAN. 4 FRANCONIA NOV. 25 JAN. 18 CARONIA JAN. 30 MAR. 15
Round the World Trips, $513. Special through rates to Egypt, India, China, Japan, Manila, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, South America, Tours in Spain.
Piers Foot W. 14th St., North River, N. Y. Offices, 24 State St., Opp. Battery.

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ALL OUR STEAMERS HAVE WIRELESS AND SUBMARINE SIGNALS

AMERICAN Pier 62, N. R. 9:30 A. M.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
St. Louis.....Nov. 2 | St. Paul.....Nov. 16
New York.....Nov. 9 | Philadelphia..Nov. 23

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT
New York—London Direct. Ft. 58, N. R.
Min'ka..Nov. 2, 11:30 AM | Min'apolis..Nov. 23
Minnetonka. Nov. 9, 9AM | Minn'ka ..Nov. 30

RED STAR Pier 61, N. R. 10 A. M.
London, Paris via Dover—Antwerp.
Kroonland ....Oct 30 | Finland .....Nov. 13
Zeeland .....Nov. 6 | Vaderland.....Nov. 20

WHITE STAR Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
Oceanic .....Nov. 2, noon | Majestic..Nov. 16
*New York.....Nov. 9 | Oceanic...Nov. 23
*American Line Steamer from Pier 62.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
Cedric..Oct. 31, noon | *Cymric.....Nov. 16
Celtic...Nov. 7, noon | Baltic .....Nov. 21
*Cymric carries passengers in one cabin class (II) and third-class only.
New York—Mediterranean—Italy.
†ANOPIC.....Nov. 10, 4 P. M.
Boston—Mediterranean Ports—Italy.
Canopic.....Nov. 9 | Canopic .....Dec. 13
*Cretic .....Nov. 23 | Canopic .....Feb. 1
*Via Madeira and Algiers.

WINTER RIVIERA—ITALY—EGYPT
Via Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Monaco
"ADRIATIC" ☆ "CEDRIC"
The Largest Mediterranean Steamers.
NOV. 30 JAN. 7 JAN. 21 FEB. 18 MAR. 4

CRUISES PANAMA CANAL
WEST INDIES—SOUTH AMERICA
"LAURENTIC" ☆ "MEGANTIC"
Two Largest, Newest and Finest in the Trade
JAN. 8 JAN. 22 FEB. 8 FEB. 22
28 and 29 Days. $175 and Upward.

BOOK NOW FOR THE FIRST CRUISES
"ADRIATIC" NOV. 30 | "LAURENTIC" JAN. 8
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT - - - - - - - - 9 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

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*Along the Coast Via*
CLYDE or MALLORY LINES
Short sea trips full of fascinating interest, with all the fun and zest of an ocean voyage. Spacious promenade and sun decks. Incomparable dining room service. Liberal stop-over privileges. We can help you plan the trip; reserve choice accommodations and assist in all travel matters.
CLYDE LINE: Direct sailings to Charleston and Jacksonville, with connections to all points south and southeast. Best route to The Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida.
From Pier 36, North River, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.
MALLORY LINE: Only direct ocean route without change to Galveston, playground of the great Southwest, connecting for all western and Pacific Coast points. From Pier 45, North River, every Wednesday and Saturday, for Key West and Galveston, and every Saturday for Tampa, St. Petersburg, Mobile, etc.
Write for handsomely illustrated travel number AGWI News.
CLYDE LINE-MALLORY LINE TOUR BUREAUS
290 Broadway, cor. Reade St. 938 Broadway, cor. 23d St.
Piers 36 & 45, North River, New York. C1

Autumn Cruises
Take one of our big, new steamers for a cruise in the soft sea air of the Golden Caribbean. It's a glorious trip.
These are the only steamers sailing out of any American port designed and constructed specially for service in the tropics.
Every room is outside and many of them have connecting private baths. Magnificent dining saloons with the small table arrangement seating 4, 6 and 8 people.
The system of ventilation is as near perfect as modern science can make it and the temperature in the staterooms, etc., can be regulated at the will of the passenger.
23-Day Cruises to Jamaica, Panama Canal and Colombian ports, from New York every Wednesday at 12 noon, Pier 16, East River .....$135.00
24-Day Cruises to Jamaica, Panama Canal and Costa Rica from New York every Saturday at 12 noon, Pier 16, East River .....$140.00
Or you can take a 12- or 14-day trip to Jamaica only and return at.....$85.50

United Fruit Company
STEAMSHIP SERVICE
17 Battery Pl., N. Y. 'Phone 1021 Rector. Or any steamship or tourist agency.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE-PARIS (France).
Sailing Every Thursday at 10 A. M.
From Pier 57, North River, foot of West 15th St.
‡France (new).....Oct. 31 | ‡France (new).....Nov. 21
*La Provence.....Nov. 7 | *La Touraine.....Nov. 28
*La Lorraine.....Nov. 14 | *La Savoie.....Dec. 5
*Twin-screw steamer. ‡Quadruple-screw steamer.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILINGS 3 P. M.
One class Cabin (II) and Third-class Passengers Only.
*NIAGARA.....November 2
General Agency, 19 State St., N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
GLASGOW via Moville LONDONDERRY
California....Nov. 2, noon | Caledonia..Nov. 16, noon
Cameronia...Nov. 9, 9 AM | Columbia...Nov. 23, 8 AM
FIRST CABIN, $70 and $75.
SECOND CABIN, $40 and upward.
THIRD CLASS, $32.50.
Sailing List for 1913 now ready.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
Paris—London—Rotterdam.
Twin-screw sailings Tues. 10 A. M.
*Potsdam .....Oct. 29
†New Amsterdam.....Nov. 5
*Noordam .....Nov. 12
*Ryndam .....Nov. 19
*VIA BOULOGNE s'M.
†PLYMOUTH & BOULOGNE.
Office 39 B'way, N. Y.

ALWAYS SOUTHERN ROUTE
FABRE LINE TO THE RIVIERA
AZORES—LISBON, NAPLES, MARSEILLES, Etc.
Weekly sailings (approx.) Write for Literature.
1st class rate, $75.00 & up. 2nd class $55.00.
H.S. W. ELWELL & CO., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

$45.00 & up TO EUROPE
New York to Rotterdam
ONE CABIN ONLY, OUTSIDE ROOMS.
S. S. URANIUM.....OCTOBER 24
S. S. CAMPANELLO.....NOVEMBER 7
URANIUM S. S. CO., Ltd., 13 B'way, N. Y.

CLARK'S ORIENT CRUISE
By new Cunarder "Laconia," Feb. 15, $400 up for 71 days, including shore excursions.
Round World & South American Tours.
Frank C. Clark, Times Building, New York.

LLOYD ITALIANO
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Mendoza, Nov. 16, Dec. 31. Taormina, Dec. 5.
Rates $65, $70, $75, $90 and up.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 31 B'way, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
Largest S. S. Co. Over 400 SHIPS — in the world 1,210,000 TONS

Atlantic Service
LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG
Kais'n Aug. Vic. Nov. 6, 3 P. M.
†Corcovado...Nov. 7, 3 P. M.
†Pennsylvania. Nov. 9, 10 A. M.
†Pretoria...Nov. 16, 11 A. M.
†Hamburg direct. 2d cabin only.
MEDITERRANEAN
adeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, Genoa
18 S.S. CINCINNATI. Nov. 2, 11 AM (17,000 tons.)
S.S. MOLTKE...Nov. 12, 11 AM (12,500 tons.)
*S.S. CINCINNATI. Dec. 10, 11 AM
S.S. HAMBURG. Jan. 11, 11 AM (11,000 tons.)
S.S. CINCINNATI (ORIENT CRUISE). Jan. 28, 10 AM
S.S. HAMBURG. Feb. 22, 10 AM
‡Will not call at Madeira or Algiers.
*Will not call at Algiers.
AN IDEAL CRUISE
AROUND THE WORLD
FROM SAN FRANCISCO Feb. 6, 1913
By the S.S. CLEVELAND (17,000 Tons.)
110 DAYS $650 AND UP
including all necessary expenses aboard and ashore, railway, hotel, shore excursions, carriages, guides, fees, etc.
Also Cruises to the Orient, the West Indies, Italy and Egypt, etc.
JAMAICA and the PANAMA CANAL
Cuba, Hayti, Colombia, Costa Rica
WEEKLY SAILINGS
by "PRINZ" and other steamers of our
— ATLAS SERVICE —
Cuba and Jamaica, 11 to 18 days. $85.50
Panama Canal, 18 to 25 days.....$140
25-Day Cruises.....$135 and $140
S. S. PRINZ AUGUST WILHELM
(5,000 tons)
NOVEMBER 2, 2 P. M.
Write for booklet stating cruise.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
41-45 

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Nearer to the City Hall than 80th Street, Manhattan, is

# Beautiful Bay Ridge

overlooking New York Bay.
Reached easily in 15 minutes via

## 4th Ave. Subway to 86th St.

Now being completed.
INVEST NOW AND DOUBLE YOUR MONEY.
Take Bay Ridge "L" at Brooklyn Bridge.

**CASH $100 BUYS**

**Beautiful Brooklyn Home**

$4,250 to $5,500. $25 to $30 PER MONTH.
New 1-Family Brick. Every Improvement.
Estate, Box P 4 Times Downtown.

Do you want a MODERN house on the Park Slope at a MODERATE price?
SEE 861 CARROLL STREET,
Second house from Prospect Park.
Open for inspection Sunday afternoon. 3-story and basement, extension; 10 rooms. Newly renovated. Ready for occupancy. Get keys from REALTY ASSOCIATES, Owners, 6480 Main, 162 Remsen Street.

**290 STERLING STREET,**
Near Nostrand Av.
Modern bay window brownstone, full width; rooms and bath. Hardwood trim, electric light, parquet floors. Large rear porch and beautiful garden.
$7,000—$1,000 CASH.
REALTY ASSOCIATES, Owners,
162 Remsen St., Brooklyn. Tel. 6680 Main.

**MORTGAGE LOANS.**

Seven second mortgages for sale, $1,000 to $12,000; liberal discount. William Hutter, 140 Nassau.

**REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.**

Farm for exchange in New Jersey, two miles from Metuchen; 45 acres; very fine buildings; $15,000; exchange for improved or vacant in New Jersey. H. C. Lockwood Co., Owner, 141 Broadway.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

**Westchester County**
**King Street, Port Chester**
For Sale on High Ground, with Fine Views, about
**200 ACRES OF LAND**
Well Located, Formerly the Property of the
**Late William H. Catlin**
IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE PROPERTIES OF THE
Hon. Whitelaw Reid, the Marion Story place, the Messrs. Oliver Harriman, Henry and Richmond Steers, Hobart J. Park, N. F. Palmer, and Others.
This property will be sold as a whole for cash, or on reasonable terms, or will be sub-divided and sold in plots. The prices have been materially reduced. For diagram and further information, apply to
**GEO. R. READ & CO.**
20 Nassau Street.
(12,132)

Unusual Opportunity.—PREMIUM POINT PARK, New Rochelle, N. Y. Water-front plots at 60% of value. All city improvements. C. J. Van Slyke, 331 Madison Av., N.Y.

**REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.**

HENRY C. JOHNSON, Jr., Auct'r
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
THURSDAY, OCT. 31
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT
THE LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE AUCTION SALESROOM,
Queens Plaza Court Building, Bridge Plaza, Long Island City,
By Order of DR. A. M. TOSCANO,
THE VERY DESIRABLE TWO-STORY AND MANSARD ROOF FRAME DWELLING 654 ACADEMY ST., and Plot of 3 LOTS, 75x100, in one of the most select residence sections of ASTORIA, in perfect condition; has 12 rooms, 2 toilets, hardwood floors, steam heat and all conveniences; garden and small stable.
50 per cent. can remain on mortgage.
Particulars and maps of ANTONIO C. GONZALEZ, ESQ., Attorney, 32 Broadway, Manhattan.
ALSO, by Order of LOUISE SUKANEK,
THE TWO-STORY TWO-FAMILY FRAME DWELLING 1,128 RAPELJE AVE., near Potter Ave., Astoria, with 2 lots, 25x73 each; 9 rooms, all improvements; in a good and improving neighborhood.
VERY LIBERAL TERMS.
ALSO, by Order of the OWNER,
TWO VALUABLE VACANT LOTS, 25x100 each, east side FIRST AVE., 100 feet north of Jamaica Ave., in a very desirable residence section of ASTORIA, one block from trolley, connecting with Manhattan in 10 minutes, via Queensboro Bridge and ferries to 34th and 92d Sts.
RAPID TRANSIT by ELEVATED R. R. on 2d Ave. and the Belmont Tunnel, now assured, will add materially to the values of all the properties offered at this sale.
Maps and particulars of Auctioneer, 152 Fulton Ave., Long Island City.

**MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.**

**Your Real Estate**
loans on desirable improved property in Greater New York should be submitted to us without delay.
**LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY**
CAPITAL - - $4,000,000
SURPLUS - - 6,500,000
160 Broadway, New York.
188 Montague Street, Brooklyn.
367 Fulton Street, Jamaica.

Must sell at once, five-story double flat, Lexington Av., one block from Subway station. Thorman, 1,526 Webster Av., Bronx.

**West Side.**

To settle an estate we are forced to dispose at a sacrifice elevator apartment and a single flathouse situated above 125th St., near 7th Av.; will mail particulars upon request; bargain for cash buyer; no agent need apply. Box A. A. 142 Times.

300 West 138th.—For sale, cheap, private house, ten rooms, splendid condition, fine locality; good investment; worth examination; owner on premises.

**REAL ESTATE.**

FACTORIES EVERYWHERE. 9 CLINTON ST.
ROBERT B. STOUTENBURGH, Newark, N. J.

**REAL ESTATE WANTED.**

**WANTED**
A 10-room brownstone or brick house near Grand Avenue or Franklin Street elevated station, $5,500.
A 2-family brownstone brick or frame house, near elevated station; $5,000. I pay cash. No brokers. Z 123 Times.

Manhattan, Bronx, Westchester Properties. Have Cash Buyers; quick deals effected; send description. Clement H. Smith, 464 Tremont Av.

**RICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET.**

Seashore Bargain.—Pretty three-room bungalow and lot, $520; safe bathing; deep-sea fishing, grand sailing; beautiful location; seashore and country combined; fare, 10c. Oceanside.

**QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.**

**ALL-YEAR-ROUND HOME.**

Cottage, 8 rooms; all improvements, large plot, at Beechhurst; 11c. carfare; 20 minutes from Herald Square; at station; elegant shade; yacht club; price $4,400-$4,600; terms $300 cash; $25 monthly. Cleveland, A 58 Times.

**Handsome House, Water Front**

rights, sandy bathing beach and boathouse; beautiful 8-room house; every improvement; large plot; hardwood trim; hot-water heat; gas, electric; four blocks from station; 25 minutes out; $35 a month with a very small first payment buys it. Mason, A 57 Times.

**CITY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished.**

**HOUSES TO LET**

Henderson Place, (East 86th St.) 3-story.. $540
161 Second Avenue, near 12th St., 3-story.. 1,400
123 West 82d St., nr. Columbus Av., 3-sty. 1,500
221 West 71st St., near Broadway, 3-story. 1,700
210 Second Av., near 13th St., 4-story.... 1,000
180 West 48th St., near 7th Av., 3-story... 2,000
27 East 61st St., near 5th Av., 4-story.... 2,300
16 West 89th St., near Riverside..... 2,700
[illegible] Park Av., 4-story.... 3,500
Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 17 West 42d St.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

**FOR SALE**
at reasonable price. Convenient terms
on NORTH SHORE OF L. I.
A Beautiful New Home
on large plot on an elevation overlooking Manhasset Bay and the Westchester Hills. Aside from splendid living rooms, the house contains 7 bedrooms and 4 baths. Mooring for large or small boats. Private beach, bathing and pier privileges.
S. OSGOOD PELL & CO.,
5610 Bryant. 542 FIFTH AVE.

**Nice Plots Near Water**

For the man who has his own idea of the kind of a house he wants. These plots are in Great Neck, near station, trolley, and schools. Very high elevation, overlooking the surrounding country and water. Can arrange convenient terms.
SHIELDS COMPANY
286 Fifth Avenue. Tel. Mad. Sq. 7950.

**WATER FRONT HOME.**

If you pay $35 per month or more apartment rent, you can own a beautiful $7,500 home for $6,000, on easiest terms, only 41 minutes to Herald Sq. Latest improvements, open fireplace, Spanish roof, &c. Owner, Suite 433, 1,328 Broadway. Tel. Greeley 2060.

**FOR SALE AT BEECHHURST**

Plot 60x100, 2 blocks from Bay; only 28 minutes from Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av.; a small payment down and balance easy monthly payments. A B 98 Times.

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**OWN YOUR OWN HOME**

$5,500 will buy 8-room all-year-round country residence, on half-acre plot, with all modern city conveniences, substantially constructed by reputable, experienced builders. Near express station on D., L. & W. R. R. 800 feet elevation; 45 minutes' ride on train to Hoboken.
Write for photo, floor plans and particulars. Address
OWNER, P. O. Box 391, N. Y. City.

CRAFTSMAN ARCHITECTURE.—New 8-room house; steam heat, mission trim, hardwood floors; located on plot 75x125, in clump of white birches; within 5 minutes' walk of express station on main line, (52 trains daily.) This house was built by day's work and is guaranteed; bargain at $6,800. Send for photo and illustrated booklet of Ridgewood.
GORDON & FORMAN, Ridgewood, N. J.

Beautiful semi-bungalow, just being finished at Fanwood, N. J.; seven rooms and bath; city improvements; surrounded by fine shade; near railroad station; sold on very easy terms; price $5,350; large plot. Picture of this house, with full particulars, sent upon request. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

Large plot, 100x200, near station and trolley, at Fanwood, N. J., for $700; first payment $10, balance $7 per month; fine location; beautiful view of mountains; a big bargain; only one left. Send for particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

**SPECIALIST IN**
**ACREAGE, FARMS, HOMES, ESTATES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.**
GEORGE B. CORSA, 198 Broadway, N. Y.

For Sale—Factory buildings, with power, about 50,000 square feet floor space; railroad siding. Duche Grocery Licorice Co., West Side Av., Jersey City, N. J.

Farms, every description, everywhere, direct from owners; free illustrated catalogue. Lebkuecher, Bible House, Manhattan.

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**Productive, Low Priced Farms**

in the Southeast, along the Southern Ry., M. & O. R. R. and Ga. Sou. & Fla Ry. Ample rain, congenial climate; large profits in dairying, beef, pork, poultry, alfalfa, corn, truck, cotton and fruits. "Southern Field," State booklets, and lists and services free. M. V. Richards, Land and Industrial Agent, Room 219, Washington, D. C.

**TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.**

**ST. JAMES BLDG.**
S. W. CORNER B'WAY AT 26TH ST.
OFFICES and SHOW ROOMS,
$25 and upward
GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, INC.,
Agents, Office 324. Tel. Mad. Sq. 8434.

**SUB-LETTING BARGAIN.**

Owing to removal of offices to another city, a corporation will sub-let for unexpired portion of its lease its excellently lighted offices, 2,100 sq. ft., 10th floor, 3 W. 29th St. Unusually attractive terms. P. A. Eckes, on premises.

**Stores to Let**
in good locations.
109 Third Av., near 14th St.....$1,800
524 Third Av., corner 35th St..... 2,400
807 Third Av., near 50th St..... 1,000
Apply on premises, or to
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 17 W. 42d St.

**GROUND FLOOR LOFT**
502 WEST 25TH ST.
25x80 ft.
with light on all sides; steam heat.
RENT $75 a month.
Must be seen to be appreciated.

**138 BEEKMAN ST.**
ENTIRE BUILDING TO LET.
four stories and cellar;
suitable for almost any business;
rent only $850; immediate possession.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

**Monahan Building**
**216-222 West 18th St.**

Particularly suited to the requirements of printers and allied trades and to high-class manufacturing businesses.
New, fireproof 12-story loft structure, with all up-to-date improvements and conveniences.
**Now Ready for Occupancy.**
Located in the heart of New York City's great wholesale and retail dry goods and woolen district and only five minutes from the Pennsylvania Terminal.
**300 lbs. to the sq. ft.**
Send for descriptive booklet.
MONAHAN EXPRESS CO.,
Owners, 61 Greenwich Ave.
Phone 4640 Chelsea.
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

**PASSAVANT BUILDING**
**440 Fourth Ave.**
S. W. Cor. 30th St.
16 Story, 9,350 Sq. Ft. Area.
Ready for Occupancy Dec. 1, 1912.
Lofts--Offices--Showrooms
Store & Four Floors rented to
PASSAVANT & CO.
Exceptional shipping facilities | Lowest Insurance rates
Superb north light | Automatic sprinklers
7 ELEVATORS EQUIPPED WITH LATEST SIGNAL DEVICES.
MOORE & WYCKOFF,
AGENTS
546 Fifth Ave., Cor. 45th St.
'Phone, 1263 Bryant.
Full Commission Paid to Brokers.

**LOFTS and OFFICES**
in the following modern buildings:
396-8 Broadway, Cor. Walker St., 28x175
11-13 West Houston St., 46.10x77
830 Broadway, near 13th St., 28x120
840 Broadway, Cor. 13th St., 50x100
126-8 5th Av., Cor. 18th St., 60x115
For exceptional tenants concessions would be made.
ALSO ATTRACTIVE STORE & BASEMENT
830 Broadway, near 13th St., 28x120
FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
114 Liberty St. and 41 East 41st St.

**TO LEASE**

Ground floor, 44x92; stable, 26 stalls; also building 24x92; also 4 vacant lots, between 19th, 20th Sts., Aves. A and B.
Apply John U. Brookman, owner, 88 Wall St.

89 FRANKLIN ST., NEAR B'ROADWAY.
First loft to let, size 25x85; rent moderate; possession Feby. 1st.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

$15 Up Month | Exceptionally light and cheerful OFFICES in Modern Fireproof Bldg. | 109 Broad St.

Parlor floor in fashionable location; recently occupied 5 years by milliner. 11 W. 30th.

**APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.**

**MANHATTAN—West Side.**

**Choice Apartments**
**Low Rentals**
Convenient locations.
1,748 Broadway, cor. 56th St.
8 rooms and bath.....$1,000-$1,700
448 Central Park West, cor. 105th St.
7 rooms and bath.....$900-$1,200
1 West 102d St., cor. Central Park West.
7 rooms and bath..... $950
424 Central Park West, cor. 103d St.
8 rooms and bath..... $840
3 Washington Square North.
5 rooms, 2 baths..... $1,200
175 2d Av., cor. 11th St.
8 rooms and bath..... $900
Superintendents on premises, or
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.,
17 West 42d St.
'PHONE, 2400—BRYANT.

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Broadway & 55th St., N. Y.
CONVENIENCE of a Hotel with PRIVACY of a Home.
*FURNISHED IF DESIRED.*
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**Morris Hall**
Cathedral Parkway
(110TH STREET,)
N. W. Cor. Amsterdam Ave.
Fireproof Building.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $1,800.
Best Value for the Money.
PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agents.
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**BOWNETTE** 11 WEST 51ST ST.
Facing Manhattan Sq. P'k, Overlooking Central P'k.
ONE APARTMENT, 11 ROOMS, 3 BATHS.
**COURTENAY** 55 CENTRAL PARK WEST
Bet. 65th and 66th Sts. ONE APARTMENT,
10 ROOMS, 3 BATHS.
See the above before leasing elsewhere
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**BACHELOR APARTMENTS**
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
2 Rooms, Bath.
$480—$720.
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**RAYMORE COURT**
238 W. 106th St., near Broadway
Apartments, 7 rooms, reduced from $1,200 o $950; call and look at them; every up-to-date improvements. For particulars apply to Superintendent, or
Berlin Renting Agency
3,883 Broadway, cor. 162d St.

**230 W. 59th St.** (Central Park South)
Duplex apartment to rent at a sacrifice, 8 rooms and bath; private balcony, on Central Park; electric light, and all improvements; newly decorated; $1,700. Apply on premises.

F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON CO., BROADWAY, COR. 80th ST.
THE BARNARD,
No. 108 Central Park West, Cor. 71st St.
Very Choice Apartments, 6, 7, 8, and 10 rooms and 2 baths.
RENTS, $1,200 to $5,100, including refrigerating.

**Washington and Jefferson,**
818-828 WEST 51ST STREET.
Attractive apartments, six and eight large, light rooms; bath; elevator; all improvements.
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New, modern fire and sound proof apartments, 3, 5, and 6 rooms, 1 and 2 baths; large [illegible] block from "L." 2 baths [illegible]

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

*JUST COMPLETED*
A New High Class Apartment House in a Select Residential Neighborhood
**498 West End Avenue**
*Southeast Corner 84th Street*
*One 6 Room Apartment*
AND A FEW APARTMENTS OF
*8 Rooms & 3 Baths*
*Exceptional Closet Room and Large Foyers.*
*Lowest Rent in the Vicinity*
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Apply on premises. A. J. McMANUS, Manager.

*RECENTLY COMPLETED*
The Only 12-Story Fireproof Apartment House South of Central Park at Moderate Rates.
**OREGON**
*S. E. Cor. 54th St. & 7th Av.*
Housekeeping Apartments of
*4, 5 & 6 Rooms, Rents $1,200 to $1,800*
SUPT. ON PREMISES. TELEPHONE, COL.—7081.
GIBBS & KIRBY, Agents.

**Stanley Court**
West End Av. & 106th Street.
An apartment on the West Side at $2760, and one on the East Side at $2820, are available for immediate occupancy.
Each of these apartments contains nine rooms and three baths. These apartments are among the best in the house. The construction, arrangement of the apartments and the management of the house are of the very highest class, and are exceptional in all respects.
Apply to Supt. on Premises.

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New 9-story fire and sound-proof Apartment House
Now Ready for Occupancy.
All modern improvements.
4 and 5 Rooms & Bath.
$660 to $900.
Agent on premises, or
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
162 West 72d St.

**STUDIO,**
8 Washington Square North;
one large room with skylight; bath; fine order; possession; rent $50.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 17 W. 42d St.

AN OPPORTUNITY.
9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS, $2,300.
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**244 WEST 104TH ST.,**
Near Subway and elevated, seven, eight rooms; newly decorated; exceptionally light; $75 to $100.

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40 West 59th St.—One fine apartment facing Central Park, near Fifth Av. Special offer. Apply Superintendent. Telephone 500 Plaza.

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Attractive Apartment of eight large rooms and bath; improvements; rent $45. On premises, or ALEXANDER WILSON, 489 5th Av.

**DOCTOR'S APARTMENT**
On first floor Coronet, 57 West 58th St.
9 rooms, 2 baths, $2,000.

**West Side.**
Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

**MORNINGSIDE PARK**
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
Two 5 rooms..... $50-$55
One 6 rooms..... $65
One 7 rooms..... $85
Large, light rooms, with modern housekeeping conveniences; restaurant in the building; first-class service; reasonable prices; open courts, wide streets, perfect ventilation; opposite the most picturesque park in Manhattan; 3 minutes to 116th St. express station 6th and 9th Av. "L," surface and Subway lines; central to all points; under the direct management of the owners, with office on the premises.
MORNINGSIDE PARK EAST,
118th to 119th St. West.

Beautiful University Heights
**DEVOE**
6 & 7 ROOM APARTMENTS, $44 to $50
UNLIKE ANYTHING IN NEW YORK.
PERMANENT PARK FRONT & REAR
CAN'T BE DESCRIBED HERE.
MUST BE SEEN.
CITY AND SUBURBS COMBINED.
2418-22 Aqueduct Ave. Short ride, 181st-207th. B'way Subway Station.
The Gaines Roberts Co., Tel. 4977 Tremont

**CARROLLTON-COURTWOOD,**
601 West 168th St., 600 West 180th St.
5, 6, 7 rooms and bath, $600-$1,140.
Resident agent; all improvements.
Subway station block, Sunny Rooms.
Broadway. REMCO 98th Street.

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70 Morningside Drive, Cor. 117th St.
4-5-6-7-10 rooms.
HAGUE COURT,
400 West 118th St., Cor. Morningside Drive.
5 and 7 large, light rooms.
Concessions—best service.
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503 5th Av. 'Phone 2718 Bryant.,
or Supt. on premises.

**MARTHMOORE**
508-14 WEST 189TH STREET.
2-4-5 Room Apartments.
Parquet floors. Best service. Elevator. Large closet room. Moderate rent. Artistically decorated. 3-room apartment has kitchenette.
Apply on premises.

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Highbridge.—Six large, light rooms and bath; all improvements; rent $26.

**BROOKLYN.**

**"THE PRESIDIO"**
IN BEAUTIFUL FLATBUSH
3 TO 6 ROOMS & BATH,
RENTS $25 TO $55
Finest of all modern apartments; adjacent to Prospect Park; location and transit the best in Brooklyn; 20 minutes to Manhattan; Brighton Beach "L" Church Av. express station at corner.
Apply on premises, 17 to 35 East 17th St., between Church and Caton Avs.; booklet mailed on request.
Caton Holding Co., Owners,
16 Court St., Brooklyn.

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**BERLITZ** ALL LANGUAGES
Superior native teachers. Terms Reasonable. Trial lesson free.
The Best Method.
Day and Evening Sessions.
At School or Residence.
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Harlem Branch, 243 Lenox Av., nr. 127th St.
Brooklyn " 215-220 Livingston St.

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Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, Civil Service and Academic Departments.
Day and Evening Sessions.
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125th St. & Lenox Ave.

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FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
359 WEST 75TH ST.
Boarding & Day Pupils. Location Unexcelled.
The success of the Groff Method of Individual Instruction by able teachers has been conspicuous. A personal interview at the pioneer school for this kind of work is necessary for an intelligent choice of school. The Headmaster is at the office from 9 to 3 on school days. Telephone 744 Columbus.

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Thirty-third Year.
Thorough preparation of boys for college and scientific schools. Rapid progress; individual instruction; small classes. Well organized Primary Department. All light, bright classrooms. Military Drill, (optional.) One block from Subway express station. Inspection invited. Illustrated Year-Book upon application.
JOSEPH CURTIS SLOANE, Headmaster.

THE MOST THOROUGH AND EFFICIENT business course. Elementary and advanced Accounting, Shorthand and Business Practice. Fits young men and women for any business. Enroll at any time. Call, phone or write for particulars. Moderate tuition charges.
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Same supervision as U. S. School of Secretaries.

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Best facilities for Instruction and Recreation. Vacancies for a few boys. Personal application necessary. Catalogue on request. Wilbert P. Ferguson, Headmaster.

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Class and private lessons at the school or residence.
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Stenography & Secretarial Training.

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The profession of accountancy affords unlimited opportunities. Catalog tells all about it. National Business Inst., 45 W. 34th St.

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Instruction in oratory for all occasions, and training for salesmen. Class now forming. Send for circular. Harlem Y. M. C. A., 5 West 125 St.

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Primary, Grammar and High School Classes. Boarders and Day Pupils. Phone 387 Kingsbridge.

SPECIAL COURSES in History, Literature, History of Art, or Preparation for Foreign Travel; small classes or individual work. Address Miss Roberts, 640 Madison Avenue.

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GEORGE HENRY DAY, F. A. G. O.
Recitals and instruction; organ, piano, voice, and theory. 347 West 28th St., N. Y.

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20 Years at This Address Means Something.
**REMEY'S DANCING SCHOOL**
917-919-921 EIGHTH AVE. (54TH ST.)
Waltz, two-step, barn dance, schottische and lancers, all guaranteed in five private and four class lessons for $5; lessons any hour, day or evening, without appointment, with music.
SEND FOR LARGE FREE BOOKLET.

**Louise Morgan,** Studio of Dancing.
2230 B'way (99-100 Sts.)
Classes now forming. Private instruction in latest dances. Social evening classes. Also children's classes.

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"On the mountain top"

**Hotel MONTCLAIR**
*A charming re-creating spot for your week-end or permanent home—most every sport, perfect appointments, irreproachable cuisine (grill a feature).*
ONLY 45 MINUTES FROM B'WAY.
AUTO BUS MEETS ALL TRAINS.
T. EDMOND KRUMHOLZ, Montclair, N. J.
Also: "The Sagamore"—on-Lake George.

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**NEW HOTEL MERION**
Homelike hotel of high class at popular tariff. Newly built brick at Vermont Ave., near Beach, Atlantic City, N. J.
MACK LATZ & CO.

**Marlborough-Blenheim**
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Josiah White & Sons Company.

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**THE METROPOLITAN**
MODERN IN EVERY PARTICULAR.
*Information Furnished Automobilists.*
Elevator—Private Baths—Running water in all rooms. Heated Sun Parlors—street level and on roof. Francis Yarnall, Manager.

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**THE MANHATTAN**
The ideal family hotel. Open Sat., Oct. 12th. Booklet. Tel. 135. CHAS. HECHT, Prop.

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**HOTEL SEVILLE**
S. W. Cor. Madison Av. and 29th St., offers a few desirable suites of parlor, bedroom and bath, at very attractive prices by the season or year.
EDWARD PURCHAS Manager.

**125-137 EAST 72D ST.,**
between Park and Lexington Avs.
**St. Lorenz Apartment Hotel.**
Choice homelike apartments, with refined surroundings; 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 large, light rooms with bath; furnished or unfurnished. Rents, $40 to $75 per month.

**Bankruptcy Sales**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAYTON BELTING CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Oct. 28, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 67 Cortlandt St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a complete plant of machinery used for the manufacture of leather belting, leather belting, leather stock, dies, office fixtures, safe, good will, &c. ARTHUR L. FULLMAN, Receiver.
MARTIN C. ANSORGE, Attorney for Receiver, 100 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX DUBIN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Oct. 28, 1912, by order of the court, at 2 P. M., at 89 Bowery, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of mantels, mirrors, lumber, machinery used in the manufacture of mantels, office fixtures, safe, &c.
CHARLES SINCHEIMER, Receiver.
GUSTAVE A. TEITELBAUM, Attorney for Receiver, 309 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of M. GERINGER & CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Nov. 4th, 1912, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 124 University Place, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of furs, skins, manufactured furs, consisting of muffs, scarfs, machinery, safe, fixtures, &c. Inspection Nov. 2d, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
JAMES D. BOYD, Receiver.
HENRY H. SILVER, Attorney for Receiver, 291 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GRAHAM WHITE, doing business as WHITE SON, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Nov. 6th, 1912, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 57 South Fourth St., Yonkers, N. Y., assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of hardware, kitchen utensils, housefurnishings, office fixtures, &c. Inspection Nov. 4th from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
WILLIAM HENKEL, JR., Receiver.
WEIL & PURVIN, Attorneys for Receiver, 309 Broadway, New York.

**Bankruptcy Notices**

UNITED STATE DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX ROSENTHAL, Alleged Bankrupt.—No. 17,110.
To the creditors of Max Rosenthal, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, alleged bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that by an order of Hon. Learned Hand, one of the Judges of this Court, dated the 23d day of October, 1912, the above-entitled proceeding has been referred to me as referee under Section 12a of the Bankrupt Act, to call a meeting of creditors for the allowance of claims, the examination of the alleged bankrupt, and the presentation and conduct of the estate of the same, and that action upon the petition for adjudication has been stayed until ten days after it shall be determined whether a composition herein shall be confirmed.
Notice is further given that pursuant to said order and in conformity with said Section 12a, a meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, referee in bankruptcy, Room No. 1375, Hudson Terminal Buildings, No. 50 Church Street, City and County of New York, on the 8th day of November, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Oct. 26th, 1912. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 17,121.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE I. GOODMAN, doing business under the firm name and style of LA JOLIE DRESS COMPANY, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of George I. Goodman, doing business under the firm name and style of La Jolie Dress Company, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of October, A. D. 1912, the said George I. Goodman, doing business under the firm name and style of La Jolie Dress Company, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, referee in bankruptcy, Room No. 1375, Hudson Terminal Buildings, No. 50 Church Street, City and County of New York, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1912, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
October 26th, 1912. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 17,224.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HUDSON GARMENT COMPANY, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of Hudson Garment Company of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of October, A. D. 1912, the said Hudson Garment Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, City and County of New York, on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Oct. 26th, 1912. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 17,016.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AUTO-FOTO COMPANY, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of Auto-Foto Company of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of September, A. D. 1912, the said Auto-Foto Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, referee in bankruptcy, No. 67 Wall Street, City and County of New York, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1912, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
October 26th, 1912. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JACOB SCHENKEL, Bankrupt.—No. 16,801.
Notice is hereby given that Jacob Schenkel, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 23d, 1912, praying for the confirmation of a composition, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 11th, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
STANLEY W. DEXTER.
October 25th, 1912. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SIMON ENGLER, Bankrupt.—No. 17,061.
Notice is hereby given that Simon Engler, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 28th, 1912, praying for the confirmation of a composition, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 11th, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
October 25th, 1912.

NO. 16,951.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of INTEGRITY GARMENT MFG. CO., Bankrupt.
To the creditors of Integrity Garment Mfg. Co. of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of October, A. D. 1912, the said Integrity Gar

# THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Pressure has fallen considerably in the Rocky Mountain region and the plains States, with a well-defined disturbance central over Northern Utah and Southeast Idaho and another over Southeast Colorado. As a consequence general rains have fallen in Nevada, South Idaho, Utah, North Arizona, North New Mexico, Western Colorado, and Wyoming, with some snow in Northwest Wyoming. Over the remainder of the country the weather was generally clear. It is somewhat colder in the upper lake region, North New England, and the Northwest, and decidedly colder in the plateau region. Elsewhere temperatures changed but little and are much above the seasonal average in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys and the Southwest.

The Western disturbance will move eastward with rains Monday in the Eastern plateau region, rains and snows in the Central and South Rocky Mountain region, and rains eastward through the Plains States, extending by Tuesday to the Central Valleys and the upper lake region.

The winds along the New England Coast will be moderate west, becoming variable; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate variable becoming south; South Atlantic Coast, moderate northeast.

Steamers departing Monday for European ports will have moderate variable winds with fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Monday and Tuesday light to moderate variable winds.

New England—Fair Monday and Tuesday; light to moderate west winds, becoming variable.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair Monday; Tuesday increasing cloudiness; moderate winds becoming southeast and south.

Western New York—Fair Monday; Tuesday fair, east; increasing cloudiness west portion; moderate variable winds becoming southeast and south.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

| 1911. | 1912. | | 1911. | 1912. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 51 | 48 | 4 P. M. 52 | 62 |
| 6 A. M. | 50 | 44 | 6 P. M. 48 | 57 |
| 9 A. M. | 54 | 40 | 9 P. M. 47 | 56 |
| 12 M. | 58 | 59 | 11 P. M. 46 | 54 |

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 54; for the corresponding date last year it was 51; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 51.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 45; at 8 P. M. it was 57. Maximum temperature, 63 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 44 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 57 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 46 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday stood at 30.05 inches; at 8 P. M. it showed 30.04 inches.

# FIRE RECORD.

| A. M. | Loss. |
|---|---|
| 12:15—641 6th Av.; Holowey Bros. | Trifling |
| 2:00—207 E. 135th St.; John Heischsuer | $200 |
| 5:25—2,208 Amsterdam Av.; Wolff & Goldstein | Trifling |
| 6:40—68 E. 113th St.; P. Homansky. | Trifling |
| 7:50—500 E. 11th St.; John Rocco. | Trifling |
| 8:45—762 11th Av.; George Likoppe. | Trifling |
| 10:10—88 Thomas St.; Antonio Botti & Co. | $200 |
| 10:20—226 William St.; unknown | $50 |
| 11:20—62 W. 21st St.; Rostine & Co. | Trifling |
| 11:50—15 Tompkins St.; H. Fauffman. | Trifling |
| P. M. | |
| 2:10—846 1st Av.; M. Lippman. | Trifling |
| 4:10—68-70 W. 129th St.; O. Wallerman. | Trifling |
| 5:20—301 W. 154th St.; unknown. | Trifling |
| 5:35—166 E. 33d St.; Charles Kaplan. | Trifling |
| 5:55—Tremont Av. and Aqueduct Av.; unknown | Trifling |
| 7:10—42 W. 125th St.; J. Dallo. | Trifling |
| 7:35—481 Washington St.; Lowenthal & Co. | Trifling |
| 7:40—617 Greenwich St.; H. Iden. | Trifling |
| 8:20—Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's Island | Trifling |
| 8:30—1,789 Madison Av.; M. Grassman. | Trifling |

## Lost

LOST.—On Broadway, between 93d and 96th Sts., Thursday noon, two diamond rings; one solitaire; initials J. E. to A. S., Dec. 25, 1906; other ring, ruby, sapphire and diamond; reward $25. Paulsen, 3,143 Broadway.

LOST—Lawyers' portfolio, marked "Geo. S. Graham, 42 Broadway"; large; left on Manhattan transfer train, 6 P. M., last Thursday; reward if returned to above address.

LOST—Diamond horseshoe pin on Wednesday evening, Oct. 23, at Lyceum Theatre or in hansom taken in front of theatre at 11 P. M.; liberal reward. 440 Lafayette St.

LOST—Friday, between Claremont Av. and Speyer School lady's gold watch with silver fob; reward. Return to Superintendent, 188 Claremont Av.

LOST—Oct. 27, between 141st St., Convent Av., and 116th St. and Riverside Drive, gold bar pin, set with pearls. Reward for return to 456 West 141st St.

LOST—Oct. 12, Grand Central Station, pair screw diamond earrings; liberal reward. Address C. J. S., 661 Jersey Av., Jersey City.

## Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

LOST—French bull, name "Bousquet"; $25 reward; no questions asked. Chettus, 508 West End Av.

LOST—Irish terrier, wire haired; answers name "Brian"; suitable reward. 323 West 70th St.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Ave. A and 24th St., or to the receiving station at 37 East 125th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

## Business Opportunities

A MANUFACTURING COMPANY with $1,000,000 capital, would like to manufacture and sell in connection with present line some specialty, hardware preferred. We must have control of the business. Have over 225 traveling salesmen on the road. A1 references as to capital and business standing will be given to the right party. The reason for this advertisement is that our present force of salesmen can handle the extra business. None but responsible parties need reply. Z 102 Times.

Exceptional opportunity to purchase a small manufacturing plant, 20 machines in operation, suitable to manufacture ladies' neckwear, aprons, or baby caps. Address Opportunity, Box 237 Times Downtown.

CANADIAN patent covering the Jenne Outside-Installation Acetylene Gas Machine, for sale by Administrator of the Estate of the late C. R. Jenne, inventor. Address F. L. Jenne, No. 31 Elm St., Toronto.

ACTIVE business man wanted, with $10,000 to $25,000, to join a small, but successful mail order business. Address P 32 Times Downtown.

A young architect with strong creative ability and high attainment, desires to form a conservative organization; a partnership is offered with a business and financial manager of serious aspirations. Z 112 Times.

Desirable propositions are offered to investors with services, requiring from $5,000 to $25,000. Address P 20 Times Downtown.

Enterprises requiring additional capital financed; must stand close investigation. Address P 19 Times Downtown.

## Personal

Wanted to buy 2 tickets for Metropolitan opera season; Saturday matinee preferred; alternate Saturdays if desired. C. Wooley, The Belnord, 225 West 86th St.

## For Sale—Miscellaneous

TYPEWRITERS RENTED
3 MONTHS FOR $5.00
and upwards. We also have them to sell. All makes. All prices. Latest models. Fully guaranteed. Liberal allowances for machines taken in exchange. Send for catalogue.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO.
10 Barclay St. | 300 Broadway.
Tel.—6353 Cortlandt. | Tel.—2640 Worth.
345 Broadway. Tel.—5408 Franklin.

Slightly used office furniture, safes, typewriters, adding machines, cash registers, Multigraphs, filing cabinets, Neostyles, addressograph, wardrobes. Nathan's, 102 Worth, near Broadway.

Big stock of second-hand office furniture; roll, flat, typewriters' and bookkeepers' desks, chairs, tables, filing cabinets, hat trees, partitions, and railings. Quick & McKenna, 6 Reade St.

150 typewriters, costing $100 each new, now $5 and up; 25 drop-leaf typewriter cabinet desks; selling out. 393 Broadway.

Excellent typewriters rented: three months, $4.50; cash bargains; repairing. Durant-McLean Co., 205 Broadway.

## Pianos and Organs

For Sale.—Baby grand piano in perfect condition; price $550. Can be seen at 30 West 58th St.

Player piano, standard make; 88 note; music bench; sell at sacrifice. 318 West 42d St.

## Purchase and Exchange

I pay the highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place, 2,298 Stuyvesant.

## Dogs, Birds and Poultry

THROUGH THE TIMES

*When you want a position tell as many employers as possible about it. Write a Situation Wanted advertisement and insert it in The New York Times, the one New York newspaper which reaches the most employers.*

The type used for **"Wants"** is called agate. By counting seven words to the line in small type, or four words if set in capitals, you may readily estimate what your advertisement will cost you by consulting the following table:

**Advertising Rates.**

| CLASSIFICATION. | Per Agate Line. |
|---|---|
| Agents Wanted | $0.20 |
| Boarders and Board Wanted | .20 |
| Business Notices | .30 |
| Business Opportunities | .50 |
| Country Board | .25 |
| Dogs, Birds, Poultry | .25 |
| Employment Bureaus | .25 |
| For Sale | .25 |
| Help Wanted | .15 |
| Horses and Carriages | .25 |
| Lost, Found, Rewards | .50 |
| Pianos and Organs | .25 |
| Purchase and Exchange | .30 |
| Rooms To Let or Wanted | .20 |
| Situations Wanted | .15 |
| Yachts, Vessels | .25 |

## Boarders Wanted

**East Side.**

151H ST., 210 EAST, Stuyvesant Park.—Large and small rooms, with excellent board; telephone; references.

54TH ST., 13-15 EAST.—Boarding for particular people; unexcelled residentially; centrally located; moderate rates; cuisine service the best; references. 7257 Plaza.

80TH ST., 40 EAST.—Suites, private bath; also single room; elevator; excellent table; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 69.—Hotel appointment; home-like environments; table choice, abundant; special rates to families.

SUITE of parlor, bedroom, bath; electric light, telephone; private house. 58 East 53d.

**West Side.**

5TH AV., 46.—Comfortable large, small rooms; excellent table; steam heat; telephone; table guests.

39TH, 49 WEST.—Heart shopping district; convenient theatres; high-class home cooking; table board.

44TH ST., 260 WEST, (Alliance House.)—"Quiet place for quiet people." Single rooms, including board, $10 per week; use of bath; suites consisting of parlor, sleeping apartments, private bathrooms, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam heat throughout; elevator service. Phone 793 Bryant.

46TH ST., 309 WEST.—Three very desirable rooms, single, double; good board; also table board.

47TH ST., 68 WEST.—Large and small rooms, suites; well furnished; all improvements; home cooking.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large, single rooms, private baths; house, table strictly first-class; references.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Established 24 years; rooms and suites, private baths; telephones; superior table.

57TH ST., 351 WEST.—Newly furnished small, double rooms; private bath; good board; Subway; telephone.

65TH ST., 67 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private baths; 'phone; excellent table; reasonable; reference.

70TH, 30 WEST.—Rooms; every convenience; table board, best location; refined home.

72D ST., 159 WEST.—Fall, Winter; desirable large, small rooms; board; parlor dining room; references.

74TH ST., 131 WEST, (18th year.)—Sunny front rooms; private baths; excellent table; references.

76TH ST., 105 WEST.—Large, small, sunny rooms; refined neighborhood; parlor dining; table guests; reasonable.

76TH ST., 237 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table board; excellent table.

77TH, 104 WEST.—Pleasant medium and small rooms; table guests; Southern cooking; telephone; references.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large room; superior board; references; refined home; table guests.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Cheerful, sunny rooms; private bath; hot water supply; excellent home cooking; family tables; parlor dining; table guests; references.

8CTH ST., 137 WEST.—Can accommodate two adults in exclusive, refined Jewish home; easy access Subway, elevated, surface lines; reference.

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Exceptionally fine double room; electricity; telephone; home environment; generous table; references.

82D ST., 6 WEST.—Excellent home table a specialty; large front, with dressing room; also medium room; reasonable.

82D ST., 128 WEST.—Every room bath, steam heat; parquet floors; electricity; special cooking; telephone.

82D ST., 50-52 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath optional; electricity. Schuyler 8397.

83D ST., 11 WEST.—Warm, well-appointed rooms; every convenience and comfort; delightful home environment; secluded as private residence. Telephone Schuyler 5326.

83D ST., 23 WEST.—Two large adjoining rooms; Jewish home; references. Schuyler 4857.

96D ST., 128-130 WEST.—Rooms; superior cuisine and service; few table guests accommodated; telephone.

93D ST., 134 WEST.—Table board; excellent service; home cooking; also rooms. Telephone 3596 Riverside.

103D, (cor. West End, 879.)—Large, bright room; all conveniences; splendid cuisine; rates moderate.

105TH ST., 309 WEST.—Beautifully equipped new private dwelling, overlooking Hudson; absolutely perfect for comfort and convenience; genial home table; moderate.

106TH, 38 WEST.—Sunny, heated room; private house; near Park; gentleman; reference; telephone; $2.50.

113TH ST., 544 WEST, (Near Columbia.)—Double, single rooms; suitable two, three; table guests; home cooking.

A.—A.—WHEELOCH MANSION.

158th St., Hudson; Subway two blocks; very large room, four windows; hot and cold water; shower; small room; vegetable, hennery; 7 acres ground. Telephone 943 Audubon.

ACROPOLIS HOTEL, 519 WEST 123D, near Riverside; single rooms, suites; excellent table board optional; telephone; reasonable.

A.—If you are seeking rooms with or without board consult us; select, investigated houses. Leland's, 4 West 33d St.

A.— THE GILMAN,
108 Madison Av.; under new management; comfortably furnished single, double rooms; excellent table; references.

COUPLE or two gentlemen, appreciating home life, in private Southern family; elevator apartment; every room sunny; convenient to Subway and elevated express stations. Rogers, 200 West 113th St.

LA PORTE HOTEL, 1,161 Amsterdam Av.—Suite two rooms, bath; southern exposure; newly decorated and furnished; other rooms; home cooking.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855.—Woodbury, two blocks north of 157th St. Subway; beautiful grounds. Audubon 4412.

UNUSUAL opportunity for couple or two gentlemen, desiring large, handsome room; exceptionally good food, with American family. 'Phone 5262 Riverside; references.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 101.—Large corner room; private bath; warm, sunny, comfortable; solid American table.

**Brooklyn.**

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Large rooms; private bath; excellent table. 'Phone 1150W Main.

## Country Board

**Westchester County.**

A DELIGHTFUL HOME for the Winter may be found at 28 Pelham Road, New Rochelle; large, comfortable rooms; home cooking, excellent service; steam heat and open fires; 30 minutes from Grand Central Station; splendid train service. Telephone 2194.

**Long Island.**

Douglaston.—Douglas Manor Inn; delightful all-year residence; comfortable, homelike, convenient. Telephone, Flushing 290.

## Furnished Rooms

**East Side.**

9TH ST., 18 EAST.—Colonial, near 5th Av., well furnished rooms; suitable two or three.

17TH ST., 307 EAST, (facing Stuyvesant Park.)—Desirable rooms, large and small. Telephone Stuyvesant 2767.

43D ST., 13 EAST, (opposite Hotel Manhattan.)—Large rooms, with and without private baths; references.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—ROOMS WITH, WITHOUT BATH; GENTLEMEN; REFERENCES.

69TH ST., 202 EAST.—Sunny, comfortable room; running water, bath, telephone; private house; $5.00; references required.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; bay spring

## Furnished Rooms

**East Side.**

LEXINGTON AV., 1,184.—Large front room; with or without board; private family; references. Gruber.

**West Side.**

5TH AV., 25.—Refined surroundings; beautiful small, large rooms, running water, bath; breakfast optional.

8TH AV., 668, (Near 42d.)—Elegant furnished front parlor; private family; all conveniences; cheap.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private house; charming suite for bachelors; electricity; telephone; location unsurpassed; references.

9TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive newly renovated rooms; conveniences; quiet and refined surroundings; central.

16TH ST., 31 WEST.—Parlor for doctor or studio; also large, small rooms.

17TH, 44 WEST, Near 6th Av.—Large, light, front rooms, suitable light housekeeping; reasonable.

38TH ST., 256 WEST.—Beautiful large, clean front room, bath, steam; very reasonable. Stranor.

43D, 250 WEST, (Times Square.)—Two rooms and kitchen, for housekeeping; other rooms. Edwards.

47TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished, steam-heated room; also one small room; breakfast optional.

48TH, 107 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large room; running water; strictly first-class house; references.

49TH ST., 73 WEST.—Physician's office room with private bath; every convenience.

52D ST., 55 WEST.—Large room, private bath; gentlemen only; references.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; every convenience.

58TH.—Young married couple in elevator apartment, 58th St., between Madison and Park Avs., would rent comfortable room, hot and cold running water, steam heat, electric light; satisfactory references required. P 21 Times Downtown.

58TH ST., 126 WEST.—Parlor floor; studio or doctor; large, small rooms; telephone; conveniences.

58TH ST.—Magnificently furnished room near 5th Av.; private bath; electricity, telephone, breakfast. F. M., B B 11 Times.

58TH ST., 222 WEST.—Parlor with bedroom; other rooms; gentlemen or couple.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, exquisitely kept; unrivalled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

267 WEST 70TH ST.
ROOMS; RUNNING WATER; ELECTRICITY.

73D ST., 101 WEST.—Large room; running water; steam heat; bath with overhead shower. K. Doherty.

73D, 112 WEST.—Large rooms, well furnished, second floor; conveniences; near "L" and Subway.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Rooms, suitable one, two; near bath; refined surroundings; moderate; references.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms in refined neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 180 WEST.—Front room near bath, running water, electricity; also hall room; references.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Large, second-story room; Southern exposure; suitable two; bath; private house.

78TH ST., 107 WEST.—Desirable, large medium rooms; private family; references; seen evenings and Sunday.

78TH ST., 136 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, newly furnished; large, small.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Beautiful bachelor apartments, with private bath, single, en suite; also 2 or 3 small rooms; 79th Subway.

80TH ST., 144 WEST.
Brand new, furnished, extra large room; private bath; unsurpassed cuisine; small tables; all conveniences.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Bachelor home, large, handsome room, bath; select private house; references exchanged.

81ST ST., 169 WEST.—Furnished second floor room; steam heat, bath, telephone; private family. Horton.

81ST ST., 200 WEST.—Attractive large and single rooms, all conveniences; every comfort. Tennant.

82D ST., 8 WEST.—Select residence; home comforts; large front and hall rooms; out-of-town guests and Southerners accommodated; private table option.

82D ST., 110 WEST.
Elegant suite; private bath; other rooms; telephone.

82D ST., 130 WEST.—Comfortable, medium-sized room, with good closet, hot and cold water; references.

82D ST., 327 WEST.—Private house; exceptionally desirable accommodation; continuous hot water; telephone; moderate. Campbell.

85TH ST., 140 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large, small rooms; suitable two; private; Subway, "L"; telephone.

86TH ST., 310 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; Subway. Telephone 7297—Riverside.

87TH ST., 209 WEST.—Front parlor, connecting bedroom; bath; private entrance; block Subway, "L." Taylor.

87TH ST., 209 WEST.—Front parlor, connecting bedroom, bath; private entrance; block Subway, "L." Taylor.

91ST ST., 19 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, bath; home comforts; gentlemen only; private family; references.

91ST ST., 64 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; refined private house; permanent guests; reference.

96D ST., 10 WEST.—View for twenty blocks; beautifully furnished room; elevator; "L." O'Brien.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Large and small front rooms; running water; "L," telephone; $3-$5.

95TH ST., 145 WEST.—Large, alcove room; southern exposure; running water; three windows; private house.

97TH ST., 256 WEST.—Private Jewish family; room suitable two; elevator apartment. Grossman.

100TH ST., 253 WEST.—Attractively furnished room, adjoining bath, lavatory; electricity; private house.

101ST ST., 18 WEST.—Very desirable, well-furnished, light, airy room; quiet; private. Harrod.

104TH ST., 140 WEST.—Handsome large, small room; lavatories; elevator apartment; Subway, elevated. White.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Bright, attractively furnished room; elevator apartment; private family; references. Apartment 35.

110TH ST., 500 WEST, (Bartmouth Apt. 2 C.)—Beautifully furnished parlor bedroom, for a refined gentleman, with private family; references required. Telephone, Morningside 3743.

112TH ST., 601 WEST.—Studio, elegantly furnished, for rent; refined neighborhood. Apartment 1-F. Musician.

112TH ST., 511 WEST.—Large, sunny, steam-heated, elevator. 3583 Morningside. Clark.

113TH ST., 622 WEST.—High-class apartment; single or en suite; near Riverside Drive. Apartment 31.

114TH, 514 WEST.—Attractive, new room; excellent table; private family; elevator; $10. Apt. 3.

114TH ST., 528 WEST.—Bright, sunny rooms, private house, near Columbia University; all conveniences.

116TH ST., near Riverside and Subway.—Large front room; gentlemen. 'Phone 3596 Morningside, apartment 24.

118TH ST., 414 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; elevator, telephone; reasonable. Apartment 12.

118TH ST., 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Elevator, telephone; single rooms, $3.50; double, $5.50. Smith.

121ST ST., 509 WEST, (half block East Broadway.)—Beautiful double room, with kitchenette; single room also; excellent dining room. See Mr. Yetman.

121ST ST., 420 WEST.—Large parlor, suitable for one, two gentlemen, or one, two ladies.

122D ST., 416 WEST.—Newly furnished south room; elevator; electricity; reasonable. Apartment 31.

122D ST., 540 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive corner rooms; homelike; fine view; elevator; references. Apartment 61.

122D ST., 523 WEST.—Front room, or two if desired; private elevator apartment. Austin.

123D ST., 541 WEST.—Room with board; private family. Apartment 4 E.

129TH ST., 251 WEST.—Attractive, bright, clean, newly decorated, artistic rooms; elevator; electricity; telephone; single, $3; double, $4; exceptional. Apt. 55.

130TH ST., 43 WEST.—Attractive double and single front rooms; running water; large closets; southern exposure; private house.

130TH ST., 58 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; running water; suitable for two; with, without board.

137TH ST., 611 WEST.—Suites, private baths, single rooms; running water; hotel service. Pierson.

138TH ST., 626 WEST.—Single; newly decorated; adjoining bath; private house; telephone; reasonable; block Subway.

144TH ST., 562 WEST.—Attractive front room; newly furnished; one, two persons; Subway. Apartment 44.

146TH ST., 600 WEST, (Subway.)—Comfortable, light room; every convenience; high-class. Apartment 2.

187TH ST., 531 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, from $2.50 up; Broadway Subway.

A private family owning elegant home, West 97th, near Central Park, will rent delightful suite, tiled bath, also small room; references

## Furnished Rooms

**West Side.**

LADY having nicely furnished home, would rent room; suitable for one or two; centrally located, near 30th St., 153 Lexington Av.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 552, (block subway.)—Strictly modern apartment, overlooking Hudson; large room; reasonable. Button.

THE NEW YORK,
22 West 69th St. Tel. 5891—Columbus.
Single rooms, adjoining bath, $4-$5 weekly. Parlor bedroom, private bath, $5-$15 weekly.

To rent to physician or dentist, fine office, (3 rooms,) 67th St., opposite Carnegie Hall. Apply 147 West 57th St.

WEST END AV., 611.—Delightful room; private bath; 91st Subway; private family. Telephone 6752 Riverside.

**Rooms Wanted—Furnished.**

Young business girl desires furnished room in apartment on west side between 72d and 110th Sts., where no other roomers are taken; write, stating particulars and price; must be reasonable. BB 28 Times.

## Apartments to Let Unfurnished

**West Side.**

$35 TO $45.
Georgette Court, 315 West 113th St.
5-room apartments and bath; all modern improvements; elevator service day and night; will decorate to suit tenant. Superintendent on premises; phone in each apartment.

Alpha Apartments, 12 Charles St.—6 rooms and bath; steam heat, &c.; newly decorated; $39. William B. Read, 100 4th Av.

High-class seven-room apartment; private house block; windows all round. 503 W. 149th St.

5 West 16th St.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments 1 and 2 rooms, $40-$50.

**Bronx.**

High-class apartments to let, near "L" station; rent $18 up; agent on premises. Washington Av., corner 182d St., n. e. corner.

## Furnished

THREE LARGE ROOMS AND BATH.
HOTEL BERESFORD,
Corner 81st St. and Central Park West.
I desire to sublet the above apartment, which may be seen on application at the office of the hotel. The apartment has recently been redecorated, has parquet floors throughout, and is handsomely papered. I desire to rent the apartment unfurnished; furnishings, however, can be supplied if necessary. A. H. Osborn.

BEAUTIFUL 7-ROOM APARTMENT ON WEST END AVENUE, NEWLY FURNISHED, INCLUDING LINEN AND CHINA. ROOMS ALL LIGHT. RENT $250 A MONTH. M. N., BOX 106, 617 6TH AV.

VERY DESIRABLE, BRIGHT AND SUNNY APARTMENT OF 3 ROOMS, BATH, AND PRIVATE HALL, IN EXCLUSIVE APARTMENT HOTEL, NO. 14 EAST 60TH ST., NEW YORK CITY, TO BE SUBLET. APPLY APARTMENT 109.

A.—A.—A.—Select list of furnished apartments for private parties; 2 rooms and bath to 13 rooms and 4 baths; $75 to $800 per month. For permits and further particulars apply SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 West 72d St.

92d St., 294 West, (5th floor.)—Six-room apartment; well furnished; large living room, 18x25; rent for 6 months, $1,200; reduced rates for longer period; can be seen any time.

Going abroad, will sublease for $1,200 or sell for same figure furnished apartment overlooking town, Columbia University section. Travelers, Box Z 118 Times.

A.—A.—If you are seeking a furnished apartment consult our select, investigated list. Leland & Co., 4 West 33d St.

Apartment 94, Chelsea, furnished, unfurnished; very sunny apartment. Apply manager, or telephone 347—Chelsea.

WANTED.—A professional woman to share furnished apartment with professional woman. A 87 Times.

Madison Av. Corner, 20 East 60th St.—Two fine rooms and private bath; $50 a month.

## Country Houses to Let, Furnished

TO RENT—Cedarhurst, L. I.; finely furnished 12-room house; all conveniences; for Winter or year to select family; references. "W.," 156 No. Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

## Help Wanted, Female

A WELL-EDUCATED WOMAN, over 30, possessing a pleasing personality, to demonstrate a child's course to members of mothers' clubs, &c.; to capable woman we will guarantee expenses and give an opportunity of making $40 per week in commissions. Inquire for Mr. Cloyes, 110 West 34th St.

CASHIER and bookkeeper at Mary Elizabeth Candy Shop, 291 5th Av.

EXPERIENCED woman teacher for children's institution in Farmingdale, N. J. Apply 45 East 72d St., Tuesday, 2 to 3.

MODEL.—Desirable all year round position as model in fitting department for a young woman of 36 bust and good figure. Apply to P. C. Sieger, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts.

NEAT YOUNG GIRL, 16 YEARS OLD, OF GOOD ADDRESS, WHO UNDERSTANDS SHORTHAND AND WILL BE GENERALLY USEFUL IN A BUSY OFFICE; COLORED PREFERRED. BB 31 Times.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter; refined American; quick, active worker; one that has had office experience; good opportunity for right party; wages, $10. Apply 9 to 10 A. M., The Lundborg Co., 227-239 West 17th St.

WANTED—Experienced woman stenographer capable of translating English dictation into commercial Spanish; permanent position with large manufacturing concern; good salary. Address, with references, Box Z 68 Times.

YOUNG women to train as attendant nurses. 631 West 139th.

## Help Wanted, Male

AMBITIOUS MEN with spare time and large acquaintance can increase their income considerably and benefit their friends by writing or calling on Manager, Suite 508, 24 East 21st.

EXPERIENCED insurance salesmen to represent sick and accident insurance company; liberal salary or commission. 150 Nassau St., Room 915.

SALESMAN, city or road, acquainted with housefurnishings, cloaks, suits, men's clothing and furnishings trade, to handle exclusively or side line two new small articles of merit; commission A 53 Times.

SALESMEN.—Sell specialty food product equalling those been with us seven years; line, country merchants; want two more making $100 weekly; you can; commission; bond. Originator, 302 Broadway.

SOLICITOR for Brooklyn business school; one speaking Jewish preferred; evening work only; State full particulars. School, Z 122 Times.

SOLICITORS.—Latest invention; required in every office; big money commission. G. H. Mitchell, 206 Broadway.

THERE are positions waiting for competent truck drivers and for those who would like to take our course; positions will be guaranteed. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St., City Columbus 7920.

The largest European manufacturers of machinery and tools for making dies for metal stamping, cutting and punching, seek a representative for the United States. The applicant must have scientific training and command of German language. Answers, in confidence, to be addressed to Esemsco, P. O. Box 832, N. Y. City.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied, unmarried men, between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States or men who have declared their intention to become citizens, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 2d Av., 749 6th Av., New York City; 303 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 47 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., or any recruiting station.

WANTED—A man, not over 35 years, to take charge of the storeroom of a large manufacturing

## Help Wanted, Male

WANTED—Experienced Jones & Lamson turret operators, hand-screw machine operators, machine grinders on Landis and Norton machines, horizontal and vertical milling hands; also tool draftsman; steady employment to capable men. State age, experience, and wages expected. Locomobile Company of America, Bridgeport, Conn.

YOUNG MAN over 21 who wants to learn the real estate business can secure rapid promotion if a hustler, an ambitious man can earn good income while learning. Call, between 10 and 2, any day except Monday, Sales Manager, Room 437, 30 Church St., New York.

## Employment Bureaus

**Commercial.**

FEMALE.
STENOGRAPHER; only those thoroughly experienced in fire insurance work considered. Salary, $18-$25.

MALE.
BILL CLERK, experienced Underwood machine; $10.
CLERK, clean-cut young man; familiar estimating on printing; $15 up.
CLERK, college graduate; steamship office $12.
RENTING AGENT, real estate experience; good appearance; $10 and commission.
SEVERAL openings for stenographers.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
(Agency,) 30 Church St.

## Situations Wanted Female

CLERK.—Steady and energetic, wishes permanent position; 8 years' experience; references. Mae Koutak, 67 St. Nicholas Av.

COMPETENT DRESSMAKER.—Makes ladies', children's dresses reasonable. Mme. Juliet, 126 East 12th St. 408 Stuyvesant.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—Young girl, $25; waitress-chambermaid, $22; nurse, $22; housework, $25; best references. Flaherty's Agency, 485 Columbus Av. Schuyler 4298.

COOK.—Plain; small American family; references. J. McMullen, 680 10th Av.

DRESSMAKER, $2.50 daily; good cutter, fitter; alterations specialty; stylish. 'Phone 5120 Morningside. Apartment 43.

EXPERT BOOKKEEPER will take charge of books a few hours daily where regular bookkeeper is not required; moderate. AA 171 Times.

EXPERT STENOGRAPHER, ten years' experience as private secretary and in positions of trust, desires position where executive ability is required; thoroughly versed in modern business methods; very highest credentials as to character and ability. A 34 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By middle-aged woman as housekeeper for business couple or professional man; city or country. A 90 Times.

LAUNDRESS.—By experienced French laundress; family, ladies', gentlemen's washing; open-air drying; reference. Lenox 4560. 184 East 79th St.

LAUNDRESS, experienced, wants day's work; best references. Apply only by letter, Mrs. E. Johnson, Box 8, 1,563 3d Av.

MASSAGE.—Swedish graduate; ladies' residences; also nurse of invalids; references. Sweetser, 204 West 92d St.

NEAT, respectable, young married woman, (colored;) half days, weekly; reference. Smallwood, 228 East 104th St.

PRESENT employer wishes to find good situation for her laundress whom she thoroughly recommends. Call Tuesday afternoon, 16 West 76th St.

REFINED, educated young lady, having good stenographic and library experience, desires position with publishing or mercantile concern. S. P., 25 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Energetic beginner; quick, accurate; understands bookkeeping, figuring; plain penman; two years' high school; no agency; $7. P 34 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, knowledge bookkeeping; will work hard at small salary. "S.," 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. 'Phone 660 E. N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, good English education; thoroughly trained in office duties; pleasant personality; willing worker; $8. Box E, 3,254 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience; rapid, industrious, and thoroughly competent; references; $15 satisfactory. P 22 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter and bookkeeper; reliable, trustworthy; highest references; salary moderate. Stenographer, 91 Delancey St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Quick typist; 7 years' experience; understands office work; references; $15. S 231 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, expert, 5 years' experience; all kinds of copying work and billing. Address R. T., 415 19th St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Care of house or apartment during family's absence for Winter. A 102 Times.

WINDOW and housecleaner; day, hour. Acmem, 174 West 97th St. Phone 6678 River.

## Situations Wanted Male

ACCOUNTANT.—Conducts, audits, and investigates; installs simplified system that will give you the exact information as to your operations that you require to enable you to intelligently plan the development of your business. Accountant, Room 815, 35 Nassau St. Telephone call, Cortlandt 1330.

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now Assistant General Manager of highly rated concern, seeks opportunity for larger growth. Excellent commercial and legal training. Fifteen years' working experience, here and abroad. Demands moderate. Box S 317 Times Downtown.

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APARTMENT SUPERINTENDENT.
Gentleman, good executive, tactful, seeks position as resident manager and Superintendent; highest qualifications. A 121 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Knowledge of stenography and typewriting; short experience; good references; age 16. Box 115 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (24,) thoroughly experienced; monthly balance; controlling accounts, financial statements, &c.; accustomed taking entire charge; highly recommended. P 48 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, capable, experienced, (23,) desires responsible position; good correspondent; best references. P 11 Times Downtown.

BUTLER or valet; thoroughly competent, (38;) excellent city reference. A 114 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 36, NEAT APPEARANCE; WILLING, OBLIGING; FIVE YEARS' DRIVING EXPERIENCE, CITY AND COUNTRY. ALL CARS; EXCELLENT REFERENCES FROM FORMER EMPLOYERS. JOHN R. CRAWFORD, 1,512 AMSTERDAM AV.

CHAUFFEUR, single, experienced machinist and driver, best references, wishes position with private family; city or country. Address Chauffeur, A 109 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Protestant American, aged 27; 5 years' experience driving and repair

# GAYNOR SAYS NATION MUST CARE FOR SICK

### At Montefiore Home Cornerstone Laying He Predicts It Will Come to Pass in Fifteen Years.

### $250,000 IN GIFTS TO HOME

### Jacob H. Schiff Announces That $200,000 Will Be Used for a Hospital for Pay Patients.

In a talk to the patrons and friends of the Montefiore Home who gathered yesterday afternoon to lay the cornerstone of the home's new group of buildings at 210th Street and Gunhill Road, the Bronx, Mayor Gaynor took to the field of prophecy and made several predictions, with names and dates to them, concerning the immediate future of certain judicial decisions and some functions of the Government.

The Mayor allowed a period of fifteen years in which he predicted that the Government would take over practically all the present-day functions of philanthropy, leaving after that period nothing for private philanthropy to attend to but the furnishing of comforts and luxuries instead of bare necessities which they now provide.

When he came to consider the profession which he abandoned in order to become the city's chief executive, Mayor Gaynor paid his respects to it in a manner not complimentary even to a slight degree. He ridiculed the decision declaring the Workingmen's Compensation Act to be unconstitutional, and expressed his faith in the power of the people to find some good way around the decision.

"In the fulfillment of God's time," said the Mayor, "all the people now dependent on charity will be taken care of by the Government. I know of no reason whatever why the men at work who are injured by machinery or those who become sick and incapable should be turned out and not taken care of. My own notion is that the State is bound in morals and good conscience to take care of them.

**He Would Do It by Taxation.**

Some think it is a vast scheme. Why, it is not vast at all. It would be just as easy to do it that way as to do it in the poorhouse and in the other way. The tax on the production of the world would do that very thing—pay everybody who loses a finger or an arm or a leg, those who get sick, those who get too old to work any longer. The tax that would take care of these people without any lawsuits or contentions or trouble would be a very small tax, after all, on the great body of goods produced in this country.

"It is now a thing right before the American people. As is usual with them, in such things they are the last in the world. And yet we are a vain people and have the vanity to think we lead the world. Those who travel in Europe know better than that. Once there Prussia has had such laws since 1847, and most countries have had them for generations. And I care say when our courts, through the infinity of their wisdom, will stop declaring such laws unconstitutional, as they call it in this country, and void—as soon as they quit that, we will have such a law not only in the National Government, but in every State in this union. I must say I have not had a bit of sympathy with the profound erudition by which in this country the courts declare laws to be unconstitutional and void which can be passed all over the world.

"But, you say, when that comes to pass there will be no more chances for benevolence. Not so, my friends. We will then be able by our benevolence to add the luxuries to the mere necessities which the State contributes. Under such laws people will merely get enough to prevent them from going to the poorhouse, and when the State is doing it who will be doing it but you? You are the producers.

"It was a fine political economy which one of the Judges in one of those decision I spoke of evolved, that compensating workingmen would be taking the property of the manufacturer. Why, he would have a tax, to be sure, but he simply adds that little tax to the cost of his production, and when you and I buy his bicycles or his chairs or his hats, we pay it; and the addition to the price would be such a small decimal that you and I would not know we were paying it. That is the beauty of it; it would be so small."

**Praise for a Great Charity.**

From the subject of the courts and the Government's interest in philanthropies Mayor Gaynor turned to the charitable work of those whom he was addressing.

"I had no idea so many people would come out on an occasion like this," he said. "It shows your hearts are in the right place. I learned from reading the annual report by Mr. Schiff the large amount of money invested here. I read with interest the list of givers, some giving very much because they have much and ought to give much; others giving less. I hope next year there will be a list of people who pay $1 a year, for those who give $1 very often give more than those who give $10,000. We may well remember that."

To the philanthropist for whom the Montefiore Home was named Mayor Gaynor paid a tribute of great respect. "No one in the modern world thinks of poetry," he said, "without thinking of Heine, or of philosophy without thinking of Spinoza, or of the law without thinking of Jessel and Benjamin, or of statesmanship without thinking of Disraeli; and no one thinks of charity and benevolence without thinking of Sir Moses Montefiore. He had the felicity of living, I think, to be over 100 years old, and his years were probably added to by the benevolence of his mind and the charity of his heart, which always bring peace to everybody.

"I congratulate you on this great foundation of charity. You people are getting ahead in all these respects, but we will try to keep up. We don't allow one part of the community to get ahead very far without getting jealous. So we will keep right up, and have all these things all over. You are moving up here to get out of the congestion of the city, and in a few years more you will have to be moving ten miles further to get away from it. But go on with your noble work and extend it in all directions, and when this is complete it will solace the hearts of untold thousands of people who would otherwise be in misery and neglect."

Besides hearing from Mayor Gaynor, those present at the exercises witnessed the carrying out of an elaborate programme of music and speeches. The trowel by which the cornerstone was slipped into place and imbedded in its mortar base bore this engraved inscription from a poem by Alexander Pope:

> In faith and hope the world may disagree,
> But all mankind's concern is charity.

**Mr. Schiff Tells of $250,000 in Gifts.**

President Jacob H. Schiff of the Board of Directors of the home declared it to be the largest hospital in the world, and stated that after its new and enlarged quarters were ready for occupancy a year from now, it would be without a rival in several lines of surgical research as well as in the line of general hospital treatment.

Several important bequests were announced, one of which, a gift of $250,000 by Mrs. Louis Wolf, is to be devoted exclusively to the search for a cure for cancer.

President Schiff announced on behalf of himself personally and three other Directors that so many applications had come in for treatment in the home by patients not willing to be charity patients that the building of a special hospital for pay patients had become necessary.

"We have considered the cases of these patients who are able and willing to pay," said Mr. Schiff, "and we have noted that in private sanitariums they receive often inadequate service at a very exorbitant price. These sanitariums have not the equipment of a large hospital, and for that reason we have decided to build a special hospital, across the road north from the group of buildings now in course of construction. It will, of course, be attached to the main plant, but it will be a complete and complete pavilion in itself. We provide for the construction of the first unit of the new hospital at a cost of $250,000, and the Directors and myself have each given $50,000."

The Directors to whom Mr. Schiff referred were S. R. Guggenheim, Samuel Sachs, and Ferdinand Sulzberger.

In giving the statistical figures of the year's work at the hospital Mr. Schiff stated that the annual income had been $150,000. But the building operations for the new $2,000,000 plant had made it necessary to cut into the endowment fund to the extent of $650,000, which would make a net loss of $30,000 per year in income from now on. On the other hand, he pointed out, with the increased plant to be in operation next year the hospital's annual expense would go up to $300,000, and it would be necessary to materially increase the present rate of donations. The city has been asked for help, he said, and the institution's governing body was expecting an immediate and liberal appropriation from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

**Cornerstone Laid Under a Tent.**

A little boy stepped forward with a dollar bill. He said he had taken it from his savings bank account and wanted it to go to the hospital's welfare. Mr. Schiff accepted it with thanks, and said he hoped all other donors would keep up and increase their interest as the little boy was doing.

The ceremonies connected with laying the cornerstone were conducted under a tent large enough to accommodate 800 persons, the building foundations themselves not having progressed beyond the concrete and steel stages. Tall steel pillars projected out of the foundations in all directions, and from the tops of these large American flags were flying.

Samuel Kridel, a Director of the home, presided at the exercises, which were opened with lively band music by a boys' band from the Hebrew Orphan Asylum.

Samuel Sachs, Chairman of the Building Committee, recalled the hopes of the Montefiore Home thirty years ago, when it was far down in Manhattan and could accommodate only thirty patients. He told of the removal to the present site, at the Boulevard and 138th Street, twenty-five years ago, when that section was considered one of the city's furthest outskirts. The projected plan to move northward again and to increase the plant until it will care for 700 patients instead of the 400 which it now accommodates, he said, was a splendid tribute to the "great Jewish order for philanthropic work."

Dr. Felix Cohen, Chairman of the hospital's Medical Board, and Cyrus E. Miller, President of the Borough of the Bronx, spoke briefly. Dr. Cohen telling of the great opportunities for research the new hospital will afford, while President Miller spoke of the pride the Bronx will take in its new institution.

## TO END GRADE CROSSINGS.

### Public Service Board Asks State to Help It with $1,500,000.

If the Public Service Commission obtains the money it is asking from the State Government during next year, work for the elimination of grade crossings to the value of $6,000,000 will be begun in this city. The commission has asked for an appropriation of $1,500,000, and under the law the city must grant as much as the State for this work, and the railroad companies affected must give as much as the city and State combined.

Already elimination work to the value of $2,000,000 is under way on the Long Island Railroad at Flushing, made possible by a State appropriation of $500,000 in 1909 and 1910. Additional work of the same character of the value of $1,400,000 would now be in progress if Gov. Dix had not vetoed the appropriation of $350,000 made by the last Legislature. The commission was ready to begin work when the Governor's action halted it, as it cannot undertake any steps toward the elimination of grade crossings without a State grant.

Even with the liberal appropriation asked for, it will be several years yet before all the grade crossings in the city have been done away with. There are still 205 such crossings in Queens, 117 in Richmond, 103 in Manhattan, 56 in Brooklyn, and 5 in the Bronx, but of these, as a result of the work already agreed on between the city and the railroad companies, there soon will be eliminated 32 in Queens, 10 in Brooklyn, 4 in the Bronx, and 2 in Richmond. The importance of this work is shown by the fact that in the four years from 1908 to 1911 90 persons were killed and 136 injured at these crossings.

Until the Public Service Commission was created practically nothing was done to eliminate grade crossings. From 1906 to 1907, the State only granted $1,475,000 for this work, and of this only $6,729 came to this city for the elimination of a single grade crossing on the New York Central in Van Cortlandt Park. The commission, however, took the matter up as soon as it took office.

## LECTURES ON FINANCE.

### Y. M. C. A. Will Have Authorities Speak at Its Forum.

The West Side Young Men's Christian Association has completed its programme for a Financial Forum, which includes addresses by Government and State Officials and representative business men. The forum will begin its sessions on the evening of Nov. 13, continuing every Wednesday evening thereafter, except on holidays, until the middle of May.

The Advisory Committee for the preparation of the programme consisted of John Wanamaker, Judge Alton B. Parker, Henry P. Davidson, John Claflin, F. I. Hine, George B. Cortelyou, and Francis Lynde Stetson.

Some of the speakers will be Attorney General Wickersham, John Harsen Rhoades, Herbert Knox Smith, Samuel Untermyer, Horace White, William B. Wilcox, Roger Babson, James G. Cannon, J. Herbert Case, Channin Rudd, ex-State Senator Frank D. Pavey, John Moody, Edwin Chamberlain, Thomas Conyngton, Robert Lynn Cox, Romaine H. Crosby, John F. Crowell, William E. Curtis, Henry C. Emery, and Alexander Gilbert. Charles A. Conant will act as the Director of the forum.

## FOREIGN TRADE SOARS.

### This Year's Imports and Exports Promise to Reach High Records.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The foreign commerce of the United States in 1912 promises to establish high records in both imports and exports, according to a statement issued to-day by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce for the nine months ending with September.

The imports in that period amounted to $1,223,169,727, an increase of $200,230,000 over the first nine months of 1911. The record year for imports was 1910, with $1,557,000,000 for the entire twelve months. September of the current year brought in $144,906,493, an increase of $19,735,000 as compared with September, 1911.

Exports this year up to the end of September amounted to $1,616,160,229, an increase of $160,658,985 over the corresponding period last year. In 1911 exports for the first time exceeded $2,000,000,000. September exports this year were valued at $190,678,062, an increase of $3,879,000.

Increases in both imports and exports this year were largely in manufactured articles.

## CHICAGO'S BIG OPERA SALE.

### Management Announces Receipts of $200,000 in Advance of Season.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Never in the history of grand opera in this city has the advance sale been so great as for the forthcoming season, which opens on Tuesday, Nov. 12.

According to the announcement made to-day by the management of the Chicago Grand Opera Company, the advance sale already has reached more than $200,000.

"Either Chicago residents are attaining a greater appreciation for music or else there has been bred into our city a people who naturally are of a music-loving character," was the comment of the management on the unusual subscription sale. "Since the love of music is more a matter of nature than nurture, we are inclined to the second theory."

## MANY BATHERS AT BRIGHTON.

### Fine Weather Attracts Crowd of 10,000 to Coney Island.

More than 10,000 persons took advantage of the fine weather yesterday and visited Coney Island. Stand keepers, who are trying to attract a Fall and Winter patronage to the island, reported having done a good business. At Brighton Beach there were 803 bathers. The water was 69 degrees. Elaine Golding, the swimmer, and thirty other women were in the surf.

# ACTORS GIVE BENEFIT IN AID OF WILSON

### Hippodrome Packed to the Doors for Meeting at Which Thomas and May Irwin Speak.

### CHORUS SELLS PROGRAMMES

### Addresses Praising Candidates Followed by Entertainment in Which Prominent Performers Took Part.

Those members of the theatrical profession who wish to see Woodrow Wilson the next President of this country, and Congressman William Sulzer Governor of this State, crowded the Hippodrome to the doors last night for a performance in aid of these candidates, and cheered every reference to the Democratic standard bearers. Prominent actors and actresses were to be seen on all sides, and chorus girls sold programmes.

Among those not of the stage who were present were Henry Morgenthau, William F. McCombs, Mayor Otto Wittpenn of Jersey City, Senator Ollie James of Kentucky, who was Permanent Chairman of the convention that nominated Wilson and Marshall; John L. De Saulles, William G. McAdoo, Charles F. Murphy, Rolla Wells, Thomas Taggart, and Dr. Stuart L. Gibboney.

Augustus Thomas and Miss May Irwin were the principal speakers, and among those who added to the joy of the evening were George M. Cohan, Montgomery and Stone, Miss Louise Dresser, William Collier, Arthur Pryor, Miss Margaret Illington, Charles J. Ross, and Miss Bessie Clifford.

"This performance," said Mr. Thomas, "has been arranged by those theatrical people who believe that the interests of our common country will be served by the election of that splendid Democrat, fine citizen, great scholar and refined gentleman, Woodrow Wilson. His campaign is being financed by the people and not by the oppressors of the people. The funds raised here to-night will be applied to the National ticket and to the campaign in this State of Congressman Sulzer, who is on his way here now, and will probably reach here in time to address you to-night.

"I would like you to remember Congressman Sulzer, as I heard him spoken of at a meeting the other night. Two Rabbis were present. One said to the other, he did not see how he could support Sulzer when he had a brother Jew running for that office. The one addressed replied that it was true that there was a brother Jew runing for Governor, and that he was a very noble gentleman, but said he had been appointed by the United States as Minister to Russia, went to that country which refused to receive him because he was a Jew, then came back and did nothing, whereas Congressman Sulzer, in the interests of the Jews, put through a resolution in Congress which instructed the President of the United States to abrogate the treaty with Russia.

"He reminded his rabbi friend to read the twenty-seventh chapter of Proverbs, where it said: 'In the time of thy affliction, go to a friend who is near rather than a brother who is far away.'"

Miss Irwin, who followed Mr. Thomas, said:

"I might go ahead and use all the pat phrases, such as 'We stand on the brink of ruin,' and others like that, for I've heard them all, but I do not care to start my political career that way, so to you women who buy, and to you men who pay, when you do pay, I want to say a few cold facts. I might say cold storage facts. Gov. Wilson made a promise that if he was elected he would straighten out this cold storage business. Now, if past performances count for anything, Gov. Wilson will do that, and a woman can serve a chicken for her family and feel reasonably certain that it hasn't been dead for years.

"I am here to talk for the President that is going to be. I can but think that the men at the head of this country have made a sorry mess of it. There have been too many strikes, too much unrest, among the working people. Every thinking man must believe in Woodrow Wilson, and, believing in him, help elect him a week from next Tuesday."

It was after 11 o'clock when the audience was dismissed, and it was said that a substantial sum had been realised for the National Committee.

## MEMORIAL FOR MRS. BAILEY.

### Suffragists Meet To-day to Honor Late Equal Franchise Leader.

Women prominent in the equal suffrage movement in this city will meet this afternoon at 4 o'clock at a memorial service, under the auspices of the Equal Franchise Society, at 8 East Thirty-seventh Street in honor of the late Mrs. Pearce Bailey, former President of that organization. Delegations from the New York State Suffrage Association, the Woman Suffrage Party, the Men's League for Woman Suffrage, and the Women's Political Union will be present. Various charitable organizations in which Mrs. Bailey was interested will also be represented.

The speakers will include Mrs. Frederick Nathan, who succeeded Mrs. Bailey as President of the Equal Franchise Society; Miss Harriet May Mills, Mrs. J. L. Laidlaw, Mr. Charles Brace, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Mrs. Stanton Blatch, and others not yet announced. An original memorial sonnet by Miss Rosalie Jonas will be read by Miss Amy Grant, and anthems will be sung by Miss Sonya Medveder.

## CONFERENCE ON U. S. PORTS.

### Directors Will Meet Here, Then Travel Along Coast.

A conference of port authorities of the United States will be held in this city on Dec. 9 for the purpose of discussing port organization, promoting exchange of information and the development of uniform methods of administration, and possibly for the permanent organization of the port officials of the country. Subsequently the conference will be adjourned to Boston, Philadelphia, and the South Atlantic and Gulf ports.

The idea of the conference originated with Calvin Tomkins, Commissioner of Docks of New York; George W. Norris, Director of the Department of Wharves, Docks, and Ferries of Philadelphia, and Hugh Bancroft, Chairman of the Directors of the Port of Boston, who have sent out invitations to port officials throughout the country and to influential shippers and transportation officials.

The delegates to the conference, while inspecting the important ports of the Atlantic seaboard and the Gulf, will study some of the problems common to all. They will give their attention especially to the principle of co-ordinating the railroad terminals so that expensive transfers between separate terminals may be avoided.

## BANK OVERDRAFTS LESS.

### National Institutions Reached the Lowest Point in September.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The amount of overdrafts in National banks was lower on Sept. 4, the date of the last call, than ever before. Controller of the Currency Murray, who recently urged National banks to eliminate overdrafts, made that announcement to-day.

The September call showed an aggregate of $20,000,000 in overdrafts among the 7,400 National banks. This was .23 per cent. of loans and discounts, and .19 per cent. of total resources. Compared with November, 1904, when overdrafts reached their highest point, the number of banks had increased 35 per cent., and overdrafts decreased 23.6 per cent.

Mr. Murray said this was particularly gratifying, for September, when overdrafts were usually large because of the crop movement. The highest ratio of overdrafts, 1 per cent., was shown in the Southern States, and the lowest, one-twentieth of 1 per cent., in the Eastern States.

## AFRICAN RAILROAD MAN HERE.

### Robert Williams Made a Fortune Building Lines in Dark Continent.

Robert Williams, who made a fortune building railroads in South Africa in association with the late Cecil Rhodes, arrived yesterday on the Carmania, accompanied by his daughter and his son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Cuthbertson, and will remain here two weeks. Mr. Williams said:

"There is nothing in my visit to America except a little holiday. My concession in the Congo covers 60,000 acres and is merged with concessions under the name of 'Unier Miniere.' The railroad from Cape Town has now been extended to Elizabethville, in the Belgian Congo, a distance of 2,800 miles, and an extension to Benguella, on the West Coast of Africa, is being constructed at a cost of $25,000,000 through 1,200 miles of forest, jungle, and desert. Three hundred miles have been completed from the coast."

Mr. Williams said that when he went to South Africa thirty years ago only 400 miles of railway had been completed. He employed native labor on the construction, with English, Belgian, and American engineers, and the chief engineer was an American named Horner.

The Carmania experienced very severe weather for three days after leaving Queenstown, and on Monday the seas were so heavy, rolling over the bows, that Capt. David Dow had to reduce speed.

In the first cabin were R. L. Seddon, organiser of the Retail Clerks of Great Britain, and R. J. Smillie, President of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain. They are both here to attend the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Rochester, beginning Nov. 11. They were met at the pier by Samuel Gompers.

Thomas Gallaher, Chairman of the Belfast Steamship Company, member of the British Tariff Commission, and Chairman of Gallaher, Ltd., the largest independent tobacco company in Great Britain and Ireland, was also a passenger.

## ONE BELMONT WITH BRYAN.

### Perry Speaks on the Same Platform in Chicago Meetings.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Politicians who remember how William J. Bryan at the Baltimore convention sought to read August Belmont out of the Democratic Party, remarked to-day that the Nebraskan's feeling apparently did not extend to other members of the New York banker's family. At two of the big meetings held here last night Perry Belmont spoke from the same platform as Mr. Bryan, once preceding him and once following him.

Mr. Belmont made himself known as a progressive Democrat by his activity in promoting publicity of campaign funds. He will speak in New York Tuesday night at the meeting of the Wilson College League.

## JUST GOT BACK WAR PAY.

### Purser Was on Scout Cruiser and Government Owed Him $83.33.

When Purser Howard B. Hinsley of the American liner St. Louis arrived yesterday from Southampton he found a check waiting for him from the United States Treasury, Washington, for $83.33, being the balance of two months' pay due since 1898, when he was Assistant Naval Paymaster on the scout cruiser Harvard in the Spanish-American war. The purser said that he was glad to get it, after waiting fourteen years.

"Even then the officers on the marvard and Yale, which were the New York and Paris, now called the Philadelphia," said Hinsley, "had to employ lawyers to get the Government to pay them. I have received $83.33, and out of that I must pay $16.67 to Lyons & Lyons, the lawyers, who agreed to collect the money for us at 20 per cent."

He said the Chief Engineer of the St. Louis had a similar pay check for a larger amount. How there came to be a balance was on account of the Treasury Department paying them two months' "waiting orders" pay instead of the two months' full pay to which they were entitled.

## FARLEY BLESSES CATHEDRAL.

### And Glennon Defends Confessional at Dedication of Denver Edifice.

*Special to The New York Times.*

DENVER, Col., Oct. 27.—Before a crowd of 15,000 people, Cardinal Farley pronounced this afternoon the sacrament of benediction on the new five-hundred-thousand-dollar Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception here. Archbishop John B. Pitavaka of Santa Fé, N. M., presided at the morning mass to dedicate the cathedral.

Archbishop John J. Glennon of St. Louis delivered the principal sermon. The blessing of his Holiness at Rome was communicated through a message from Cardinal Merry del Val.

In the dedicatory sermon Archbishop Glennon defended the Catholic Church as the church of progress.

"For a thousand years the reformers, statesmen, and churchmen have been trying to reform the moral code of the church as it was in the beginning," he said. "On the positive side all their labors have done is to add the institution of divorce and on the negative side to detract from the sacrament of penance or the confessional."

Archbishop Glennon also defended the confessional as the great bulwark and safeguard to the moral life of all nations where the church existed.

## ENGLISH ARTIST BARRED OUT.

### Will Paint Miss Liberty from Ellis Island Prison, He Says.

William Henry Nelson, who arrived on the St. Louis yesterday in the second cabin, accompanied by his wife and a pedigreed bulldog known as Wolverson Lad, was detained by the immigration authorities and sent to Ellis Island because his plans were uncertain and might become a public charge.

He said that he was a well known water color painter in England and had traveled all over the world. Mr. Nelson said that he would pass away his time at Ellis Island by painting a picture of the Statue of Liberty from the window of the prison.

# MAY COURT-MARTIAL O'RYAN'S PARTISANS

### Rumor That Gov. Dix Will Call Critics of His Action to an Accounting.

### GUARD RENT BY FACTIONS

### Major General's Friends Question Constitutionality of Order Curtailing His Powers.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 27.—There is a persistent rumor on Capitol Hill that Gov. Dix is contemplating the issue of an order convening a general court-martial for the trial of certain of the officers who have criticised his action in virtually retiring Major Gen. O'Ryan to the supernumery list. The statements on which the order will be issued, should the Governor determine to carry out his present intentions, have been prepared for his inspection to-morrow.

The drastic orders depriving the Guard of its head are being discussed to such an extent that the efficiency and discipline of the Guard are menaced, it is said, and the court-martial is to stop all criticism, if that is possible. Guardsmen say that the Guard has been torn by factional strife from Montauk Point to Lake Erie, and that in some instances Gov. Dix and Gen. Verbeck are being openly defied by the friends of Gen. O'Ryan.

The Governor's action in retiring Gen. O'Ryan has been questioned. Section 6 of Article 7 of the State Constitution provides that "no commissioned officer shall be removed from office during the term for which he shall have been appointed or elected unless by the Senate, on the recommendation of the Governor, stating the grounds on which such removal is recommended," &c.

In the cases of the people ex rel. Hill and ex rel. Ewen, it is held that a commissioned officer rendered supernumerary by the disbandment of a military company, pursuant to the Military Code, is not removed from office within the meaning of Section 6. In the O'Ryan case the Governor's order disbanded a division, and his authority to do so is questioned.

One thing is certain, namely, that no Major General can be named in Gen. O'Ryan's place before the assembling of the Legislature. The State Constitution provides that the Governor "shall also nominate, and, with the consent of the Senate, appoint all Major Generals."

In the case of the people against Molyneux it was held that the Governor has no power during the recess of the Senate to appoint a Major General of the National Guard to fill a vacancy.

## WALKED WITH BROKEN BACK.

### Then Harned Rode Five Miles Before He Knew He Was Badly Hurt.

*Special to The New York Times.*

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 27.—Nathan Harned, 50 years old, walked about unaided yesterday after a fall had broken his back. Later he rode a distance of five miles in a carriage to his home, at 12 Ward Street, Newark. From there he was taken last night to the Newark City Hospital, where it was discovered that one of his vertebrae was fractured.

Harned, in the employ of a cleaning company, was at work on the piazza of 122 Park Street, this city. He missed his footing and fell twenty feet, landing on his back. He told those who ran to pick him up that he did not think he was badly hurt. He rose to his feet unaided and sat down on the porch steps. He finally requested that a carriage be called to take him home.

His condition is regarded as critical.

## PLANNING BERNHARDT TOUR.

### Seven Plays in Vaudeville Repertoire —Chicago Opening on Dec. 2.

Martin Beck announced yesterday that he would adhere to his original plan to have Mme. Sarah Bernhardt appear in vaudeville during her coming American tour. Mme. Bernhardt will sail for New York about the middle of November, and will begin her tour in Chicago on Dec. 2. From Chicago she will proceed to San Francisco over the Northwestern branch of the Orpheum circuit, and on her return she will play the Orpheum theatres in the Middle West. The Eastern section of the tour has not yet been arranged.

Her repertoire will consist of the fourth act of "Queen Elizabeth," the fifth act of "Camille," the fourth act of "La Tosca," the fourth act of "Theodora," the third act of "Lucretia Borgia," and two new one-act plays in which she has not been seen in this country. This will be much the same répertoire she has been offering at the Palace Theatre, London, this Fall. She will bring twenty-five members of her company with her and the complete scenic equipment for the plays chosen.

## ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

### Some of the Passengers on Two Incoming Transatlantic Liners.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

CARMANIA (Liverpool)—J. S. W. Aldridge, Miss E. A. Anning, Mrs. H. A. Bardswell, Mrs. George Boker, Percy H. Booth, Mrs. W. Brougham, Mrs. H. H. Carter, Miss Phillys Cartwright, Mrs. J. Chase, Joseph Clarke, Miss E. M. Cross, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Cuthbertson, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Day, Countess D'Etchgoyn, Viscountess D'Etchgoyn, Adelbert D'Etchgoyn, C. B. Dewar, H. J. M. Edgar, C. S. Evans, Thomas Gall, Mrs. J. Dallas Hall, Capt. G. L. Hinds Howell, Mrs. D. D. Jones, Mrs. J. R. Laine, E. H. Litchfield, Jr., Mrs. J. S. Milburn, Mrs. W. Peck, Capt. Thomas Pritchard, Miss J. A. Riggs, J. R. Roosevelt, Mme. Leonora Sparkes, F. Taylor, Deputy Surgeon Gen. T. Lloyd Thomas, R. M. Robert Williams, and Mrs. Winckham Wright.

ST. LOUIS (Southampton)—De Witt D. Barlow, Miss M. H. Carlisle, W. J. Cullen, Thomas Davis, Arthur H. G. Garrett, Miss Ida M. Harris, Sydney Hughes, F. J. Larkin, Miss B. L. Maine, Miss J. C. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. F. V. N. Painter, C. B. Rogers, H. H. Rogers, Mrs. L. Wetherill, and Bishop Cortlandt Whitehead.

## POLICEMAN FINDS A BOMB.

### Tears the Blazing Fuse from Missile Before an East Side Shop.

Going his rounds in First Avenue early yesterday morning, Patrolman Lingfield of the Fifth Street Station was trying the doorway of the double store on the first floor of 190 when he saw a small package leaning against the door. He prodded it quite casually with his nightstick. It spluttered. He could see a fuse, and the fuse was lighted.

Suppressing a sudden desire to run all the way to the North River, Lingfield seized the package, wrenched away the fuse, listened to it intently, and then carried his find in triumph to the station. There, later in the day, Inspector Egan of the Bureau of Combustibles, the man who was so badly injured in inspecting the bomb sent to Judge Rosalsky last Winter, visited the station and examined the policeman's find. It was a piece of dynamite in a cigar box with a percussion cap. There was enough dynamite to have done harm to the tenement if Lingfield had not torn out the fuse.

The door against which he found it was the entrance to the jewelry store of Emanuel Moravenatena and the millinery store of Mme. Emilia, his wife. Both assured the police that they had never received any threatening letters, but now it is usual on the east side to send a preliminary bomb to give point to the first demand for money.

## $25,000 FOR WIFE'S LOVE.

### Dentist Sued for Alienating Affections While Filling the Lady's Teeth.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—Frank J. Gibbons, a music publisher who resides at 470 Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, has just entered suit for $25,000 here against Frederick A. Black, a dentist, of this city, for alienating the affections of Mrs. Gibbons.

Gibbons was formerly a musical critic in this city, and in 1905 was married here to Bertha J. Freeman, who was prominent in social circles. In March Gibbons alleges that his wife first met the dentist, and charges that her visits to his office were more frequent than necessary, and accused her of infatuation for Black.

Mrs. Gibbons resented the accusation, and immediately left her husband. She is now living in apartments on South Twenty-fourth Street. Mr. Gibbons asserts that as his home was broken up he removed to Brooklyn, where he is engaged in musical work.

Dr Black is one of the best-known dentists in the city. He has a handsome suburban home in New Jersey near Haddon Heights. His wife was Lorelia High, the daughter of Samuel High, a tailor.

Mrs. Black vigorously defends her husband, and says that he will be able to prove that Mr. Gibbons is suffering from delusions. Dr. Black was arrested on a capias, and released under $1,200 bail.


HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43d-44th. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1. UNDER MANY FLAGS Series of Complete new Spectacles.

WINTER GARDEN Phone 9260 Col. MAT. TO-M'W, 50c, 75c & Best Seats $1. THE PASSING SHOW OF 1912

39TH ST. Thea. 39th n'r B'way. TO-NIGHT at 8:30 The Blindness of Virtue By Cosmo Hamilton.

Manhattan OP. HO. 34th St. & 8th Av. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed & Sat. at 2 LAST WEEK. SOTHERN & MARLOWE To-night, "Taming of the Shrew"; Tues. Night, "Hamlet"; Wed. Mat., "Romeo and Juliet"; Wed. Night, "Twelfth Night"; Thurs. Night, "As You Like It"; Fri. Night, "Merchant of Venice"; Sat. Mat., "Macbeth"; Sat. Night, "Much Ado About Nothing." PRICES 75c. to $1.50.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea. 39th, bet. B'way & 5 Av. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat., Elec. Day. READY MONEY

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Extra Mat. Election Day. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. LITTLE WOMEN

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Elec. Day. THE MERRY COUNTESS

William COMEDY Mat. W. at 2. Sat. 2:15. Collier Mats. Thurs., Sat., Elec. Day. Granville Barker's London Co. in Fanny's First Play

48TH ST. THEATRE 48th St. E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. Last 2 Weeks. LITTLE MISS BROWN Extra Mat. Elec. Day. No Matinee performance "Point of View" To-day. Announcement of its opening as a regular bill at a Broadway theatre later.

Broadway Theatre B'way & 41st. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15. Special Matinee To-day. 500 Orch. Seats $1. LEW FIELDS presents HANKY PANKY Last 4 Days.

MON., NOV. 4 Walter Damrosch Presents His New Comic Opera Seats Thursday. THE DOVE OF PEACE Extra Mat. Elec. Day.

LYRIC 42nd, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15. Last Week THE MASTER OF THE HOUSE Beginning MON., NOV. 4 (Seats Thurs.). WILLIAM FAVERSHAM Presents JULIUS CAESAR Cast Including Mr. Faversham, Frank Keenan, Tyrone Power, Fuller Mellish, Miss Julia Opp.

WEST END 125th, W. of 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. A New American Drama. THE BRUTE

B. F. KEITH'S NEW YORK THEATRES

UNION SQ. B'way & 14th St. Florence Roberts, Florence Tempest & Co., Paul Morton & Naoma Glass, others.

COLONIAL B'way & 62d St. John McGraw, Ray Cox, Maude Lambert & Ernest Hall, "The Love Dream."

ALHAMBRA 7 Ave. & 126th St. Mrs. Langtry, Sam Chip & Mary Marble, Benita & Lew Hearn, Kate Watson, others.

BRONX 149th St. & 3 Ave. Daily Mats. 25c. Taylor Granville & Laura Pierpont, Ida Rosko Hurst & Cherie Nielson & others.

HARLEM 125th St. & 7 Ave. "THE DEEP PURPLE." Evs. 15-50c. Daily Mat. 10-25c.

PROCTOR'S N. Y. THEATRES. 5th Ave. B'way, 29th St. Mat. 25c. Ev. 25c-$1. LILLIAN SHAW, "PUSS IN BOOTS," Era Taylor & Co., Those 4 Entertainers, Fred Dupree, Woods & Woods Trio, Ball Bros., others.

23RD ST. nr. 6th Av. 58TH ST. & 3d Av. 125TH ST. Lex. Av. Continuous Vaudeville and Latest Photo Plays at Prices Within the Reach of All. Programmes Changed Semi-Weekly; Photo Plays Changed Daily.

CARNEGIE HALL, To-morrow Aft., at 3. Song Recital—MARCELLA SEMBRICH Tickets $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50; Box Seats $15, $10, on sale at Hall. FRANK LA FORGE at the Piano (Baldwin.)

NEW AEOLIAN HALL, 34 West 43d St. NEXT SAT. AFTERNOON at 2:30. GALSTON The Famous Munich Pianist. 75c. to $2, at Box Office and from Mgt. M. H. Hanson, 437 5th Ave. STEINWAY PIANO.

CARNEGIE HALL TO-NIGHT, 8:20 B'klyn Academy of Music Wed., Oct. 30. Tickets 50c to $2.00. CRISTETAGONI SPANISH VIRTUOSO, and the GWENT MALE SINGERS Welsh Choir.

ELMENDORF To-day Mat. 3:30 5 NEW TRAVEL TALKS CARNEGIE HALL. 50c, $1.00, 75c, 50c. "THE GREAT SOUTHWEST."

FOOD SHOW 71st Reg't Armory Park Ave. & 34th St. Admission 50c. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Food and Drug Div. U. S. Bureau of Chemistry and Other Exhibits.

OLYMPIC East 14th St. 'Phone 1260 Lluyes. Amateur Night Every Thursday. BIG CABARET NIGHT TO-MORROW. Mat. To-day. MOLLIE WILLIAMS AND HER OWN CO. Seats, 25c.

Hammerstein's Daily Mats. 25 & 50c. "Rube" Marquard & Blossom Seeley & 17 OTHER BIG ACTS.

JOE WEBER'S B'way & 29th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. A SCRAPE O' THE PEN Extra Mat. Election.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. LAST WEEK. M. A. M. to 11 P. M. 15c-25c-50c. SARAH BERNHARDT In Photo Play Queen Elizabeth.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. 55 West 23d St. CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour. TAFT—WILSON—ROOSEVELT. Concerts.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. Sat. & Election Day. John Drew LAST 2 WEEKS Alfred Sutro's Comedy, THE PERPLEXED HUSBAND.

LYCEUM W. 45th St. Evs. 8:30 sharp. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Election Day. Miss Billie Burke "Everybody will be in love with her." Tribune. in THE "MIND THE PAINT" GIRL.

CRITERION B'way & 44 St. NEXT SAT. NIGHT SEATS NOW BACHELORS & BENEDICTS A New Comedy with RALPH HERZ XTRA MAT. ELECTION

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Election Day. 75TH TIME NEXT FRIDAY, NOV. 1ST. JOHN MASON In the powerful play by Henry Bernstein, author of "The Thief." THE ATTACK.

HUDSON